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Latin America
SUPPLEMENT
Mexico
National Commission for Human Rights Annual Report

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[Text of National Commission for Human Rights (CNDH) "Annual Report" for the period 26 May 1993-25 May 1994, presented by CNDH Chairman Jorge Madrazo Cuellar at the Manuel Avila Camacho Hall of the Los Pinos official presidential residence, Mexico City, 6 June 1994.]

[Text] Mexico, D.F., 6 June 1994

Citizen Licenciado Carlos Salinas de Gortari, constitutional president of the United Mexican States;

Citizen Licenciada Maria de los Angeles Moreno, chairwoman of the Grand Commission of the Honorable Chamber of Deputies;

Citizen Don Emilio M. Gonzalez, chairman of the Grand Commission of the Honorable Chamber of Senators;

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am pleased to submit to you the "Annual Activities Report" of the National Commission for Human Rights for the period 26 May 1993 to 25May 1994.

The "Annual Report" consists of 700 printed pages and is supplemented with 20 annexes.

I am submitting this Report not only to fulfill the obligation set forth in Article 52 of the Law of the National Commission for Human Rights but also because I am convinced that the Annual Report is the National Commission's main instrument for the thorough performance of its constitutionally and legally established tasks and missions.

As of today we will seek to disseminate the Annual Report as broadly as possible in Mexican society so that the people in charge of both government bodies and social organizations can evaluate in depth and in detail the results of our efforts, our accomplishments, and the challenges facing us. I am sure that the mass media will help us, as they always have, in the task of carrying this message to the People of Mexico.

Those of us on the National Commission for Human Rights have striven to make the Annual Report more complete, more detailed, clearer, and more intelligible every year. We know that only in this way will society be able to delve more deeply into the cause to which we are devoted and only in this way will our appeal for society's support have validity.

The pages of this Report detail the complaints received, the investigations conducted, the recommendations issued, the resolutions of nonaccountability handed down, the results of our conciliation and mediation efforts, and each and every one of the goals and programs that we decided on at the outset of this 12-month period of the National Commission's work.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the Honorable Council of the National Commission for Human Rights for all of the opinions, observations, and comments that it made concerning the draft of this Report, which have unquestionably strengthened and enriched it. I would like to voice the same gratitude to the immediate collaborators of the Office of Chairman of the National Commission, which is solely and directly responsible for everything that appears in this document.

Jorge Madrazo Cuellar, Chairman of the National Commission

I. On the Council of the National Commission

During the 12-month period of this report the Council of the National Commission held 12 regular sessions and two special ones. Prominent among the tasks accomplished during this period were: approval of the annual work program for the May 1993-May 1994 period; approval of the guidelines of the Editorial Subcommittee of the National Commission for Human Rights, and an analysis of the monthly reports on the programs of complaints and objections and Recommendation follow-ups.

Since Ambassador Oscar Gonzalez Cesar, the charter adviser to the National Commission for Human Rights, was forced to leave this post for professional reasons, Dr. Clementina Diaz y de Ovando joined the Council after the President of the Republic appointed her to the post with the approval of the Senate, in accordance with established legal procedure.

At its 5 July 1993 session the Council of the National Commission approved the creation of the Program of Women's Affairs, the objectives of which are to take up complaints about gender-based violations of Human Rights; to monitor the complaints filed by and on behalf of women, and to conduct legislative and administrative studies to improve the status of women.

On 7 February 1994 it also approved the establishment of the standing program of the CNDH in the Chiapas Highlands and Jungle in connection with the conflict that arose in the region on 1 January 1994.

After analyzing and discussing each case, the Council issued the following Resolutions and Communiques:

Resolution No. 3/93. "The Chairman of the National Commission submitted for the Council's consideration an interpretation of the provisions of the Law and of the Rules of Procedure of the National Commission for Human Rights that govern the processing of objections in the hypothetical case (not expressly provided for in these provisions) that a local authority does not accept a Recommendation from a state or local Human Rights body. Therefore, pursuant to the powers set forth in

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Article 19, Sections II and III of the Law of the National Commission for Human Rights and Articles 49 and 50 of its Rules of Procedure, and

"Whereas:

"1. The complaint and challenge appeals whereby the Law of the National Commission for Human Rights regulates objections to the actions and omissions of state Human Rights organizations or of the authorities to whom Recommendations are addressed, seek to insure the effective protection of such rights when they are violated by local authorities and are not protected or have not been fully protected through the intervention of the State Commissions or the Commission of the Federal District, as the case may be, and at the same time to insure uniform criteria and consistency in the national system for the nonjudicial protection of Human Rights, which was established in Paragraph B of Article 102 of the Constitution.

"2. Although an authority's failure to accept the Recommendation that a local organization has sent to it is not specifically provided for in the scenarios that Articles 61, 63, 64, 65 (last paragraph), and 66 of the aforementioned Law, as well as Article 158 of the Rules of Procedure, duly interpreted, establish for a proper challenge appeal, the National Commission clearly has jurisdiction to admit and entertain such an appeal inasmuch as the failure to accept a Recommendation represents the extreme case of inadequate compliance with a Recommendation formulated by a local body, an eventuality that the above articles expressly provide for.

"3. Consequently, the Council of the National Commission for Human Rights resolves:

"Single Article: The National Commission may formulate the Recommendation applicable to any local authority that has not initially accepted it; said authority must inform the Commission that it has accepted and complied with it."

Communique in light of the events in Chiapas: "In light of the deplorable events that have recently taken place in the State of Chiapas, the Council of the National Commission for Human Rights resolved at its 10 January 1994 session to inform the public of the following:

"First. Long-standing grievances relating to welfare and security and delays in redressing them do not justify the use of arms to fulfill demands for justice that can and must be met politically and judicially today.

"Second. By its very nature, armed action by the feuding parties leads to attacks on Human Rights because it means murdering individuals, destroying their freedom, threatening their physical and legal security, as well as their property and rights, and preventing their liberties, privileges, and legitimate interests from being fully safeguarded.

"Third. Special attention must be given to the civilian population that resides in towns inside the region of conflict and that has nothing to do with it so that the feuding factions respect their lives, possessions, and rights at all costs.

"Fourth. Assuring the fully effective exercise of Human Rights is the sole just, fitting, and permanent legal way to resolve the conflict that has arisen. Likewise, to take care of whatever aftermath this movement should produce, the government must take only the actions and measures that the law authorizes it to take, within the framework of the Rule of Law.

"Fifth. The actions that the authorities have set in motion to address the situation must be enhanced and complemented with the indispensable measures to insure that justice is administered fairly, free of charge, promptly, and with an understanding of the idiosyncrasies of Indian culture. Such measures are particularly urgent in the criminal and agrarian branches.

"Sixth. The development policies that the authorities have been pursuing must be extended, broadened, and streamlined until they actually assure greater social well-being and democratic involvement for the Indians and peasant farmers in the affected region. Such actions must also be intensified in other regions of the country suffering from similar problems of marginalization and poverty.

"Seventh. The State through its appropriate institutions and civil society through its representative organizations must intensify their struggle in defense of Human Rights. At this trying time for the country, people and government must strengthen and expand their alliances, relations, and methods of coordination in the area of Human Rights within the framework of the Law and democracy.

"Eighth. Although the episode that the country is experiencing is painful, valuable lessons can be drawn from it that will enable us to advance towards the political, economic, social, judicial, and democratic goals that we Mexicans have set for ourselves as a nation.

"Ninth. The National Commission for Human Rights, through its Council, expresses its commitment to redouble its efforts to make more rapid progress in protecting, defending, and promoting the fundamental guarantees of Mexicans, particularly the people of Chiapas, and reaffirms its conviction that it will successfully discharge this responsibility only if it has society's resolute support.

"Tenth. The Council of the National Commission calls on all those involved to be unstinting in their efforts and imagination to find ways of guaranteeing an end to the hostilities and, through political proposals, to put the armed conflict behind us, thus beginning a new era of peaceful development in the region."

Resolution 1/94. "As of today (7 February 1994) a standing work program is created in the Highlands and

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Jungle of Chiapas. Its mission will be to conclude the investigations into alleged Human Rights violations that are currently under way, as well as to receive, investigate, and resolve similar cases that may arise in the aftermath of the conflict. The program will be directed by a General Coordinating Office comprising assistant inspectors, medical examiners, criminologists, staff in charge of training and publicity in Human Rights, and mass media staff. This Coordinating Office will have the same status as the Coordinating Offices of Women's Affairs, Persons Presumed Missing, Indian Affairs, and Follow-up on Recommendations. The Coordinating Office will be directly under the Office of Chairman of the National Commission for Human Rights."

II. Program of Complaints

The Program of Complaints is the essence of the National Commission's work as an "ombudsman." It describes the complaints received, the resolutions issued, and the ones that are still being processed. Special attention is paid to the Recommendations issued and to the follow-up thereon, since they represent the foremost embodiment of the ombudsman's work. It also includes the Documents of Nonaccountability; the procedure of amicable settlement and mediation; legal guidance; the handling of objections; the complaints sent to state Human Rights Commissions, and the battle against impunity.

1. Complaints Received From 26 May 1993 to 25 May 1994

During the 12-month period covered by this report we continued processing the files that had not been concluded at the close of previous reports. In addition, the complaints filed between 26 May 1993 and 25 May 1994 were received and investigated.

The following is a numerical rundown of the Complaints Program:

a) Complaints being processed as of 25 May 1993: 2,281

b) Complaints pending classification owing to insufficient information from complainant as of 25 May 1993: 130

Subtotal: 2,411

c) Complaints received from 26 May 1993 to 25 May 1994: 8,804 (Note: 35 are reopenings of case files that were originally logged in previous 12-month periods)

Total: 11,215

The work done on these 11,215 complaints during the past 12-month period enables us to report the following program status:

a) Complaints being processed: 1,374

b) Complaints pending classification owing to insufficient information from complainant: 74

c) Complaints resolved: 9,767 (Note: The resolution categories are indicated in subsequent paragraphs of this report)

Total: 11,215

The list and the follow-up on each of these 11,215 complaints can be found in Annexes 1, 2, 3, and 4 [not published with this document] of this Report.

Under the Rules of Procedure of the National Commission for Human Rights, it went about classifying the 8,804 complaints received during the 12-month period. The results are as follows:

a) Complaints presumably involving Human Rights violations: 2,836

b) Complaints outside the National Commission's purview: 5,894 (Note: Included here are 435 case files in which the lack of a response from the complainant voided the complaint.)

c) Complaints pending classification owing to insufficient information from complainant: 74

Total: 8,804

At the close of the 12-month period covered by this Report, all of the complaints received that contained the necessary information had been duly classified. It should be noted that the complaints pending classification owing to insufficient information from the complainant accounted for 0.8 percent of the total received.

Files continued to be forwarded to State Human Rights Commissions if they fell within their purview. During this period the Commissions of Baja California Sur, the Federal District, Puebla, Sinaloa, and Tlaxcala joined the 26 state organizations to which files were sent in previous years. Some 818 files were forwarded during the 12-month period.

These complaints were originally classified as presumably involving Human Rights violations. However, when the files were turned over to the State Commissions, the original classification had to be changed to that of legal guidance provided by the National Commission. This is the only reason why these case files were closed, exclusively for the purposes of the CNDH.

Thus, of the 5,894 complaints classified as outside the National Commission's purview, 818 represent cases that were originally classified as presumably involving Human Rights violations but that were forwarded to the State Commissions for action (Note: 657 case files correspond to complaints received during the current 12-month period of activities; the rest, 161, pertain to complaints received during previous periods).

In all these instances, of course, the complainants were informed in writing that their complaints had been forwarded to the appropriate state bodies so that they could follow up their cases. They were also told of the

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constitutional grounds for this action. It bears emphasizing that in regard to all the case files forwarded as of the close of this report, in 60 instances the complainants have come back before the National Commission to file objections, 46 challenge appeals and 14 complaint appeals.

As stated in the previous Annual Activities Report, one of the purposes of the National Commission's Report is to paint a picture of the Human Rights situation in the country on the basis of the complaints received. Therefore, in the case of the files forwarded to State Commissions, the authorities presumably responsible and the violations are indicated individually. This forestalls the argument that the files in question were merely sent to state Human Rights organizations.

It bears noting that with regard to prisons the National Commission receives complaints about authorities of common jurisdiction. The grounds here are the concurrent powers that the Law of the National Commission for Human Rights provides in this regard; this law grants the National Commission sufficient power to monitor respect for Human Rights in the country's prison and social rehabilitation system.

We should point out that in 296 cases the National Commission has exercised the pre-emptive authority provided for in its law. That is to say, in these instances the National Commission has felt that the significance of the problem goes beyond the state level and impacts the national interest; therefore, although these are local matters, the CNDH decided to log the files in question. Eighty-four of these cases are from the Federal District, 33 from Chiapas, and 27 from Oaxaca.

It also bears noting that of the 8,804 complaints received during the past 12-month period, 6,760 are individual and 2,044 are collective; that is to say, in the latter there are two or more aggrieved parties.

The total number of aggrieved parties listed in the 8,804 complaints is 16,980, it being understood that a quantification is impossible in group complaints because the aggrieved parties are from indigenous communities, ejidos, or prisons.

An average of 24.1 complaints a day were received during the past 12-month period, including Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays. An average of 26.7 complaint files a day were resolved. This means that 0.1 more complaints a day were received and 3.7 more complaints a day were resolved than during the previous 12-month period.

It bears emphasizing that 11 more complaints were received during the 12-month period of the report than during the prior 12 months. This fact is particularly important if we consider that during this period 32 state Human Rights Commissions were fully constituted and that the complaints within their purview were forwarded to them in accordance with the law. Accordingly, 1,476 documents were forwarded, and legal guidance was provided to 333 individuals without files being opened.

Graphs A and B, which appear in Annex 5 of this Report [not published with this document], show the number of complaints received during each work year of the National Commission and the number of files closed during those same years. Graph C compares the complaints received and resolved during the four years of work. Graph D shows the month-by-month numerical trend of the complaints received and resolved during the recent 12-month period.

With the exception of various cases having to do with persons presumed missing that have not yet been resolved and 44 others that are particularly complex, the National Commission has to date closed all of the complaint files that were being processed before 26 May 1993 and has ruled accordingly in each instance.

The 9,767 complaints resolved during the recent 12-month period fall into the following categories:

a) Complaint resolved during processing: 2,905

b) Guidance to complainant and/or forwarding of complaint to the appropriate authority, public servant, or body: 5,037

c) Outside the purview of the National Commission: 1,183

d) Complainant withdrew charges: 155

e) Complainant uninterested in continuing proceedings: 763

f) Recommendations arising from the General Complaints Program: 166

g) Recommendations arising from the Penitentiary Program: 84

h) Recommendations arising from Dissent Appeals [recursos de inconformidad]: (17)

(Note: Dissent appeals do not lead to the opening of a case file under the General Complaints Program; instead, they are processed separately. Thus, the recommendations arising from such appeals do not correspond to the number of complaints, as in all other cases. Therefore, if all resolution categories are added up, the total comes to 9,784. However, 9,767 complaint files were resolved; in other words, 17 case files were processed under the Dissent Appeals Program, not the General Complaints Program.)

i) Nonaccountability of the authority: 133

j) Complaint files consolidated: 151

Total: 9,767 [sic]

With regard to the cases in which a decision was made to give the complainant guidance, the reasons for such a decision were:

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1. Because the complaint manifestly did not fall within the purview of the CNDH, the complainant was directed to see the authority, public servant, or body that is supposed to take cognizance of or resolve the matter, under the terms of Article 24 of the CNDH Law;

2. Because the case did not fall under the CNDH's purview, since it was a private matter, in accordance with Article 124, Section II of the CNDH Rules of Procedure;

3. Because the matter fell under the jurisdiction of the Federal Judiciary, under the terms of Article 102, Paragraph B of the General Constitution of the Republic;

4. Because the matter fell under the purview of a State Human Rights Organization, in accordance with Article 102, Paragraph B of the Constitution;

5. Because a labor matter was involved, in accordance with Article 102, Paragraph B of the Constitution, and was forwarded to an Office of the Attorney for the Defense of Labor;

6. Because the matter fell under the jurisdiction of the Office of the Federal Attorney for Environmental Protection, under the terms of Article 24 of the CNDH Rules of Procedure;

7. Because the matter fell under the jurisdiction of the Agrarian Attorney's Office, under the terms of Article 124, Section VIII, of the CNDH Rules of Procedure;

Total: 5,037

As for the cases closed because they were outside the purview of the National Commission, the following were the grounds:

1. Because there was a final verdict: 137

2. Because a substantive judicial matter was involved: 841

3. Because a labor conflict under the jurisdiction of a Conciliation and Arbitration Board or admitting of a judicial settlement was involved: 110

4. Because the certification or administration of elections was involved: 3

5. Because the complaint was filed past the time limit: 88

6. Because a constitutional or legislative inquiry was involved: 4

Total: 1,183

During its four years of work, the National Commission has received a total of 27,841 complaints, of which it has resolved 26,393, while 1,448 are currently pending (Note: This includes 74 complaints that have yet to be classified). This means that 94.8 percent of the cases filed with the National Commission have been looked into and concluded.

2. List of the Recommendations Sent During the Period

During the 12-month period covered by this report Recommendations were sent to the following authorities the indicated number of times:

The attorney general of the republic:	27
The governor of the State of Oaxaca:	22
The governor of the State of Puebla:	22
The governor of the State of Chiapas:	17
The governor of the State of Guerrero:	16
The governor of the State of Michoacan:	14
The secretary of agrarian reform:	11
The attorney general for the Federal District:	10
The governor of the State of Baja California:	7
The governor of the State of San Luis Potosi:	7
The governor of the State of Sinaloa:	7
The governor of the State of Durango:	6
The governor of the State of Guanajuato:	6
The governor of the State of Tabasco:	6
The governor of the State of Tamaulipas:	6
The governor of the State of Tlaxcala:	6
The governor of the State of Morelos:	5
The governor of the State of Nayarit:	5
The head of the Department of the Federal District:	5
The director general of the Mexican Social Security Institute:	4
The governor of the State of Chihuahua:	4
The governor of the State of Jalisco:	4
The governor of the State of Veracruz:	4
The governor of the State of Zacatecas:	4
The chairman of the Commission for Human Rights of the State of Morelos:	4
The judge advocate general:	3
The director general of the Social Security and Services Institute for Government Workers (ISSSTE):	3
The governor of the State of Mexico:	3
The governor of the State of Hidalgo:	3
The governor of the State of Quintana Roo:	3
The governor of the State of Sonora:	3
The secretary of health:	2
The governor of the State of Aguascalientes:	2
The governor of the State of Baja California Sur:	2
The governor of the State of Nuevo Leon:	2
The chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice for the Federal District:	2
The chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the State of Michoacan:	2
The chairman of the Commission for Human Rights of the State of Chiapas:	2

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The chairman of the Commission for Human Rights of the State of Guerrero:	2
The secretary general for safety and roadways of the Department of the Federal District:	2
The delegate of the Department of the Federal District in Cuauhtemoc:	2
The secretary of the interior:	1
The secretary of communications and transportation:	1
The attorney general for agrarian affairs:	1
The director general of the National Trust Fund for Low-cost Dwellings:	1
The director general of the National Indian Institute:	1
The director general of the National System for Complete Family Development:	1
The executive director of the Housing Fund of ISSSTE:	1
The governor of the State of Campeche:	1
The governor of the State of Colima:	1
The governor of the State of Queretaro:	1
The governor of the State of Yucatan:	1
The chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the State of Coahuila:	1
The chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the State of Colima:	1
The chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the State of Chihuahua:	1
The chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the State of Guanajuato:	1
The chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the State of Mexico:	1
The chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the State of Nayarit:	1
The chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the State of Sinaloa:	1
The chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the State of Yucatan:	1
The president of the Congress of the State of Chiapas:	1
The president of the Congress of the State of Oaxaca:	1
The coordinator of the Congress of the State of Tlaxcala:	1
The chairman of the Commission for Human Rights of the State of Chihuahua:	1
The chairman of the Commission for Human Rights of the State of Michoacan:	1
The chairman of the Commission for Human Rights of the State of San Luis Potosi:	1
The chairman of the Commission for Human Rights of the State of Yucatan:	1
The chairman of the Commission for Human Rights of the State of Queretaro:	1
The mayor of Penjamo, Guanajuato:	1
The mayor of San Felipe, Guanajuato:	1
The mayor of San Juan Chamula, Chiapas:	1
The mayor of Santa Ana Chiautempan, Tlaxcala:	1
The mayor of Santiago Ixcuintla, Nayarit:	1
The mayor of Santo Domingo Tehuantepec, Oaxaca:	1
The mayor of Tijuana, Baja California:	1
The mayor of Tuxtepec, Oaxaca:	1
The mayor of Xalapa, Veracruz:	1

(Note: Twenty-five recommendations: 94/93, 111/93, 122/93, 125/93, 176/93, 179/93, 180/93, 189/93, 205/93, 227/93, 230/93, 269/93, 16/94, 19/94, 21/94, 29/94, 33/94, 35/94, 38/94, 59/94, 64/94, 69/94, 75/94, 77/94, and 83/94, were sent to two authorities. Two recommendations, 30/94 and 58/94, were sent to three authorities, and two recommendations, 204/93 and 42/94, were sent to five authorities.)

The 267 Recommendations issued during the 12-month period of the report concern:

Prison matters:	84
Shortcomings in the performance of the preliminary inquiry:	48
Indian affairs:	25
Torture:	24
Unlawful arrests or detentions:	20
Failure to execute arrest warrants:	20
Resolutions on challenges (State Human Rights Commissions):	17
Irregularities in administrative proceedings:	15
Abuse of authority:	10
Delays in the administration of justice:	8
Medical malpractice:	7
Irregularities in the execution of judicial decisions:	6
Exceeding the constitutional time limit for handing down a ruling:	5
Psychiatric matters:	3
Assault and battery by public servants:	3
Persons presumed missing:	3
Improper attachment of property:	2
Solitary confinements or unlawful imprisonments:	2
Request for declaratory judgment of legal justification (political accountability):	1

(Note: The most significant violation cited in each recommendation is indicated above, inasmuch as in some instances there may be two or more violations of Human Rights. When a recommendation was sent to more than one party, the most significant violation attributed to each has been indicated.)

3. Summary of the Recommendations

The following is a summary of the 267 Recommendations during this 12-month period:

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Recommendation 94/93 of 22 June 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Guanajuato and to the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the State of Guanajuato and concerned the case of the inmates of diminished criminal capacity and the mentally ill inmates at State Social Rehabilitation Centers. The recommendation to the governor was to investigate who concealed from or falsified information sent to the National Commission for Human Rights; to conduct the clinical-criminological classification of the inmate population at state penitentiaries; to set up the Interdisciplinary Technical Councils and to identify the mentally ill inmates and inmates of diminished criminal capacity so that timely, individualized treatment can be provided to them; to expand the medical, nursing, psychology, dental, and social-work staff at penitentiaries; to provide appropriate care in specific areas to mentally ill inmates and inmates of diminished criminal capacity, care that includes psychotherapeutic, educational, labor, and recreational support; to take steps to treat the drug withdrawal symptoms that inmates may show at the time of their arrest; to address the problem of overcrowding at state prisons; to furnish rehabilitation support to the handicapped inmates and to refer one mentally ill minor to the proper institution; to establish a clinical file at each penitentiary and to investigate and correct the fact that the inmates' files contain contradictory data; to monitor the diet and minimum necessary living conditions of the inmates who are mentally ill or of diminished criminal capacity; to investigate the trafficking of mood-altering drugs at the Leon Social Rehabilitation Center and, if appropriate, to apply administrative penalties to those responsible and to call in the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office; to refer inmates who are mentally ill or of diminished criminal capacity to a specialized institution, when appropriate; to limit the transfer of the mentally ill between the various state prisons and to investigate and forestall self-governing groups inside prisons. The recommendation to the chief justice of the Honorable Superior Court of Justice was to acknowledge as inmates of diminished criminal capacity the mentally ill persons who committed acts for which they were tried and, if appropriate, to issue the therapeutic security measures pertinent to each case; to refer to a psychiatric hospital one inmate who was declared of diminished criminal capacity and who has been in prison since 1969, and to apply appropriately the legal principles governing cases of pharmaceutical use as part of psychiatric treatment.

Recommendation 95/93 of 23 June 1993 was sent to the mayor of Santiago Ixcuintla, Nayarit and concerned the case of the challenge appeal filed by Mr. Sergio Murillo Carvajal against the Recommendation that the Human Rights Commission of the State of Nayarit sent on 11 August 1992 to the City Government of Santiago Ixcuintla, which has not been complied with as of the former date (this recommendation was to return to the complainant the portion of the unoccupied land on his estate called "Pesqueira" and that he be compensated for the section of his own estate that was sold and donated to third parties in the amount decided by the appropriate judicial authority). The recommendation was to hand over possession of half of the estate in question to the complainant and to register it in the Public Registry of Property and Commerce, and to compensate the complainant for the portion of the aforementioned estate that has been divided into lots, in accordance with the real estate appraisal conducted by the Department of Real Estate and Real Estate Tax on 13 October 1992.

Recommendation 96/93 of 23 June 1993 was sent to the director general of ISSSTE and concerned the case of Mr. Jose Guadalupe Leon Hernandez Cortes, who on 6 October 1992 went to the "Dr. Dario Fernandez Fierro" Hospital, where he was not duly treated nor was the ailment from which he was suffering diagnosed. Therefore, on the same day he went to the "Dr. Manuel Gea Gonzalez" Hospital, where his cholera was detected. The recommendation was to investigate and determine the administrative accountability of the physicians attached to the Dr. Dario Fernandez Fierro Hospital who attended to the complainant and to report whatever crimes the physicians may have committed in their actions to the appropriate agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office.

Recommendation 97/93 of 23 June 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero and concerned the murder of Mr. Santos Hernandez Garcia on 20 January 1990 in the town of Aguas Blancas, Municipality of Coyuca de Benitez. Preliminary inquiry TAB/IV/011/990 was opened but had not been completed as of the date that the Recommendation was issued. The recommendation was to complete the inquiry in question and to conduct an exhumation so as to determine the true cause of death; to begin investigative proceedings to determine the accountability of the agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office who were in charge of the inquiry and to investigate the agents of the State Judicial Police who were entrusted with the investigation of the incident; and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action and to fully execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued.

Recommendation 98/93 of 28 June 1993 was sent to the mayor of Tuxtepec, Oaxaca and referred to the case of Braulio Mora Cruz, an underage male, and Messrs. Rodolfo Mora Herrera and Jose Cruz Velazquez, who on 1 January 1993 were unlawfully arrested, beaten, and imprisoned without any justification whatsoever by agents of the Municipal Police, who transferred them to the town jail without providing them with medical care or conducting a medical entrance exam and without calling in the Guardianship Council that handles offenses committed by minors. The recommendation was to investigate and determine the accountability of the various public servants and, if appropriate, to call in the local Public Prosecutor's Office to bring criminal action.

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Recommendation 99/93 of 2 July 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Quintana Roo and concerned the Cancun Social Rehabilitation Center. The recommendation was to prohibit free access for the men to the women's area; to conduct the clinical-criminological classification of the inmates; to issue the prison regulations and make them known to staff, inmates, and visitors; to spread the inmates out through the new dormitories to prevent overcrowding; to provide all inmates with beds and mattresses; to maintain the wiring and plumbing; to set up a fumigation program; to hire specialized technical personnel to set up the Interdisciplinary Technical Council; to provide ongoing medical care and to stock the prison with medicine; to make work, educational, and cultural activities available to the inmates; to install a telephone and a mailbox, and to prevent some inmates from enjoying privileges and others from being subordinate.

Recommendation 100/93 of 2 July 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Campeche and concerned the execution of nonprison penalties in that state. The recommendation was to regulate the measures for supervising those given suspended sentences; to ask the appropriate judicial authority to report in writing on those given suspended sentences so that the State Department of Prevention and Social Rehabilitation can take charge of executing the respective penalty; to appoint personnel to supervise those given suspended sentences; to notify the appropriate judicial authority of the failure of those with suspended sentences to meet their designated obligations so that, if appropriate, the substitute penalty can be revoked, and to send to the State Congress a bill to reform the Penal Code so that the State Department of Prevention and Social Rehabilitation is responsible for supervising and overseeing those given suspended sentences.

Recommendation 101/93 of 8 July 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Morelos and concerned the rehabilitation treatment, pre-release treatment, and legal benefits of inmates at the Social Rehabilitation Center in that state. The recommendation was to instruct the appropriate authorities to study and describe, as soon as possible, the status of the inmates who have received pre-release treatment, preparatory release, and partial reduction of penalty without meeting the requirements established in the pertinent laws and, if appropriate, to take the pertinent legal measures; also, to dismiss the state director general of prevention and social rehabilitation and the warden of the State Social Rehabilitation Center and, if appropriate, to call in the Public Prosecutor's Office; lastly, to call in the Public Prosecutor's Office to open a preliminary inquiry into the alleged accountability of other officials of the General Directorate of Prevention and Social Rehabilitation of the State in connection with improper payments for the granting of legal benefits.

Recommendation 102/93 of 9 July 1993 was sent to the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the State of Michoacan and concerned the case of Mr. Luis Aguerrido Martinez, who was found guilty of robbery three months after the constitutional time limit had expired in trial 48/992, which was conducted before the first criminal court judge of the Judicial District of Apatzingan. The recommendation was to begin administrative proceedings to determine who was to blame for the delays in the aforementioned trial and, if appropriate, to impose the applicable administrative penalties.

Recommendation 103/93 of 12 July 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Hidalgo and concerned the Apan District Jail. The recommendation was to conduct the clinical-criminological classification of the inmates and to provide them with a suitable area to sleep; to assign technical personnel to the jail and to set up the Interdisciplinary Technical Council; to make work, educational, athletic, cultural, and recreational activities available, and to set up an area for intimate visits.

Recommendation 104/93 of 12 July 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero and concerned the murder of Mr. Santos Reyes Santiago and Mrs. Aurelia Salinas Santiago on 9 August 1990 in Zacualpan, Municipality of Ometepec. Preliminary inquiry ABAS/199/990 was opened but as of the date the recommendation was issued had not been completed owing to the omission of various procedural steps by the Public Prosecutor's Office. The recommendation was to expedite and complete the inquiry in question; if appropriate, to bring criminal action and to execute the corresponding arrest warrants; and to open an investigation to determine the accountability of the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office who handled the preliminary inquiry and of the State Judicial Police commander and other public servants who delayed the inquiry.

Recommendation 105/93 of 14 July 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Yucatan and concerned the Valladolid Social Rehabilitation Center. The recommendation was to assign specialized technical personnel and to set up the Interdisciplinary Technical Council; to overhaul the isolation cells; to promote work and educational activities among the inmates; to organize a library and to set up a specific area with appropriate furniture for educational activities; to provide ongoing medical care and to stock the prison with medicine; to organize intimate visits after a technical assessment; to offer training courses to the guards; to prevent organizational and command functions from being delegated to certain inmates, and to install at least one mailbox.

Recommendation 106/93 of 14 July 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Tlaxcala and concerned the Regional Social Rehabilitation Center in the city of Apizaco. The recommendation was to accelerate work on and complete the project to increase the volume of incoming water; to fumigate the dormitories periodically; to allow the inmates to argue their case before a disciplinary measure is imposed; to maintain the isolation area; to provide ongoing medical care and to stock

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the prison with medicine; to install more workshops and to promote work, educational, and athletic activities; to allow the inmates to receive intimate visits each week, and to set up an area in the women's section for family visits.

Recommendation 107/93 of 14 July 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Durango and concerned the execution of nonprison penalties in that state. The recommendation was to regulate the measures for supervising those given nonprison penalties and suspended sentences; to ask the appropriate judicial authority to report in writing on those given suspended sentences so that the State Department of Prevention and Social Rehabilitation can take charge of executing the respective penalty; to outfit or build appropriate areas for release or restricted release at places other than the prison; to enter into agreements with public, educational, social-assistance, and private institutions under which those sentenced to do community-service work perform tasks that help the population; and to have the executing authority notify the appropriate judicial authority when beneficiaries fail to discharge their assigned obligations so that pertinent steps can be taken to revoke, if appropriate, the alternative to prison or benefit.

Recommendation 108/93 of 14 July 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Morelos and concerned the execution of nonprison penalties in that state. The recommendation was to regulate the supervision of alternatives to prison; to ask the appropriate judicial authority to report in writing on those granted alternatives to prison so that the State Department of Prevention and Social Rehabilitation can take charge of executing the respective penalty; to appoint personnel in charge of supervising those with suspended sentences, and to notify the appropriate judicial authority when beneficiaries fail to discharge their assigned obligations so that pertinent steps can be taken to revoke, if appropriate, the alternative to prison.

Recommendation 109/93 of 14 July 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Baja California and concerned the execution of nonprison sentences in that state. The recommendation was to regulate the execution of nonprison sentences; to enter into agreements with public educational, social-assistance, and private institutions under which those sentenced to do community-service work perform tasks that help the population; and to notify the appropriate judicial authority when beneficiaries fail to discharge their assigned obligations so that pertinent steps can be taken to revoke, if appropriate, the alternative to prison.

Recommendation 110/93 of 14 July 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla and concerned the case of Mr. Antonio Torres Bravo, who on 6 October 1992 filed a complaint with the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office in Zacatlan against various Jopala municipal authorities and Judicial Police agents for unlawful arrest, threats, and assault and battery. Preliminary inquiry 360/92 was opened but as of the date of the Recommendation had not been completed because several investigative steps had not been performed. The recommendation was to expedite completion of the inquiry and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action and carry out the corresponding arrest warrants; also to open an investigation into the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office and other public servants who were involved in the preliminary inquiry; in addition, to take appropriate action to reconcile the interests of the citizenry and the auxiliary authorities of Chicontala, Jopala and to disseminate information on individual guarantees and Human Rights in that municipality.

Recommendation 111/93 of 16 July 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Tlaxcala and to the coordinator of the Honorable Congress of the State and concerned the case of Mr. Juan Copalcua Lira, who after his property was attached several times by various authorities from the Municipality of Contla de Juan Cuamarzi, filed a complaint with the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office of the Judicial District of Lardizabal y Uribe. Preliminary inquiry 109/91 was opened but has not been completed because various investigatory steps have not been carried out. In addition, amparo rulings favorable to complainant were handed down in trials 392/92, 214/91-4, and 1984/91-4 and even took effect, but the mayor of Contla de Juan Cuamatzi has complied with them only in part, on the pretext that a street needs to be built across the complainant's property. The recommendation to the governor was to conduct the necessary procedural steps to complete the preliminary inquiry and begin an investigation to determine the accountability of the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office who was involved in this preliminary inquiry. The recommendation to the coordinator of the Honorable State Congress was to have the State Legislature open an investigation into the conduct of the mayor of Contla de Juan Cuamatzi in connection with his partial compliance with the ruling in the complainant's favor.

Recommendation 112/93 of 20 July 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero and concerned the murder of Mr. Donanciano Rojas de la Cruz on 27 February 1990 in the port of Acapulco during a confrontation between participants in a protest march who were headed towards the International Airport and agents of the State Judicial Police and Municipal Police. Preliminary inquiry TAB/I/771/990 was opened and shelved pursuant to decision not to bring criminal action, the argument being that the incident had already been investigated in inquiry TAB/III/271/90, which had been submitted to the Second Lower Criminal Court, in which case 37/90 was opened. The murder was not investigated as part of this inquiry, however. The recommendation was to reopen preliminary inquiry TAB/I/771/90 and to perform the procedural steps needed to complete it properly; to investigate the negligent conduct of the agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office who were involved in this inquiry and of the public servants who

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approved the unfounded decision not to bring criminal action; to bring criminal action and to issue arrest warrants, and to mandate the necessary action to execute them promptly.

Recommendation 113/93 of 20 July 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas and concerned the case of the "gay" community in Tuxtla Gutierrez and Messrs. Martin Ramon Moguel Lopez and Jorge Alejandro Gutierrez Esponda. In the case of the gay community, various preliminary inquiries into the murder of members of the community had not been properly completed as of the date that the Recommendation was issued. Messrs. Martin Ramon Moguel Lopez and Jorge Alejandro Gutierrez Esponda, for their part, were arrested unlawfully and booked for the crime of murder. Trials 830/992, 831/992, and 601-A/992 were opened against them before the first and second criminal-court judges in Tuxtla Gutierrez. The recommendation was to continue the preliminary inquiries that had not been completed; to begin an investigation into the accountability of the agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office who had conducted these inquiries and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action and execute whatever arrest warrants might be issued; to open an investigation into the agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office who made the unlawful arrest of Messrs. Martin Ramon Moguel Lopez, Jorge Alejandro Gutierrez Esponda, Raul Macal Moreno, and Hugo Vera Perez and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action and to execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued; and finally, to open an investigation into the accountability of the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office who improperly delayed the detention of the two last mentioned individuals and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action and to execute whatever arrest warrant may be issued.

Recommendation 114/94 of 20 July 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero and concerned the murder of Mr. Leonel Felipe Dorantes on 6 March 1990 in Cruz Grande, Allende. Preliminary inquiry ALLE/01/043/990 was opened but had not been completed as of the date of the Recommendation because various investigatory steps had not been taken. It was, in fact, shelved, albeit later reopened. The recommendation was to complete the inquiry and, if appropriate, to submit it to the appropriate judge; to execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued, and to open an investigation into the reasons why no procedural steps were undertaken for two years as part of the preliminary inquiry and to ascertain why the State Judicial Police did not investigate the crime.

Recommendation 115/93 of 21 July 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan and concerned the murders of Messrs. Lorenzo Chacon Lopez and Salvador Gonzalez Cruz on 19 January 1990 in Jungapeo. Preliminary inquiry 10/990/II was opened but had not been completed as of the date of the Recommendation because various investigatory steps had not been taken. The recommendation was to expedite and complete the inquiry; to bring criminal action against whoever proves culpable and to execute whatever arrest warrants might be issued; to open an investigation to determine the accountability of the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office and other public servants owing to their negligence during the aforementioned preliminary inquiry; if the investigation shows that some crime was likely committed, to order a preliminary inquiry and the resulting filing of criminal action, seeing to the prompt execution of whatever arrest warrants are issued.

Recommendation 116/93 of 21 July 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero and concerned the murders of Messrs. Ismael Reyes de la Cruz, Antonio Pablo Terrero, and Adelaido Barreda Sanchez on 13 February 1990 in the town "El Durazno" in the Municipality of Tixtla. Preliminary inquiry GUE/SC/003/990 was submitted to the civil-criminal lower-court judge of the Guerrero Judicial District, who in criminal trial 01/990 found two defendants guilty of one of the murders and issued arrest warrants, which had not been executed, for three probable culprits in connection with the two other murders. The recommendation was to execute the arrest warrants as soon as possible and to open an investigation to ascertain why the warrants had not been executed.

Recommendation 117/93 of 21 July 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla and concerned the murder of Mr. Bernabe Ramirez Chavez on 5 March 1992 in Huehuepiaxtla, Municipality of Axutla. Preliminary inquiry 82/992 was submitted to the social defense judge of Acatlan de Osorio, who in criminal trial 21/992 issued an arrest warrant for one of the suspects, which had not been executed as of the date that the Recommendation was issued. The recommendation was to execute the arrest warrant and to open an investigation into the agents of the Judicial Police who were charged with carrying the warrant out.

Recommendation 118/93 of 21 July 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero and concerned the case of Mr. Juan Ruano Lazaro, who was injured by a firearm on 21 January 1990. Preliminary inquiry BRA/SC/076/990 was opened, but the Public Prosecutor's Office exhibited negligence in it by not taking any procedural step for two years. When it was eventually submitted, the first criminal-court judge in the Bravos Judicial District ruled that the statute of limitations had run out on criminal action in case 94/992. The recommendation was to open an investigation to ascertain the accountability of the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office in charge of conducting the inquiry in question because he failed to undertake the appropriate procedural steps, and if a crime was likely committed, to open the preliminary inquiry in order to bring criminal action and execute the pertinent arrest warrants, if appropriate.

Recommendation 119/93 of 21 July 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Aguascalientes and concerned the case of Messrs. Vicente Ventura Trinidad and Felipe

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Ventura Rodriguez, who were arrested unlawfully by agents of the State Judicial Police on charges of criminal activity during the time that they served as mayor of the Municipality of San Jose de Gracia and director of public works in that municipality, respectively. Preliminary inquiry 877/93 was opened into the complainants but was submitted improperly to the Third Criminal Court, in which case 72/93 was opened. Among the irregularities that marked the inquiry was the fact that the charges were filed by an official who did not have authority to do so. Since municipal public accounts were involved, the Official Auditing Department of the State Congress was supposed to indicate irregularities so that legal accountability could be established; in other words, the procedural requirements for opening the preliminary inquiry were not met in this case. The recommendation was to discontinue criminal action against the complainants in the criminal case in question; to open an investigation to determine the accountability of the director general of Legal Affairs of the Government; to open a preliminary inquiry into the public servants who were involved in filing the charges, conducting the preliminary inquiry into the complainants, and arresting them; to bring criminal action, and to execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued.

Recommendation 120/93 of 21 July 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Tamaulipas and concerned the Social Rehabilitation Center in Ciudad Madero. The recommendation was to give all of the inmates beds, mattresses, and blankets; to look into legal alternatives for relieving overcrowding; to perform the clinical-criminological classification; to make work and educational activities available to all inmates, and to set up specific areas for family and intimate visits.

Recommendation 121/93 of 21 July 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero and concerned the Social Rehabilitation Center in Acapulco. The recommendation was to separate the inmates standing trial from those already convicted; to make prison regulations known to staff, inmates, and their visitors; to forbid privileges among inmates; to provide all inmates with appropriate room to sleep; to install enough toilets in the prison; to maintain the plumbing and wiring; to furnish the inmates the medicines they require; to prevent mental patients, homosexuals, and sequestered inmates from being lodged in the same area; to prevent the indefinite sequestering of inmates; to organize and promote work and educational activities; to sell materials for workshops at prices prevailing on the outside; to offer training courses to guards, and to prevent guards from demanding gifts from the inmates.

Recommendation 122/93 of 21 July 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Tamaulipas and to the attorney general of the republic and concerned the case of Jaime and Martin Torres Avila, two brothers who were arrested unlawfully by agents of the State Judicial Police and placed in the custody of members of the Federal Judicial Police. The latter held the complainants for several days before placing them in the custody of the agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office attached to the Seventh District Court in the state, who opened preliminary inquiry 180/90, which was submitted three days later to the judge of that court, who opened criminal case 29/90-1. The recommendation to the attorney general was to open a preliminary inquiry into the agents of the Federal Judicial Police and Federal Public Prosecutor's Office who handled the inquiry in question, owing to the protracted detention of the complainants, and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action and duly execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued. The recommendation to the governor was to open an investigation to determine the circumstances under which two agents of the State Judicial Police arrested the complainants and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action, and to execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued.

Recommendation 123/93 of 21 July 1993 was sent to the attorney general of the republic and concerned the case of Mr. Arturo Parra Chavez, who was arrested unlawfully by agents of the Federal Judicial Police, who raided his home and tortured him into signing a self-incriminating statement as part of preliminary inquiry 3327/92, which was submitted to the fifth criminal-court district judge in the State of Jalisco, who opened case 265/92. The injuries caused to the complainant were not certified by the medical expert of the Office of Attorney General of the Republic. In contrast, they were certified when the complainant entered prison and were legally attested to when the preparatory statement was rendered. The Federal Public Prosecutor's Office that handled the inquiry neither reported the injuries that the complainant exhibited nor investigated them. The recommendation was to open an investigation into the agents of the Federal Judicial Police and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action against them for the crime of torture and whatever other crimes they may have committed, and to execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued; also, to open an investigation into the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office who handled the inquiry in question for not conducting any investigation whatsoever when he learned of the crimes that agents of the Federal Judicial Police may have committed; to open an investigation into the official medical expert for his potential complicity in conducting the medical exam of the complainant, and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action and to execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued.

Recommendation 124/93 of 21 July 1993 was sent to the attorney general of the republic and concerned the case of Messrs. Ernestino Hernandez Roque and Cutberto Villegas Roque, who were wrongfully arrested by agents of the Federal Judicial Police, who also held them in solitary confinement and tortured them into signing a self-incriminating statement as part of preliminary inquiry 82/N/90, which was submitted to the third district judge in Acapulco, Guerrero, who opened criminal case 62/90 and found them guilty. The injuries inflicted on the complainants were twice certified by the

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medical expert attached to the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic. The recommendation was to open a preliminary inquiry into the agents of the Federal Judicial Police who wrongfully arrested the complainants, prolonged their detention excessively, held them in solitary confinement and tortured them; if appropriate, to bring criminal action against them for whatever crimes they may have committed, including torture, and to execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued. Another recommendation was to investigate and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action against the agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office who handled the inquiry in question for tolerating or consenting to the conduct of the arresting agents and, if appropriate, to execute whatever arrest warrant the judge may issue.

Recommendation 125/93 of 21 July 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan and to the attorney general of the republic and concerned the case of Mrs. Juana Mauleon Villa, who stated that her husband died as the result of an incident in which agents of the Federal Judicial Police were involved. Preliminary inquiry 1st/5635/992 was opened before the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office of Common Jurisdiction and submitted to the second criminal-court judge of the Judicial District of Morelia, who in criminal case 300/990 issued the arrest warrants that the Public Prosecutor's Office had sought; however, they had not been executed as of the date of the Recommendation. Agents of the Federal Judicial Police made contradictory statements about the incident in question. Consequently, preliminary inquiry 522/992 was opened into the crime of making false statements and reports to an authority. The inquiry was submitted to the second district judge in Morelia, who denied the arrest warrants because the requirements were not met. No action whatsoever was taken to argue for the request before the court. In addition, the Internal Comptrollership of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic opened the respective proceedings, though no decision had been handed down as of the date that the Recommendation was issued. The recommendation to the governor was to execute the arrest warrants issued in case 300/992 as soon as possible and to open an investigation to ascertain why the warrants had not been carried out. The recommendation to the attorney general of the republic was to once again request arrest warrants from the second district judge in Morelia and to investigate why the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office attached to that court failed to do what was required to argue that criminal action should be brought as a result of preliminary inquiry 522/992. Another recommendation was to complete the proceedings that the internal Comptrollership of the Attorney General's Office had begun, in order to decide on an administrative penalty for various public servants of that office in connection with the facts contained in the Recommendation.

Recommendation 126/93 of 21 July 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla and concerned the case of inmate Santa Luisa Reyes Ventura, who died at the Social Rehabilitation Center in Huauchinango. Preliminary inquiry 65/1993 was opened and found that the cause of death was asphyxia by inhalation of a foreign object [asfixia por broncoaspiracion]. However, at the request of the National Commission, the body was exhumed with experts from the CNDH present, and they found that death was caused by blows leading to cranial-encephalic trauma and deep bruising of the abdomen. The recommendation was to complete the preliminary inquiry in question and to bring criminal action against the probable culprits, as well as to execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued; to open an administrative investigation into the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office who handled the inquiry for failing to take all of the procedural steps needed to explain the inmate's death completely and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action and execute whatever arrest warrant may be issued; and finally, to open an administrative investigation into the criminal pathologist who performed the legally required autopsy and, if criminal conduct is found, to complete the corresponding preliminary inquiry and to execute whatever arrest warrant may be issued.

Recommendation 127/93 of 22 July 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Baja California and concerned the Ensenada Municipal Public Jail. The recommendation was to separate the inmates standing trial from those already convicted; to conduct the clinical-criminological classification of the inmates; to issue the prison regulations and make them known to staff, inmates, and their visitors; to seek solutions to overcrowding; to maintain the dormitories and outfit them with sufficient beds, mattresses, and blankets; to shut down the cell called "la bartola"; to set up a room with electricity and running water as an isolation area; to provide ongoing medical attention inside the prison; to hire enough medical personnel; to provide nursing and dental services; to establish a training program for work; to organize productive, educational, cultural, and recreational activities; to provide the materials and equipment needed for workshops, and to designate a specific place for family and conjugal visits.

Recommendation 128/93 of 22 July 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero and concerned the Iguala Social Rehabilitation Center. The recommendation was to maintain the plumbing; to stock the prison with medicine to treat the inmates' most common ailments; to make work, educational, and cultural activities available to the inmates; to prevent improper payments from the inmates; to prevent officials from running businesses inside the prison; to allow necessary items to be brought into the prison, in keeping with the restrictions in prison regulations, and to sell them in the prison store at prices similar to those in the markets outside.

Recommendation 129/93 of 22 July 1993 was sent to the chairman of the Guerrero State Human Rights Commission and concerned the challenge appeal filed by Mr. Amador Barrios Garibay in connection with the Commission's decision on 2 October 1992 to shelve his case

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because the statute of limitations had expired, even though his complaint concerned the failure to execute the arrest warrant issued by the lower civil-criminal court judge of Chilapa in criminal case 80/989, involving the crime of dispossession, an arrest warrant that had not been executed as of the date that the Recommendation was issued. The recommendation was to revoke the decision to shelve the complainant's case because the statute of limitations had expired, as issued in file CODDEHUM/VG/176/992-II and to begin the pertinent procedural steps in the case file in order to investigate the incident that is the subject of the complaint.

Recommendation 130/93 of 22 July 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca and concerned the murder of Mr. Saul Hernandez Sanchez on 15 May 1992 in the community of La Crucecita, Huatulco. Preliminary inquiry 155/992 was opened but had not been completed because various investigatory procedural steps had not been taken. The recommendation was to conduct an investigation into the accountability of the agents of the State Judicial Police who had failed to carry out any investigation and, if proper, to open a preliminary inquiry into them and to submit it, as well as to execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued; to open an administrative investigation into the agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office who were in charge of the aforementioned inquiry; and finally to take the necessary procedural steps to complete this preliminary inquiry and, in due time, to bring criminal action against the suspects and to execute whatever arrest warrants the judge may issue.

Recommendation 131/93 of 22 July 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca and concerned the case of Daniel Arroniz Quiroz, an inmate at the Tuxtepec Regional Prison, who was beaten and raped by several inmates, led by Jose Reyes Juarez, the chairman of the inmates' "board of directors." The recommendation was to insure the complainant's physical and psychological integrity; to complete the preliminary inquiry that was begun into his complaint and, if appropriate, to book the culprits; to outlaw the "board of directors" and prevent inmates from performing functions of authority and oversight; to stop certain inmates from charging fees; and to investigate and penalize prison officials who may have exhibited negligence in the case of the complainant.

Recommendation 132/93 of 22 July 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Veracruz and referred to the Cosamalopan Regional Social Rehabilitation Center. The recommendation was to perform the clinical-criminological classification; to provide all inmates with proper sleeping quarters; to outfit isolation areas with all essential services; to stock the prison with medicine and provide ongoing medical care; to make work, cultural, and recreational activities available to all inmates; to authorize intimate visits for the female inmates who meet legal requirements; to set aside an area exclusively for intimate visits; to allow female inmates' children up to six years of age to stay with them in the prison; to open the inmates' correspondence in their presence; to prevent certain inmates from charging others money and from discharging functions of authority, and to have prison officials take complete control of it.

Recommendation 133/93 of 22 July 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Veracruz and concerned the execution of nonprison penalties in the state. The recommendation was to regulate the supervision of prison alternatives; to ask the appropriate judicial authority to inform the State General Directorate of Prevention and Social Rehabilitation in writing about the convicted offenders who have been given alternatives to prison and suspended sentences so that the directorate can execute the penalty; to outfit or build suitable areas for restricted release outside prisons; to appoint personnel in charge of supervising those with suspended sentences and to notify the appropriate judicial authority if they have failed to discharge their obligations so that, if appropriate, pertinent measures can be taken to revoke the alternative or benefit.

Recommendation 134/93 of 22 July 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Sonora and concerned the execution of nonprison penalties in the state. The recommendation was to regulate the supervision of prison alternatives; to ask the appropriate judicial authority to inform the State General Directorate of Prevention and Social Rehabilitation in writing about the convicted offenders who have been given alternatives to prison and suspended sentences so that the directorate can execute the penalty; to appoint personnel in charge of supervising those with suspended sentences and to notify the appropriate judicial authority if they have failed to discharge their obligations so that, if appropriate, pertinent measures can be taken to revoke the alternative or benefit.

Recommendation 135/93 of 22 July 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Chihuahua and concerned the execution of nonprison penalties in the state. The recommendation was to regulate the supervision of prison alternatives; to have the State Office of Social Prevention appoint personnel in charge of supervising those with suspended sentences and to notify the appropriate judicial authority if they have failed to discharge their obligations so that, if appropriate, pertinent measures can be taken to revoke the alternative or benefit.

Recommendation 136/93 of 23 July 1993 was sent to the delegate of the Department of the Federal District in Cuauhtemoc and concerned the case of Veronica Trejo, Guadalupe Romero, Hector Ruiz, Georgina Campos, Maria Francisca Vergara, and Jeronimo Segovia, who lived in a building that was damaged by the 1985 earthquakes and that was ordered demolished pursuant to a technical report. The work was begun before the occupants of the building were notified of the demolition order, however. Rather, they were threatened with eviction. The recommendation was to call in the Secretariat of the General Comptrollership of the Federation to

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open administrative proceedings against the public servants who were involved in the incident that prompted the complaint; and to ask the attorney general for the Federal District to open a preliminary inquiry into the public servants who may have committed crimes, whether negligently or deliberately, against the complainants.

Recommendation 137/93 of 23 July 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Veracruz and concerned the San Andres Tuxtla Social Rehabilitation Center. The recommendation was to perform the clinical-criminological classification of the inmates; to finish the new dormitories; to maintain all installations at all times; to meet minimum hygiene standards in the kitchen and dining areas; to shut down the isolation cell and outfit, for this purpose, another room with minimum accommodations; to examine an inmate who is apparently mentally ill and, if appropriate, to refer him to a specialized institution; to make work, educational, cultural, and recreational activities available to all inmates; to strictly forbid improper payments, and to prevent certain inmates from discharging functions of authority inside the prison.

Recommendation 138/93 of 26 July 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan and concerned the case of Mr. Manuel Romero Robles, the editor of the newspaper LA ANTORCHA in Tangancicuaro, who was arrested wrongfully by agents of the Municipal Police and brought before the mayor of Tangancicuaro, who threatened and intimidated him for writing newspaper articles that attacked him, also detaining him for several hours. The complainant filed his complaint on 24 February 1992, giving rise to preliminary inquiry 091/992-II, which was shelved before several procedural steps were taken. The recommendation was to reopen the inquiry, take the necessary procedural steps, and complete it properly; to open an investigation to determine the accountability of the agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office who handled the preliminary inquiry, and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action and execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued.

Recommendation 139/93 of 26 July 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Sinaloa and concerned the case of Mrs. Irasema Contreras de Borbon, who on 4 April 1991, as executrix of the intestate succession of her deceased husband, filed a complaint with the State Attorney General's Office, thus giving rise to preliminary inquiry 192/91. As a result of this inquiry a decision was made not to bring criminal action, a decision that was upheld when the complainant filed an appeal, even though various investigatory procedural steps had not been taken. The recommendation was to reopen the inquiry in question, to conduct the proper procedural steps, and to complete it in accordance with the law; and to open administrative proceedings to determine the accountability of the agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office who were involved in the preliminary inquiry and, if appropriate, to impose the appropriate penalties.

Recommendation 140/93 of 27 July 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca and concerned the case of Mr. Heriberto Zarate Palomec or Palomeque, who was injured on 16 October 1990. Preliminary inquiry 13/90 was opened at the agency of the Public Prosecutor's Office in Ixtepec, Juchitan but had not been completed as of the date that the Recommendation was issued because various investigatory procedural steps had not been conducted. The recommendation was to complete the inquiry as soon as possible and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action and execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued; to order the director of the Judicial Police to investigate the incident and locate the probable culprit or culprits; and finally, to open an investigation into the personnel of the Public Prosecutor's Office and Judicial Police who failed to show diligence in completing the inquiry and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action and execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued.

Recommendation 141/93 of 27 July 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca and referred to the Guardianship Center for Juveniles of Antisocial Conduct. The recommendation was to issue the center regulations and the organizational and procedural manuals of the Guardianship Council; to take appropriate steps so that the center has a continuous water supply; to outfit a hospital area; to open at least one more position in the medical department; to set up a program for the proper supply of medicines for the center; to furnish sufficient materials for the workshops; to regulate the existence and functions of the Interdisciplinary Technical Council, and to end suspensions of family visits as a disciplinary measure.

Recommendation 142/93 of 27 July 1993 was sent to the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the State of Michoacan and concerned the case of Mr. Juan Guzman Jacinto, who was placed on trial on 3 December 1990 on robbery charges. A verdict was not handed down within the constitutional time limit, inasmuch as the second lower-court judge of Zitacuaro disqualified himself in criminal case 269/990 in favor of the sixth lower-court judge in Morelia, who in turn disqualified himself in criminal case 36/91 in favor of the first criminal-court judge in Morelia, who opened case 77/991 on 1 April 1991 but did not hand down a verdict until 29 April 1993. The recommendation was to open the applicable investigations and proceedings in order to determine the accountability of the first criminal-court judge in Morelia and, if appropriate, to apply the proper penalties.

Recommendation 143/93 of 27 July 1993 was sent to the judge advocate general and concerned the case of Mr. Simon Valdes Osuna, who was wrongfully arrested by Mexican Army personnel and tortured into signing a statement, in the form of a Military Judicial Police document, incriminating himself in the commission of crimes against public health. The injuries suffered by the complainant were not certified by the Mexican Army's

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medical expert, although they were certified by the medical expert of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic on the day that preliminary inquiry 218/88 began and by the medical expert at the prison in which he was placed. The preliminary inquiry was submitted to the fifth district judge of Mazatlan, who acquitted the complainant in criminal case 200/88, a verdict that was upheld by the Unitary Court of the 12th Circuit of Sinaloa State. The recommendation was to open a preliminary inquiry into the army personnel attached to the Eighth Infantry Battalion who arrested the complainant and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action and execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued; also, to open an investigation into the medical expert of the Mexican Army who failed to certify the complainant's injuries and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action against him and execute whatever arrest warrant may be issued.

Recommendation 144/93 of 28 July 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Tlaxcala and concerned the case of Mrs. Margarita Moreno Urcid, who on 27 June 1990 filed a complaint regarding the crime of dispossession with the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office of Tlaxcala, giving rise to preliminary inquiry 1577/90-3, which had not been completed as of the date that the Recommendation was issued because various investigatory procedural steps had not been conducted. The recommendation was to conduct the proper procedural steps in the preliminary inquiry in question in order to complete it in accordance with the law and to begin an investigation into the agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office who were in charge of the inquiry and, if appropriate, to impose the proper penalties.

Recommendation 145/93 of 28 July 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico and concerned the Preventive and Social Rehabilitation Center in Tenancingo. The recommendation was to make the prison regulations known among female inmates and their visitors; to maintain the plumbing; to install lighting and ventilation in dormitory II; to supply sufficient drinking water in the prison; to expand the workshops and to make work, cultural, athletic, and recreational activities available to female inmates.

Recommendation 146/93 of 28 July 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Guanajuato and concerned the Preventive and Social Rehabilitation Center in Cortazar. The recommendation was to perform the clinical-criminological classification of the inmates; to make the prison regulations known to the inmates and their visitors; to provide proper sleeping quarters for all inmates; to provide minimum living conditions in the isolation area; to establish the Interdisciplinary Technical Council; to provide training, work activities, and schooling to the inmates; to promote cultural and recreational activities among the inmates; to set up an area for intimate visits, and to provide training to security personnel and guards.

Recommendation 147/93 of 28 July 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla and concerned the case of Ismael Rosas Marquez and Jose Juan Perez Castillo, inmates at the Puebla Social Rehabilitation Center, who complained that they had been arbitrarily placed in the maximum-security unit, that hoods and handcuffs were placed on them every time they left the unit, and that their telephone conversations were being listened to at the switchboard. The recommendation was to guarantee the physical and psychological integrity of the complainants; to place them in the general dormitories in accordance with the clinical-criminological classification done by the Interdisciplinary Technical Council; to duly notify inmates of the reason for and length of disciplinary sanctions; to end the use of hoods and handcuffs in transferring inmates inside the prison; to strictly prohibit listening in on and interrupting inmates' telephone conversations; to establish criteria for clinical-criminological classification with an eye towards inmate treatment; to use the isolation areas for their specific purpose, and to properly complete the files on all inmates, which should include all documents relating to them, especially those having to do with their trial and treatment.

Recommendation 148/93 of 28 July 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Guanajuato and concerned the Medical Service at the Celaya Social Rehabilitation Center. The recommendation was to hire specialized professional personnel to provide medical care 24 hours a day; to strictly prohibit nonspecialized personnel from providing medications; to install a recovery room for convalescing patients; to properly complete the inmates' medical files; to establish and carry out a medicine supply program in keeping with the requirements of the prison's medical center; to obtain minor-surgery instruments, a diagnostic kit, stethoscopes, and sphygmomanometers; to enter into a cooperation agreement between the prison and State public-health services to provide better care for the inmates; to conduct laboratory examinations of the staff assigned to food preparation; to make dental care available to the inmates; to investigate the circumstances under which several new inmates were injured and, if appropriate, to proceed in accordance with the law; to provide specialized treatment to mentally ill inmates and to make specialized surgical care available, free of charge, to inmate Manuel Marquez.

Recommendation 149/93 of 28 July 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan and concerned the beating and mistreatment of inmates and inadequate care for the mentally ill at the Morelia Social Rehabilitation Center. The recommendation was to end the command and control functions granted to certain inmates in the prison; to no longer delegate care of psychiatric patients to one inmate; to hire specialized psychiatric staff to do the medical and psychological evaluation of mentally ill inmates and administer and keep track of the medications given to them; to provide complementary psychotherapeutic care, and to investigate administrative and criminal wrongdoing by prison officials and, if appropriate, to call in the Public Prosecutor's Office.

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Recommendation 150/93 of 28 July 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Jalisco and concerned the Medical Service at the Guadalajara Social Rehabilitation Center. The recommendation was to take the necessary steps to improve the hygiene conditions in the Medical Service area; to provide emergency care to inmates suffering from scabies; to separate inmates with infectious-contagious diseases from the mentally ill; to set aside the medical area exclusively to house inmates suffering from physical and/or psychological ailments; to furnish the medicines and therapeutic support needed to care for the inmates housed in the medical service; to conduct a program of ongoing sanitary supervision, and to place the inmates who require protection and the homosexual inmates in other sections of the prison.

Recommendation 151/93 of 28 July 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Guanajuato and concerned the Irapuato Social Rehabilitation Center. The recommendation was to separate the inmates standing trial from those already convicted; to provide sleeping quarters for all inmates; to refurbish the isolation area so that it offers minimum living conditions; to install plumbing and furnish bedclothes in the isolation area; and to make work activities and schooling available to all inmates.

Recommendation 152/93 of 2 August 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Zacatecas and concerned the Orientation School of the Guardianship Council for Minors in the state. The recommendation was to issue and disseminate the organizational and procedural manuals, as well as school regulations; to hire medical and dental staff; to obtain medical instruments for the center and to complete the clinical file; to set up the Interdisciplinary Technical Council to assess the treatment of the minors, to compile single files for them, and to impose disciplinary sanctions; to maintain the building and the plumbing; to refurbish the isolation area, and to prohibit minors from remaining in isolation for more than 15 days.

Recommendation 153/93 of 2 August 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan and concerned the case of Mrs. Maria de Jesus Robledo Cortes, who filed several complaints with the General Directorate of Preliminary Inquiries of the State Attorney General's Office, which gave rise to preliminary inquiries 1st/4833/92, 1st/4835/92, and 1st/4836/92. The first two were ordered combined in 1st/4826/92 without the appropriate resolution. These inquiries were not completed because various investigatory procedural steps had not been conducted. The recommendation was to open an investigation to determine the accountability of the agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office who handled the aforementioned preliminary inquiries.

Recommendation 154/93 of 2 August 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Tabasco and concerned the case of the Tierra Amarilla ejido members, who filed a complaint concerning the crime of dispossession, which gave rise to preliminary inquiry C-III-040/990. When it was submitted to the fourth lower criminal court judge in the First State Judicial District, it opened case 81/990, in which on 17 May 1990 arrest warrants were issued for 22 suspects, though they had not been executed as of the date that the Recommendation was issued. The recommendation was to take proper action to execute these arrest warrants and to open an investigation to ascertain why they had not been and, if appropriate, to impose whatever penalties might apply; also, to bring criminal action and execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued.

Recommendation 155/93 of 4 August 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Morelos and concerned the Guardianship Council for Minors in the city of Alpuyeca. The recommendation was to classify the minors by age and legal status; to issue the council regulations and make them known to staff, minors, and visitors; to draft the manuals of organization and procedure; to hire specialized staff for the workshops; to promote work training activities among the minors; to make educational and recreational activities available to the girls, and to see to it that they are treated fairly and not discriminated against in comparison to the boys.

Recommendation 156/93 of 4 August 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Aguascalientes and concerned the State Social Reeducation Center for Juvenile Delinquents. The recommendation was to issue and disseminate the center's manuals of organization and procedure and regulations; to provide enough beds for the dormitories; to repair the plumbing; to provide ongoing medical care for the minors; to obtain medical instruments for the center; to make dental care available; to provide psychiatric treatment for the minor called Enrique "N"; to set up the Interdisciplinary Technical Council so that it can verify comprehensive treatment for minors and the compilation of a single file for each delinquent; to make educational activities available; to enter into an agreement with the appropriate institution under which secondary schooling would be provided; to make cultural, recreational, and athletic activities available; to start a library in the center; to make work activities available to all, and to maintain the machinery in the textiles workshop.

Recommendation 157/93 of 4 August 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero and concerned the Guardianship Hostel for Juvenile Delinquents in the city of Chilpancingo. The recommendation was to issue the hostel regulations and make them known to staff, minors, and their relatives; to draft the manuals of organization and procedure and make them known to technical personnel; to provide enough beds, mattresses, and blankets; to maintain the dormitories; to fumigate the dormitories periodically; to provide running water in the lavatories; to install all utilities in the isolation area; to provide enough high-quality food; to use drinking water in preparing ingredients; to make ongoing medical and dental care available; to obtain sufficient instruments for the medical department; to make educational

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activities available to all inmates; to enter into an agreement with the National Institute for Adult Education under which secondary-school instruction can be imparted and certified; to use the library for the purposes for which it was established; to organize recreational and sports activities; to expand work activities, and to provide the tools and equipment needed for the various workshops.

Recommendation 158/93 of 5 August 1993 was sent to the delegate of the Department of the Federal District in Cuauhtemoc and concerned the case of Mrs. Sonia Zaizar Miranda, whose business was located in a building that was ordered demolished. Demolition work began, however, before the expiration of the time limit that had been set for the complainant to submit a report on the building's structural safety. Thus, the complainant filed an amparo motion with the second district administrative judge, who granted a temporary stay in case file 392/92. The recommendation was to call in the agency's Internal Comptrollership to open the administrative proceeding of accountability against the public servants who were involved in the episode that prompted the complaint and, if appropriate, to impose the proper penalties; also, to request the intervention of the attorney general for the Federal District to open the corresponding preliminary inquiry.

Recommendation 159/93 of 10 August 1993 was sent to the secretary general for safety and roadways of the Department of the Federal District and concerned the case of Messrs. Lorenzo Trevino Ramirez, Pedro Cruz Alvarez, and families, whose homes were raided on 28 December 1992 by members of the Mounted Police Group, Southern Zone. Preliminary inquiry 23rd/237/92-12-AII was opened and submitted to the 56th criminal-court judge, who opened case 130/93. Nevertheless, the General Secretariat for Safety and Roadways failed to conduct an administrative investigation into the suspects and the agents who were on duty in the detachment unit on the day of the incident, as they misrepresented themselves. The recommendation was to conduct an administrative investigation into the personnel who were responsible for the incident and those who abetted them and, if appropriate, to impose the corresponding penalties.

Recommendation 160/93 of 10 August 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of San Luis Potosi and concerned the case of the Indian Community of Santa Maria del Rio, municipality of the same name, whose members filed a complaint with the agent of the local Public Prosecutor's Office that the community had been deprived of a right of way belonging to it. Preliminary inquiry 187/V/92 was opened but had not been completed as of the date that the Recommendation was issued because various investigatory procedural steps had not been conducted, even though two suspects had been identified. The recommendation was to expedite and complete the inquiry and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action and execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued; also; to open investigatory proceedings against the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office in charge of the inquiry and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action and execute whatever arrest warrant may be issued.

Recommendation 161/93 of 17 August 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Tabasco and concerned the case of minor Raul Vazquez Hernandez, who was arrested by agents of the Preventive Police in connection with the violent incident on 8 December 1991 at the Villahermosa parade grounds and taken to the State General Directorate of Public SAfety, where he was beaten and accused of having attacked the head of the directorate. He was transferred to a hospital because of severe injuries all over his body, including a rope mark on his neck that, according to the authorities, was the result of attempted suicide. Preliminary inquiry A-III-2387/91 was opened and combined with 148/91, which had been opened in connection with the violence and had led to house arrest for the minor. No investigation was conducted, however, into the injuries inflicted on him and into his attempted murder, which was the conclusion that experts attached to the National Commission reached. The recommendation was to separate preliminary inquiry A-III-2387/91 from 148/91 and to conduct the necessary procedural steps to reach a decision in it in accordance with the law, bringing criminal action against whoever is responsible for the crimes committed against the minor Raul Vazquez, and to execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued; also, to open administrative and investigative proceedings to determine the accountability of the agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office who handled the inquiry for not conducting the pertinent investigative steps into the crimes committed against the minor.

Recommendation 162/93 of 17 August 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla and concerned the case of Mr. Raul Jordan Benitez, who on 3 July 1992 filed a complaint with the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office in the city of Puebla concerning the murder of Mr. Raul Morales Motolinia, thus giving rise to preliminary inquiry 1283/992/D, which had not been completed as of the date that the Recommendation was issued because various investigatory procedural steps had not been conducted, even though one individual had been accused of the crime. The recommendation was to undertake the procedural steps needed to complete the inquiry in question and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action and execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued; also, to open the administrative proceeding of responsibility against the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office who handled the preliminary inquiry and, if appropriate, to impose the proper penalties.

Recommendation 163/93 of 17 August 1993 was sent to the secretary of agrarian reform and concerned the case of Mr. Emiliano Sulu Hoil, who on 9 August 1988 filed an application for title to the property called "Punta Sam II" in Cancun, Quintana Roo, of which he has been in

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possession for 27 years. This gave rise to case 143608, which had not been resolved as of the date of the Recommendation. In contrast, case file 53957, concerning the same property, was resolved improperly in favor of another individual. The recommendation was to complete the necessary procedural steps in case file 143608 as soon as possible and resolve it in accordance with the law; to open an investigation into the irregularities committed in the processing of case file 53957 and, should administrative and criminal accountability be involved, to proceed in accordance with the law; also, to open an investigation into the reasons why a ruling had not been handed down in case file 143608 and, if administrative or criminal accountability is found, to proceed in accordance with the law.

Recommendation 164/93 of 19 August 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Durango and concerned the murder of Mr. Ramiro Aguero Hernandez on 8 December 1990. No preliminary inquiry was opened into the case even though several circumstances deserved to be looked into. The Public Prosecutor's Office decided not to open an inquiry because there was presumably no crime to investigate in connection with the murder. The recommendation was to open the pertinent preliminary inquiry as soon as possible and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action and to execute whatever arrest warrant may be issued; also, to open investigative proceedings against the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office who handled the matter and, if he likely committed a crime, to complete a preliminary inquiry into him and, if appropriate, bring criminal action and execute whatever arrest warrant may be issued.

Recommendation 165/93 of 19 August 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero and concerned the case of Messrs. Eloy and Ladislao Salvador Cisneros Guillen, who were beaten excessively at the time that an arrest warrant was being served on one of them; it had been issued by the lower civil-criminal court judge of the Judicial District of Abasolo in criminal case 14/990. Preliminary inquiry TAB/I/854/990 was opened into the other complainant, who resisted the execution of the arrest warrant in question; the inquiry was submitted to the third lower criminal-court judge in the Judicial District of Tabares, who opened case 15/990 and combined it with 14/990. The recommendation was to open a preliminary inquiry into the personnel of the State Judicial Police who arrested the complainants and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action against them and execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued.

Recommendation 166/93 of 19 August 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero and concerned the murder of Mr. Emiliano Galvez Regino on 2 March 1992 in the town of Llano Grande, Municipality of Igualapa. In criminal case 39/992 the lower criminal-court judge in the Judicial District of Abasolo issued an arrest warrant on 23 March 1992 for the two suspected perpetrators of the murder, but they had not been served as of the date that the Recommendation was issued. For his part, the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office who handled the matter failed to investigate another individual as the alleged mastermind. The recommendation was to execute the arrest warrant as soon as possible; to investigate, within the respective preliminary inquiry, Mr. Jose Hilario de la Cruz as a possible mastermind of the murder of Mr. Emiliano Galvez Regino, and to open an investigation into the reasons why the arrest warrant had not been served, imposing disciplinary penalties if appropriate.

Recommendation 167/93 of 19 August 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla and concerned the case of Mr. and Mrs. Horacio and Laura Beristain Flores, who were evicted from their land and whose home was demolished on the San Miguel de la Rosa Ejido, Municipality of Tlaxcalancingo by personnel of state public security, who argued that they were executing an expropriation decree that encompassed their land even though it had not been published in the Official Gazette as of the date of the incident. Moreover, the public servants showed no court order whatsoever, nor had appropriate compensation been paid in advance. The recommendation was to open a preliminary inquiry into the officials and agents of state public security who evicted the complainants and demolished their home and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action and execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued; also, to compensate the complainants for the damages and losses arising from the demolition of their home.

Recommendation 168/93 of 25 August 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla and concerned the murder of Mr. Bartolo Ramales Garcia and the search and entry of his family's home by agents of the State Judicial Police, who were seeking to serve an arrest warrant on the deceased issued by the social defense judge of the Judicial District of Chiautla de Tapia. Preliminary inquiry 158/993 was opened and changed to 57/93 but had not been completed as of the date that the Recommendation was issued because various investigatory procedural steps had not been conducted. The recommendation was to open internal investigative proceedings to determine the accountability of the agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office who handled the inquiry in question and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action and execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued; also, to open investigatory proceedings to determine the accountability of the Judicial Police personnel in the crimes of breaking and entering, assault and battery, and abuse of authority; and lastly, to conduct the necessary procedural steps to reach a legal decision in the preliminary inquiry and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action and execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued.

Recommendation 169/93 of 25 August 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla and concerned the murder of minor Agustin Gonzalez Sanchez on 15 February 1992 by agents of the State Judicial Police, who

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also raided two homes. Only one suspect was booked, and he was found guilty in criminal case 37/992. However, the other people suspected of the crime of breaking and entering were not investigated, nor were the contradictions and irregularities committed as part of the preliminary inquiry. The recommendation was to open a preliminary inquiry into the agents of the State Judicial Police who raided and damaged two homes and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action and execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued; to open investigative proceedings to determine the accountability of the agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office who handled the inquiries into the breaking and entering and the murder owing to the negligent conduct thereof; also, to open a preliminary inquiry into the public servants who were involved in the incident and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action and execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued.

Recommendation 170/93 of 26 August 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca and and concerned the Tuxtepec Regional Prison. The recommendation was to perform the clinical-criminological classification; to separate the inmates standing trial from those already convicted; to issue the prison regulations and make them known to staff, inmates, and relatives; to outlaw the inmates' "board of directors"; to designate a place to function as the Observation and Classification Center; to relocate the inmates who had been placed in isolation for security reasons in the men's section and to allow them to take part in prison activities; to hire technical personnel in the education, psychology, dentistry, and workshop areas, and to set up the Interdisciplinary Technical Council; to stock the prison with medicines and furnish the hospitalization rooms; to make dental care available to the inmates; to complete the workshop area; to promote work activities; to hire more teachers to promote educational and athletic activities; and to install a library in the prison.

Recommendation 171/93 of 26 August 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca and concerned Oaxaca Central Prison. The recommendation was to separate the inmates standing trial from those already convicted; to provide proper sleeping quarters; to refurbish the isolation area so that it meets minimum living standards; to take the necessary steps to prevent drugs from being brought into and consumed in the prison and, if appropriate, to call in the Public Prosecutor's Office; to make instruction and work activities available to the inmates; to prevent the staging of striptease shows and other events that may cause inappropriate reactions among the inmates; to outfit an area exclusively for intimate visits; to prohibit any sort of payment from the inmates, and to see to it that prison officials are the ones who decide on penalties in cases of indiscipline.

Recommendation 172/93 of 26 August 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca and concerned the case of Messrs. Otilio Lopez Aragon and Armando Lopez Pimentel, who were tortured by agents of the State Judicial Police into signing a self-incriminating statement as part of preliminary inquiry 184(PJ)/992 and combined inquiries, which were opened into the crimes of extortion and threats carried out, which preliminary inquiry was submitted to the fifth criminal-court judge, who opened case 146/92. The recommendation was to open a preliminary inquiry into the agents of the State Judicial Police in connection with their torture of the complainants and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action and execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued; also, to open investigatory proceedings to determine the accountability of the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office and of the criminal pathologists for neglecting to report the injuries of the aggrieved parties and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action and execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued.

Recommendation 173/93 of 30 August 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca and concerned Tehuantepec Regional Prison. The recommendation was to separate the inmates standing trial from those already convicted; to perform the clinical-criminological classification; to issue the prison regulations and make them known to staff, inmates, and visitors; to prevent the inmates from performing self-governance functions so that prison officials retain control; to maintain the dormitories and lavatories; to refurbish the isolation areas so that they meet minimum living standards; to hire personnel for the psychology, education, and psychiatry areas and to see to it that the Interdisciplinary Technical Council meets regularly; to make regular medical and dental care available free of charge; to obtain medical supplies and instruments for the clinic; to evaluate apparent mental patients and give them specialized treatment; to install more workshops and to stock the garment workshop with sufficient supplies; to make training, work, educational, cultural, and recreational activities available to all inmates; to offer training courses to guards; to stop drugs from from being brought into and trafficked in the prison and investigate possible corruption between prison staff and inmates and, if appropriate, apply administrative penalties and call in the Public Prosecutor's Office; and to prevent the relatives of inmates from staying in the prison without any legal justification whatsoever.

Recommendation 174/93 of 30 August 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of San Luis Potosi and concerned the Matehuala District Jail. The recommendation was to transfer the convicted inmates to the Matehuala Regional Social Rehabilitation Center; to perform the clinical-criminological classification; to set up the Interdisciplinary Technical Council; to issue the prison regulations and make them known to staff, inmates, and visitors; to maintain the dormitories and lavatories; to conduct periodic fumigations; to promote work and educational activities for the inmates; to provide beds for the intimate-visit rooms in the men's section, and to outfit a room for the same purpose in the women's section.

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Recommendation 175/93 of 30 August 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla and concerned the case of the Renewal Current of Merchants in the city of Puebla, who filed several complaints against members of another group of merchants for having invaded their places of business. Preliminary inquiries were begun, including 714/92/D, which was submitted to the third judge of social defense, who in criminal case 94/92, on 12 June 1992, issued arrest warrants for the likely culprits, which had not been served as of the date of the Recommendation. The recommendation was to execute the arrest warrants as soon as possible; to open internal investigatory proceedings to ascertain why the warrants had not been served and, if appropriate, to apply the corresponding penalties; also, to open an investigation to ascertain why undersecretary "B" of the State Interior Secretariat refused to see or listen to the complainant or the assistant inspectors of the National Commission and, if appropriate, to impose the proper disciplinary penalties.

Recommendation 176/93 of 1 September 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Chihuahua and to attorney general of the republic and concerned the case of Messrs. Francisco Gutierrez Medina and Edgar Francisco Portillo Rodriguez, who were tortured into signing a self-incriminating statement as part of preliminary inquiry 13/SC/91 into crimes against public health and who were later turned over to the third district judge in the state, whose order to hold them in custody pending trial was overturned by the Second Unitary Court of the 17th Circuit. Although there are contradictions and uncertainties about who made the arrest, whether it was agents of the State Judicial Police or agents of the Federal Judicial Police, it is an established fact that they were tortured and held incommunicado and that the medical experts and agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office who handled the inquiry were negligent in failing to investigate and certify the injuries that the complainants exhibited. The recommendation to the state governor was to open an administrative investigation into the arrest of the aggrieved parties and, if a crime was committed, to bring criminal action and execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued; to consider in this investigation the likelihood that the agents of the State Judicial Police who made the arrest also tortured the suspects. The recommendation to the attorney general was to open a preliminary inquiry into the agents of the Federal Judicial Police, the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office, and the medical experts who were involved in the aforementioned inquiry for the crimes that they may have committed in discharging their functions, and if they did indeed commit crimes, specifically torture, to bring criminal action and, in due course, execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued.

Recommendation 177/93 of 1 September 1993 was sent to the attorney general of the republic and concerned the case of Mr. Antonio Olaguez Olaguez, who was wrongfully arrested by agents of the Federal Judicial Police on charges of crimes against public health, charges that were not proven in criminal case 6/990 before the second district judge in Durango. Nevertheless, the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office illegally ordered the preventive attachment of several pieces of property owned by the complainant and authorized their sale at public bid, without notifying the courts. The recommendation was to open a preliminary inquiry into the agents of the Federal Judicial Police who wrongfully arrested the complainant and detained him for a prolonged time and into the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office who ordered the seizure and sale of the property and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action and execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued; also, to return as soon as possible to the complainant the property that was improperly seized from him and to pay compensation in the amount of their actual value.

Recommendation 178/93 of 1 September 1993 was sent to the attorney general of the republic and concerned the case of Messrs. Ninfo Flores Torres, Jorge Mora Gonzalez, and Eleno Rosales Gonzalez, who were wrongfully arrested by agents of the Federal Judicial Police on charges of crimes against public health as part of preliminary inquiry 77/990/C/93. Though the date that the complainants were arrested is not certain, it has been fully demonstrated that they were detained for at least two days before being placed in the custody of the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office and that during this time they were physically coerced. The recommendation was to open accountability proceedings against the agents of the Federal Judicial Police who arrested the complainants and, if appropriate, to open the corresponding preliminary inquiry, and to execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued; also to open investigative proceedings against the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office who handled the inquiry in question for failing to look into the wrongful arrest and detention in solitary confinement of the complainants and, if appropriate, to open a preliminary inquiry and to execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued.

Recommendation 179/93 of 6 September 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Chihuahua and to the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the State of Chihuahua and concerned the case of Mr. Pedro Bustillos Rajochique, who was tried in criminal case 75/89 in the lower civil-criminal court in the Andres del Rio Judicial District. The trial began on 14 July 1989 and ended on 17 June 1993; that is to say, three years and 11 months elapsed before a verdict was handed down. One of the reasons for the delay was that the civil-registry judge of Papajichi, failing to implement the emergency measures that the law grants him, took more than two years to furnish the information that was requested of him, without any justification whatsoever and in spite of the various demands that he received from the trial judge. The recommendation to the state governor was to open administrative proceedings to investigate the conduct of the civil-registry judge in Papajichi, Municipality of Guachochi, and to the chief

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justice of Superior Court to open administrative proceedings to determine whether in the discharge of his functions the lower civil-criminal court judge of Andres del Rio Judicial District was guilty of wrongdoing and, if appropriate, to call in the Public Prosecutor's Office.

Recommendation 180/93 of 6 September 1993 was sent to the mayor of the Federal District and to chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the State of Mexico and concerned the case of Mr. Jorge Luis Hernandez Morales, who was taken to the Northern Preventive Prison in the Federal District on 16 May 1987 and placed in the custody of the fifth criminal-court judge, who refused jurisdiction in favor of the fourth criminal-court judge in Texcoco, who opened case 230/87 and asked the prison warden to transfer the complainant. He was not transferred, however, because he was in the custody of the second criminal-court district judge of the Federal District, who on 31 May 1988 handed down a sentence that was reduced on appeal to one year and nine months in prison. It was not until 5 June 1991 that the complainant was transferred to Texcoco, in which court he was found guilty on 3 March 1992. The above means that the prison warden kept the complainant unlawfully confined for two years and four months, because he remained in prison even though he had served his sentence. In addition, the fourth criminal-court judge in Texcoco refrained from conducting any procedural steps whatsoever in case 230/87, with the resulting delay in issuing a verdict. The recommendation to the mayor of the Federal District was to open administrative proceedings against the former warden of the Northern Prison to uncover any wrongdoing in the discharge of his functions and, if appropriate, to call in the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office. The recommendation to the chief justice of the Superior Court was to open administrative proceedings against the fourth criminal-court judge of the Judicial District of Texcoco to uncover any wrongdoing in the discharge of his functions and, if appropriate, to call in the agent of the appropriate Public Prosecutor's Office.

Recommendation 181/93 of 6 September 1993 was sent to the attorney general for the Federal District and concerned the case of Mrs. Marcela Martinez Sanchez, who was wrongfully arrested by agents of the Judicial Police, who, colluding with a woman who filed a complaint against the complainant in preliminary inquiry 18th/2303/91-08, fabricated a case of flagrante delicto. The recommendation was to open an administrative investigation to ascertain the conduct of the agents of the Judicial Police who arrested the complainant and of the agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office who prolonged her detention and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action against them and execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued.

Recommendation 182/93 of 9 September 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Nayarit and concerned the challenge appeal filed by Mr. Jose Alfredo Parra Rivera against Recommendation 56/91, which the Commission for the Defense of Human Rights of the State of Nayarit sent on 15 May 1991 to the state attorney general; its recommendation was to complete preliminary inquiry PEN/066/90, which was begun into the murders of Mrs. Esther Martinez Yanez and Mrs. Elizabeth Ruiz Martinez but had not been completed as of the date that the Recommendation was issued. The CNDH recommendation was to conduct whatever procedural steps were proper to complete the inquiry and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action; also, to open an investigation to determine the accountability of the agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office who handled this preliminary inquiry and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action and execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued.

Recommendation 183/93 of 17 September 1993 was sent to the mayor of the Federal District and concerned the threats, beating, and mistreatment of various inmates at the penitentiary in the Federal District by guards. The recommendation was to stop the mistreatment and beating of inmates; to investigate the actions of the authorities and, if appropriate, to indicate proper administrative and criminal penalties; to suspend the assistant director of security and guards and the members of the special surveillance group that was on duty during the days that the incidents occurred, while the investigation is going on; to call in the Public Prosecutor's Office; to proceed in accordance with the law against those guilty of torture, arraigning them before the judge for this crime, and to take appropriate measures to safeguard the physical integrity of the aggrieved inmates.

Recommendation 184/93 of 20 September 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas and concerned the case of the Indian Communities of Chalam de Carmen, Eden del Carmen, Nuevo Sacrificio, and Rio Florida, Municipality of Ocosingo. Agents of the State Judicial Police State Public Security raided the homes of members of these communities, wrongfully arrested them, unlawfully seized their work tools, and beat them during the operation to serve various arrest warrants issued for several Indian peasants as part of criminal cases 51/91, 143/91, and 174/92. The recommendation was to open an administrative proceeding of accountability to ascertain the irregularities committed by the assistant attorney general for preliminary inquiries, the assistant director of preliminary inquiries, the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office, and the coordinator of State Public Security, who were in charge of the actions of the police groups that violated the complainants' Human Rights; if appropriate, to open a preliminary inquiry and bring criminal action; also, to open an administrative proceeding of responsibility against the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office who agreed to take several Indians into his custody as detainees even though the assumption of neither "flagrante delicto" nor a pressing emergency applied and, if appropriate, to open a preliminary inquiry and bring criminal action; also, to ask the pertinent lower-court judge to immediately return to the Indians all of the work tools that were

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improperly seized from them; and lastly, to order damages paid to the complainants after the economic loss they sustained is evaluated.

Recommendation 185/93 of 21 September 1993 was sent to the judge advocate general and concerned the case of Mr. Joaquin Rivera Lizardi. After raiding his home, Mexican Army personnel wrongfully arrested, beat, and held him incommunicado so that he would sign a statement incriminating himself in crimes against public health; he was then remanded to the agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office in Guadalajara, who booked him before the Second Criminal District Court in Jalisco, where case 104/90 was conducted. It was also proven that the military physician was negligent in failing to certify the injuries that the complainant exhibited. The recommendation was to conduct the preliminary inquiry that the judge advocate general had asked be conducted into the military officers and personnel who arrested the complainant, as well as those who conducted the corresponding preliminary inquiry, including the medical expert who failed to certify the complainant's injuries; and to fully execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued if criminal action is brought.

Recommendation 186/93 of 21 September 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca and concerned the murder of Mr. Herminio Perez Acevedo on 2 November 1992. Preliminary inquiry 648/II/92 was opened but had not been completed as of the date that the Recommendation was issued because various investigatory procedural steps had not been conducted. The recommendation was to complete the inquiry as soon as possible by undertaking the necessary procedural steps so that a legal decision can be made; and to open administrative proceedings against the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office and the Judicial Police agents who conducted this preliminary inquiry and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action and execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued.

Recommendation 187/93 of 21 September 1993 was sent to the health secretary and concerned the case of the patients at the "Doctor Samuel Ramirez Moreno" Rural Psychiatric Hospital in the Federal District. The recommendation was to stop the hospital from operating solely as an asylum and to take appropriate measures to end overcrowding in the various blocks; to issue the manuals of organization and procedures and hospital regulations and make them known to staff and clients; to have the signatories comply fully with the Collaboration and Concerted Action Agreement; to maintain hospital facilities and to outfit and occupy block 6; to start up emergency, admission, and laboratory services in light of the material and human resources required; to furnish comprehensive care to handicapped and infectious-contagious patients by making available to them the necessary orthopedic devices, specialized medical care, and special living areas; to conduct a specific self-care and dietary program for the patients in block 1; to continually monitor the theoretical and methodological principles of the motivational program; to update the legal status of the patients in block 5 so that some can be placed in other blocks and others released; to develop an program of ongoing general and psychiatric medical care in a halfway-house hospital [hospital parcial] for patients about to be released; to forbid patients from engaging in activities that endanger their lives outside the hospital and to end begging; to hire more specialists to provide psychiatry, dental, psychology, social work, nursing, and rehabilitation services; to remodel the isolation areas and to place patients in them only in accordance with technical criteria; to control aggressive patients in a professional manner, without securing them physically to their beds; to expand the workshop program by including occupational therapy for patients; to ask the Secretariat of the General Comptrollership of the Federation to audit the administrative, human-resources, materials, financial, and alternate services areas; to set up ongoing training and refresher courses for the nursing, social work, psychology, rehabilitation, and supervisory personnel; to develop and undertake research and teaching programs for medical and paramedical personnel; to establish an appropriate kitchen and dining service; to include the psychological examination at admission, the case history, monthly updates, diagnoses, prognoses, and patient treatment in case files, and to avoid giving patients lapsed medicines.

Recommendation 188/93 of 21 September 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas and concerned the murder of Mr. Jorge Ansures Hernandez on 9 September 1991. Criminal case 125/991 was opened before the lower civil-criminal court judge of Yajalon, who on 15 November 1991 issued an arrest warrant for four suspects, which had not been executed as of the date that the Recommendation was issued. The recommendation was to serve the arrest warrant as quickly as possible and to open an investigation into the negligent conduct of the director of the State Judicial Police and its personnel for failing to execute the warrant and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action and execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued.

Recommendation 189/93 of 27 September 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Tlaxcala and to the mayor of Santa Ana Chiautempan and concerned the case of Miss Rosa Maria Rangel Gutierrez; the municipal government illegally shut down the place of business that she rents and in which her home is located, as it failed to observe the requirements set forth in Article 16 of the constitution. She filed a complaint over the incident with the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office, thus giving rise to preliminary inquiry 1067/92, which had not been completed as of the date that the Recommendation was issued; two inquiries that had been opened into the complainant had not been completed either. The recommendation to the governor was to order the preliminary inquiries in question completed and to open administrative proceedings to determine the accountability of the agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office who handled

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them and to proceed in accordance with the law. The recommendation to the mayor was to reopen the closure proceedings against the complainant's business, remove the closure seals, and invalidate the financial penalties imposed on the complainant; also, to open administrative proceedings against the inspector for the Directorate of Municipal Public Services to ascertain any violations he may have committed in the discharge of his functions.

Recommendation 190/93 of 27 September 1993 was sent to the attorney general of the republic and concerned the case of Messrs. Santiago Castan Silverio and Alejandro Cruz Marquez. After they were arrested by agents of Migratory Services in the town of Francisco Villa, Quintana Roo and placed in the custody of agents of the Federal Judicial Police, the latter tortured them into signing self-incriminating statements as part of preliminary inquiry 72/992, which had been opened into the crimes of helping prisoners to escape, conspiracy, and firearms possession. The inquiry was submitted to the district judge in the state, who opened criminal case 54/992. The injuries inflicted on the complainants were certified by medical experts. The recommendation was to begin the administrative proceedings and the corresponding preliminary inquiry to determine the accountability of the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office who handled the inquiry, of the Federal Judicial Police commander, and of the Federal Judicial Police agents who violated the complainants' Human Rights; and, if appropriate, to book them before the appropriate judge for the crimes they may have committed, including torture, and to execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued.

Recommendation 191/93 of 29 September 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Baja California and concerned the case of drugs, firearms, and violence in the Mexicali Public Jail. The recommendation was to continue the periodic searches to uncover firearms and drugs among the inmates and, if appropriate, to call in the Public Prosecutor's Office; in coordination with the National Council Against Addictions, to establish a detoxification program run by specialists; to stock the prison with the medicines needed for this purpose; to conduct regular exams that can detect drug addiction among inmates and security personnel and guards; and to transfer the inmates identified as traffickers to stricter-security prisons if the personality studies conducted by the Interdisciplinary Technical Council so recommend.

Recommendation 192/93 of 29 September 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas and concerned the case of Mr. Juan Garcia Herrera and others, whose homes were raided by ejido officials of Monte de Sinai Dios, some of the complainants sustaining injuries in the process. The preliminary inquiry was submitted to the lower civil-criminal court judge in the Cintalapa Judicial District, who on 10 September 1992 in criminal case 178/92 issued a summons for several individuals that had not been served as of the date that the Recommendation was issued, the argument being that they lived in the state of Oaxaca. The recommendation was to ask the trial judge to send the pertinent letters rogatory to the Oaxaca judge so that the summons can be served, and to open internal proceedings to determine the potential administrative accountability of the public servants in charge of serving the summons.

Recommendation 193/93 of 30 September 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Baja California and concerned the challenge appeal that Mr. Ricardo Montoya Obeso filed against the recommendation that the Office of the Attorney General for Human Rights and Citizen Protection sent on 3 April 1992 to the state attorney general, asking him to discontinue the criminal action brought against the complainant in criminal case 564/92, exclusively as regards the crime of terrorism, a recommendation that was not accepted. The recommendation was to take steps to file for a discontinuance of criminal action within the criminal case, exclusively as regards the crime of terrorism; and to request a discontinuance of criminal action in case 563/92, which was brought against the complainant for the crime of dispossession.

Recommendation 194/93 of 4 October 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Nuevo Leon and concerned the living conditions of the female inmates suffering from mental illness in the Nuevo Leon State Social Rehabilitation Center. The recommendation was to refurbish the cells designed to house the mentally ill so that they meet minimum habitability standards; to make the required psychiatric treatment available to the female inmates, and to duly complete their case histories.

Recommendation 195/93 of 4 October 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas and concerned the mistreatment, isolation, and unjustified transfers of inmates, because they had exercised their right to file complaints, at Social Rehabilitation Centers in the State of Chiapas. The recommendation was to dismiss the head of the State General Directorate of Prevention and Social Rehabilitation and the agency's surveillance director; to investigate and identify the administrative and criminal violations that they may have committed, calling in the Public Prosecutor's Office, and not to reappoint them to any post in the prison system; to investigate others likely to blame for the unlawful detention of one inmate and to place them in the custody of the Public Prosecutor's Office; to guarantee the physical and psychological integrity of all inmates in state penitentiaries; to stop isolating inmates just for having exercised their right to file complaints; to avoid transferring inmates without the proper documentation and technical studies and to clearly state the grounds for transfer provided for in legislation; to prevent mistreatment of inmates and, if appropriate, to place suspects in the custody of the Public Prosecutor's Office; to allow the inmates to exercise their right to file complaints without restrictions and to install mailboxes for this purpose; to take steps to follow up on the legal status of the inmates

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so as to ensure that those who have served their sentences do not remain in prison; to apply penalties in accordance with the regulations governing Prevention and Social Rehabilitation Centers in the state and to note them in the inmates' individual files, indicating precisely the violation charged and the opinion of the Technical Council; and to make training in Human Rights available to all personnel in the State Directorate of Prevention and Social Rehabilitation.

Recommendation 196/93 of 6 October 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico and concerned the murder of Mr. Marcos Rivera Ramirez on 6 October 1989, which had not been investigated sufficiently in preliminary inquiry VII/X/181/989, which was still being conducted as of 11 May 1993. Although it is true that the inquiry was submitted on 5July 1993, it is also true that the recommendation was to open investigative proceedings into the accountability of the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office and Judicial Police personnel for the delays in the completion of the inquiry and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action and execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued; another recommendation was to execute the arrest warrants issued by the lower-court judge in connection with the submission and processing of preliminary inquiry VII/X/181/989.

Recommendation 197/93 of 8 October 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas and concerned the Municipal Public Jail in Ocosingo, Chiapas. The recommendation was to take appropriate steps to halt overcrowding in the jail; to perform the clinical-criminological classification and to separate the inmates standing trial from those already convicted; to disseminate the prison regulations widely among staff and inmates; to see to it that the dormitories have adequate lighting and ventilation; to hire technical personnel, at least in the clinic and workshops; to set up the Interdisciplinary Technical Council; to see to it that the inmates have timely and efficient medical care by stocking the clinic with the prescribed medicines; to set up workshops in the prison and integrate all inmates into work activities; to assign teachers to make educational activities available to all inmates; to set up an area so that inmates can receive intimate visits in private and under decent conditions; to offer training courses to guards, and to give them the equipment they need to do their jobs.

Recommendation 198/93 of 8 October 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Durango and concerned the Gomez Palacio Municipal Jail. The recommendation was to complete individual files for each inmate; to separate the inmates standing trial from those already convicted and the inmates proper from those being detained for administrative offenses; to conduct the clinical-criminological studies and, if appropriate, to grant the corresponding release benefits; to draft the prison regulations and make them known to staff, inmates, and visitors; to see to it that prison officials organize and run the prison and to prevent the inmates from exercising authority; to maintain the facilities and to install proper lighting and ventilation in the rooms assigned to the inmates; to do the necessary repair work on the plumbing and toilets; to put specialized staff on the Interdisciplinary Technical Council; to evaluate apparent mental patients and provide them medical and psychiatric care, and to schedule and promote work and educational activities organized by the prison.

Recommendation 199/93 of 8 October 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Tabasco and concerned the maximum-security unit at the Villahermosa Social Rehabilitation Center. The recommendation was to refurbish the isolation cells as soon as possible so that they meet minimum accommodation standards and not to use them until such work is done; to see to it that the inmates in isolation receive enough wholesome food; to provide medical care and to note clinical findings in the files; to prohibit the use of the maximum-security unit as a privileged area and to relocate the inmates living in voluntary isolation in the dormitories for the general prisoners; to forbid inmates from being assigned coordinating functions, especially in security and surveillance; and to have the Interdisciplinary Technical Council order isolation, when appropriate, specifying the grounds and the duration, which must not exceed 15 days, to be duly noted in the files.

Recommendation 200/93 of 8 October 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Nuevo Leon and concerned the Diagnostic and Juvenile Rehabilitation Centers of the State Council for Minors in the City of Monterrey. The recommendation was to issue and disseminate the institutional regulations; to set up another dormitory in the Diagnostic Center, with appropriate facilities and sufficient furniture; and to provide enough beds for the existing dorms, as well as to repair the plumbing; to see to it that the dormitories in the Juvenile Rehabilitation Center have appropriate ventilation; at the Diagnostic Center, to separate the recently admitted minors from those being observed and classified; to promote educational activities in both sectors and to establish a library; to organize recreational and athletic programs in both centers; to set up workshops and outfit them with the necessary materials so that the youths can receive training; to extend the hours for family visits, and to prohibit the isolation of minors from exceeding 15 days.

Recommendation 201/93 of 12 October 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Tamaulipas and concerned the "Dr. Hector Gonzalez Lugo" Observation and Treatment Center for Juvenile Delinquents in Nuevo Laredo. The recommendation was to issue and disseminate the manuals of organization and procedure, as well as the center regulations; to maintain the plumbing and see to it that the dormitories have sufficient ventilation; to set up a dormitory with areas for recently admitted minors, minors under treatment, and minors placed in isolation; to make sufficient high-quality food available to the minors; to make ongoing medical and dental care available to the minors and to stock the center with the necessary instruments and medicines; to appropriate the

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necessary budget so that technical personnel can perform their functions properly; to draft the minutes of the Interdisciplinary Technical Council and to include them in the minors' files; to organize recreational and athletic programs and to create a library in the center; to promote work activities and outfit the workshops with tools and materials; and to extend the hours for family visits.

Recommendation 202/93 of 12 October 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla and concerned the case presented by the Human Rights Secretariat of the National Executive Committee of the Party of the Democratic Revolution (PRD). The secretariat reported that Mr. Teofilo Arellano Campos was killed on 26 March 1990 in the town of Amecac, Puebla. The recommendation was to complete preliminary inquiry 225/90 promptly; to open investigative proceedings against the public servants who delayed the inquiry; to open a preliminary inquiry into any crime or crimes they may have committed, and if criminal action is brought, to execute whatever arrest warrant may be issued.

Recommendation 203/93 of 12 October 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Tamaulipas and concerned the Observation and Treatment Center for Juvenile Delinquents in the city of Tampico. The recommendation was to place recently admitted minors, minors under observation, minors under treatment, and minors receiving social assistance in separate dormitories; to install glass and insect-proof mesh in the dormitory windows so that there is sufficient ventilation; to overhaul the girls' area; to see to it that the lavatories have adequate lighting and ventilation and to maintain the plumbing; to appropriate a budget that ensures that the minors will be fed, that the materials required by the technical staff can be purchased, and that salaries can be paid in timely fashion; to obtain medical instruments and medicine for the center; to set up workshops with the necessary tools and equipment in the center; and to promote job-training activities.

Recommendation 204/93 of 13 October 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Jalisco, to the governor of the State of Nayarit, to the agrarian reform secretary, to the attorney for agrarian affairs, and to the director general of the National Indian Institute and concerned the case presented by the Jalisco Association of Support for Indian Groups, A.C. The complainant association stated that a presidential resolution had recognized and confirmed the Huichol Indians in the community of San Sebastian Teponahuaxtlan, Municipality of Mezquitic, State of Jalisco, as the owners of 240,447 hectares, 22,614 of which had been invaded, and that the problem had been aggravated by the policy that the Agrarian Reform Secretariat was pursuing, as it had let four decades pass without deciding on exclusions for small landowners, thus furthering illegitimate political interests to the detriment of the Huichol culture's development. The recommendation to the agrarian reform secretary was to send the Office of the Attorney for Agrarian Affairs a copy of the file concerning the exclusion of plots located in the community of San Sebastian Teponahuaxtlan, as well as of the action taken by the Agrarian Consensus Commission in the Huichol Zone; and to provide support for the development and pursuit of Consensus Commission activities. The recommendation to the attorney for agrarian affairs was to form the Commission to take up and resolve through negotiations the matter that is the subject of the complaint by coordinating the work of the various government agencies taking part in it. The recommendation to the governors of Jalisco and Nayarit was to set up a new Commission and to lend it political, financial, and institution support. The recommendation to the director general of the National Indian Institute was to lend support to the development and pursuit of Consensus Commission activities.

Recommendation 205/93 of 13 October 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Colima and to the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the same state and concerned the case of the inmates of diminished criminal capacity and the mentally ill inmates at Social Rehabilitation Centers in the state. The recommendation to the governor was first to identify the mentally ill among the prison inmates and then to afford them appropriate, comprehensive treatment; to address the problem of overcrowding in the area in which the mentally ill inmates and those of diminished criminal capacity are concentrated in the prison; to provide ongoing medical care in the Tecoman and Manzanillo prisons, to improve dental care in the Colima prison, and to offer dental care and psychological counseling in the Tecoman and Manzanillo centers; to have available clinical-criminological case files that include technical observations by physicians, psychiatrists, social workers, criminologists, and nurses; to supply the prisons that are to house mentally ill inmates and those of diminished criminal capacity the manpower and materials that will lend pharmacological, psychotherapeutic, educational, family, rehabilitation, work, and recreational support to the inmate patients, and to refer handicapped inmates to the physical-rehabilitation services and to improve the food served them; to establish medical-psychiatric diagnoses in accordance with the existing International Classification of Mental Illnesses; to ban the isolation of mentally ill inmates and to rehabilitate them in observation and treatment areas; to use the facilities of the Observation and Classification Center in the Colima prison for the purpose for which they were built, and to assign a different area for the mentally ill. The recommendation to the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the State was to expedite the trials of mentally ill individuals who are legally classified as of diminished criminal capacity so that the proper security measure can be ordered for them, or so that they can be released or placed in the custody of the health authority; in cases in which mentally inmates and those of diminished criminal capacity have been in prison for longer than the maximum sentence applicable to the crime that they committed, to have them turned over to their families or

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placed in the custody of the health authority; to do what the law prescribes so as to hand down the proper sentence for patient Javier Beltran Medina, who was to be transferred to a specialized institution.

Recommendation 206/93 of 15 October 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of San Luis Potosi and concerned the Internment Center called the "Professor Angel Silva" Social Rehabilitation School for Juvenile Delinquents in the city of San Luis Potosi. The recommendation was to institute an ongoing program to clean and wash the dormitories, lavatories, and bed and personal clothes of the minors; to fumigate periodically to prevent vermin infestations; to set up the Interdisciplinary Technical Council; to establish a library at the school, and to offer basic intermediate schooling to the minors.

Recommendation 207/93 of 15 October 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Tlaxcala and concerned the case presented by Mr. Jose Refugio Roa Santos, who said that on 9 May 1991 he was wrongfully arrested by the Tlaxcala State Judicial Police and pressured into signing several statements. The recommendation was to order an internal investigation into Licenciados Jose Antonio Xochipa Garcia, the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office, and Carlos Tadeo Galindo Aceves, the then director of preliminary inquiries, for the wrongful arrest of the complainant; also to inform the Investigative Public Prosecutor's Office of the crimes that these public servants may have committed and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action and execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued.

Recommendation 208/93 of 18 October 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca and concerned the case presented by the Human Rights Secretariat of the National Executive Committee of the PRD. It related that Mr. Miguel Arellanes Juarez was killed on 26 April 1989 in Ejutla de Crespo, Oaxaca; that as a result preliminary inquiry 115/989 was opened and submitted to the lower-court judge in the town, and that although an arrest warrant was issued for the suspect, it had not been served as of the date of the Recommendation. The recommendation was to apprehend Mr. Roberto Garcia Santiago; to open investigative proceedings against the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office and the Judicial Police personnel who delayed completion of preliminary inquiry 115/989 and if any criminal conduct is involved, to so inform the Agent of the Investigative Public Prosecutor's Office so that he can open the pertinent inquiry, and, if appropriate, to execute whatever arrest warrants the courts may issue.

Recommendation 209/93 of 18 October 1993 was sent to the governor of Sonora and concerned the Hermosillo Social Rehabilitation Center. The recommendation was to separate the inmates standing trial from those already convicted and to conduct the clinical-criminological classification of the inmates; to distribute the prison regulations among inmates, staff, and relatives; to make appropriate sleeping quarters available and to keep the cellblocks hygienic and well maintained; to ensure that isolation penalties conform to the rules; to make proper medical care and medicine available to the inmates; to expand and promote work and educational activities; to set the prices of the products sold in the prison at the same level as on outside markets; to prevent inmates from discharging functions of authority; to prevent improper payments; to ensure that prison officials assign sleeping quarters; to call in the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office to investigate the introduction and sale of drugs in the prison; to prevent guards from employing violence; to suspend guard Guillermo Ibarra, and to call in the Public Prosecutor's Office to investigate the crimes that he may have committed.

Recommendation 210/93 of 22 October 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Jalisco and concerned the Tamazula Preventive Prison. The recommendation was to separate the inmates standing trial from those already convicted and to perform the clinical-criminological classification of the inmates; to issue the prison regulations and make them known to staff, inmates, and visitors; to supply mattresses and blankets with all beds; to maintain the wiring and see to it that prison lavatories always have water; to insure that there is enough food; to insure that there is continuous, organized medical care; to see to it that the inmates are attended by technical staff in the social work, psychology, and pedagogy areas; to establish the Interdisciplinary Technical Council, and to organize and promote work, educational, cultural, recreational, and athletic activities for the inmates.

Recommendation 211/93 of 25 October 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca and concerned the murder of Mr. Luis Agustino Palacios Medina, who was being held at the Santa Cruz Zenzontepec Municipal Public Jail, Sola de Vega District, Oaxaca. The recommendation was to expedite and complete preliminary inquiry 97/993; to investigate the negligence of the municipal manager in delaying notification of the murder to the agent of the Investigative Public Prosecutor's Office; to open internal investigative proceedings against the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office who was in charge of the inquiry for delaying the completion thereof; to create an official registry of persons being held at the Zenzontepec Public Jail, and to open files on the inmates.

Recommendation 212/93 of 26 October 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Tlaxcala and concerned the complaint filed by the Mexican Front for Human Rights of the United Nations. The Front said that various public servants from the Office of the Attorney General of the State of Tlaxcala violated the Human Rights of Messrs. Martin Solis Carrasco, Herminio Solis Carrasco, and Reyes Mejorada Solis, among others, by wrongfully accusing them of murder and unlawfully arresting them. The recommendation was to open an internal investigation to determine the accountability of Licenciado Jose Antonio Xochipa Garcia, the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office, for agreeing to take custody of the

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aggrieved parties after their arrest; to begin an internal investigation into Javier Lara Portillo and Jorge Garcia Jimenez, the commander of the 10th group of the Judicial Police and the regional commander of the Special Homicide Group, respectively, who made the arrests without warrants; to begin an internal investigation to determine the accountability of Jorge Garcia Jimenez, the regional commander of the Special Homicide Group, for the lengthy detention of Reyes Mejorada Solis and Herminio Solis Carrasco; and moreover, if a crime was committed in light of the above, to so notify the Public Prosecutor's Office and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action and execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued.

Recommendation 213/93 of 26 October 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Tamaulipas and concerned the Guemes Observation and Treatment Center for Juvenile Delinquents in Ciudad Victoria. The recommendation was to provide beds for all minors at the center and to establish an ongoing program for maintaining and cleaning the dormitories and lavatories; to classify the minors in the dormitories; to earmark sufficient budgetary funding to meet the minors' dietary needs; to provide them with medical care 24 hours a day; to install a telephone in the center; to make work, educational, cultural, and recreational activities available to the minors; and to investigate possible verbal abuse by security personnel, and, if appropriate, to apply the applicable administrative penalties.

Recommendation 214/93 of 26 October 1993 was sent to the interior secretary and concerned the case presented by attorney for Human Rights and citizen protection of the State of Baja California, who said that the Human Rights of 659 undocumented Chinese citizens had been violated. After deportation proceedings, they were expelled from Mexico on 17 and 18 July 1993. The complainant added that as they were disembarking and being taken to Tijuana, the Chinese immigrants were treated roughly and, moreover, that federal authorities refused access to representatives of the press and television and to officials of the State Human Rights Commission. The recommendation was to open investigative proceedings to determine the accountability of the delegate of migratory services in Baja California and other agency officials who were involved in the decision to dye the hair of the Chinese immigrants; to open investigative proceedings to determine the accountability of the public servants from the General Directorate of Social Communication of the Interior Secretariat in barring the representative of the Office of the State Attorney for Human Rights and Citizen Protection and various mass media during the disembarkation, transfer, and expulsion of the Chinese immigrants; also, in the event of another mass influx of illegal aliens, to call in this National Commission to witness the repatriation procedure.

Recommendation 215/93 of 28 October 1993 was sent to the chairman of the Human Rights Commission of the State of Morelos and concerned the challenge appeal filed by Mr. Pablo Gomez Baranda against the recommendation that the Human Rights Commission of the State of Morelos issued on 11 February 1993. The petitioner said that he was not satisfied with how the local commission handled his complaint about Human Rights violations by various local authorities. The recommendation was to reopen the complaint file in question in order to investigate the charges against the State Secretariat of Urban Development and Public Works and, at the same time, to have the local commission recommend to the State Attorney General's Office that it continue preliminary inquiries 1st/II/2187/984, 6th/I/14629/988, JI/I/217/988, 1st/J/I/I/218/988, SC/1/2/5375/90, and SC/5069/92 and, once the pending procedural steps have been taken, to reach a decision pursuant to them them as prescribed by law.

Recommendation 216/93 of 28 October 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Baja California Sur and concerned the San Jose del Cabo Municipal Jail. The recommendation was to complete the construction of the new Social Rehabilitation Center in the town; to guarantee medical care and the supply of foodstuffs for the inmates; to decide what measures are necessary so that those accused and arrested for administrative offenses can be separated from the inmates; to make educational and work activities available; to have adequate lighting and ventilation in the inmate areas, and to maintain the plumbing and lavatories.

Recommendation 217/93 of 28 October 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Baja California Sur and concerned the La Paz Social Rehabilitation Center. The recommendation was to separate the inmates standing trial from those already convicted; to perform the clinical-criminological classification; to have disciplinary measures applied to female inmates in the women's area; to maintain the facilities, especially the lavatories, dormitories, and classrooms; to schedule periodic fumigations; to make ongoing medical care available; to supply the medications and equipment needed for an efficient medical service; to earmark enough budget funds to complete the building that will house psychiatric patients; to expand work and educational activities; to obtain desks and teaching materials for the educational area; to have the social workers perform their jobs and process the inmates' requests, and to have the prison stores sell items at prices similar to those on the outside.

Recommendation 218/93 of 29 October 1993 was sent to the agrarian reform secretary and concerned the case of the peasants who wanted to have the "Javier Rojo Gomez" New Ejido Population Center built in the Municipality of Almoloya, Hidalgo. Mr. Apolinar Cruz Ortega and other members of the Private Executive Committee of the New Ejido Population Center raised the issue, stating that their Human Rights had been violated because the agrarian case file, which had been in the presidential draft resolution stage since January 1992, had nonetheless been turned over to the Directorate of Judicial Affairs of the Presidency of the

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Republic for signing and publication. The recommendation was to draw up the blueprints, duly complete the file requesting the construction of the New Ejido Population Center, and turn it over to the Agrarian Superior Court for a final decision; also, to open investigative proceedings to determine the accountability of the secretariat's director general of land tenure in delaying the processing of the agrarian case file.

Recommendation 219/93 of 29 October 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla and concerned the case of Mr. Janadad Bravo Rios. The complainant stated that on 5 September 1992 agents of the Puebla State Judicial Police wrongfully arrested him, covered his head, and took him to a deserted spot along the highway from Tepeji de Rodriguez to the city of Puebla. He indicated that the Judicial Police agents beat him about the body and forced him to confess to murder and assault and battery. The recommendation was to open a preliminary inquiry into the Judicial Police group chief stationed in Acatlan de Osorio, Puebla and the Judicial Police agents under his command who were involved in the unlawful arrest and torture of the complainant, as well as for holding him incommunicado before turning him over to the agent of the Investigative Public Prosecutor's Office and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action for whatever crimes are found and to execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued.

Recommendation 220/93 of 29 October 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas and concerned the case of Mrs. Amelia Escobar Rodas. The complainant said that the State Attorney General's Office had not executed the arrest warrant issued on 5 September 19088 for Faustino Gabriel. The recommendation was to execute as soon as possible the rearrest warrant issued by the first criminal-court judge of Tapachula, Chiapas for Faustino Gabriel and to open investigative proceedings against the public servants who failed to serve the warrant; if any crime was found to have been committed, to so inform the Investigative Public Prosecutor's Office and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action and execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued. The recommendation was also to open investigative proceedings against the public servants who failed to serve the arrest warrant for Jacinto Martinez (the statute of limitations for his crime of dispossession had run out) and if any unlawful conduct should be found, to so inform the Investigative Public Prosecutor's Office and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action and execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued.

Recommendation 221/93 of 29 October 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca and concerned the case of Mr. Margarito Velazquez Mendez. The case was submitted by the Human Rights Secretariat of the National Executive Committee of the PRD. The secretariat stated that Mr. Velazquez Mendez was killed on 12 November 1989 in the town of Tezoatlan de Segura y Luna, Oaxaca; that as a result preliminary inquiry 613/989 was opened that same day and submitted to the lower civil-criminal court judge in Huajuapan de Leon, but that all of the arrest warrants issued had not been served as of the recommendation's date of issue. The recommendation was to execute the arrest warrants issued by the court for Messrs. Enedino Perez Garcia and Cutberto Perez Garcia and to open investigative proceedings into the failure of the director of the State Judicial Police and personnel thereof to execute the arrest warrant, and if any unlawful conduct should be found, to so inform the Investigative Public Prosecutor's Office and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action and execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued.

Recommendation 222/93 of 30 October 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca and concerned the murder of Julian Garcia Lopez and Gregorio Garcia Antonio. The complaint was filed by the Human Rights Secretariat of the National Executive Committee of the PRD, which said that they had been killed in February 1990 and that the appropriate authorities had not conducted proper investigations into these murders even though the culprits had been identified. The recommendation was to open and complete the preliminary inquiry into the murder of Mr. Julian Garcia Lopez and reach a decision pursuant to it, and to serve the arrest warrants issued by the lower civil-criminal court judge in Jamiltepec in criminal case 38/990. The recommendation was also to open investigative proceedings against the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office who failed to take cognizance of the murder of Julian Garcia Lopez and against the agents of the Judicial Police who failed to serve the arrest warrants issued in criminal case 38/990; if these investigations should find any criminal conduct, to begin a preliminary inquiry and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action and execute whatever arrest warrants may be approved.

Recommendation 223/93 of 30 October 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca and concerned the case of Mr. Juan Playas Perez. The complaint was filed by the Human Rights Secretariat of the National Executive Committee of the PRD, which said that Mr. Juan Playas, a party leader, had been slain on 22 April 1989 in the La Canada region of the Municipality of Santa Ana Cuauhtemoc; that as a result preliminary inquiry 144/989 was opened, but that no decision was made pursuant to it. The recommendation was to complete and, if appropriate, to submit the preliminary inquiry in question and to execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued; also, to open investigative proceedings against Licenciado Justo Gregorio Monroy Mexicano and Mr. Felix Cristobal Nicolas Lopez, agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office, for delaying completion of the preliminary inquiry; to call in the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office to begin the respective inquiry, and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action and execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued.

Recommendation 224/93 of 9 November 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla and concerned the case of Mr. Raul Pineda Cortez. The complaint was filed

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by the Human Rights Secretariat of the National Executive Committee of the PRD, which said that Mr. Raul Pineda Cortez was murdered on 28 October 1990 by unknown assailants. The recommendation was to complete preliminary inquiry 76/990 and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action and execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued; also, to open investigative proceedings against Licenciados Jose Leon Guzman Baez and Jorge Siu Camarena, agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office, for delaying completion of the inquiry; if any crime should be found, to open the preliminary inquiry and, if proper, to bring criminal action and execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued.

Recommendation 225/93 of 9 November 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla and concerned the case of Messrs. Fortino Mendez Romero and Ismael Mendez Sanchez. The complaint was filed by the Human Rights Secretariat of the National Executive Committee of the PRD, which said that Messrs. Fortino Mendez Romero and Ismael Mendez Sanchez, both of whom were activists in the PRD, were slain on 21 April 1990 in Atlixco and that the likely culprit was Mr. Eleazar Camarilla Ochoa. Nevertheless, the complainant indicated that the appropriate authorities failed to investigate the incident properly. The recommendation was to complete preliminary inquiry 281/90 and, if proper, to bring criminal action and execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued by the courts; also, to open internal investigative proceedings against Licenciado Pedro Sandoval Cruz, agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office and assistant director of preliminary inquiries; if any crime should be found, to open a preliminary inquiry into him, and if appropriate, to bring criminal action and execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued.

Recommendation 226/93 of 9 November 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas and concerned the case of Mr. Francisco Javier Gomez Trujillo and others. The complaint was filed by the Human Rights Secretariat of the National Executive Committee of the PRD, which said that on 18 August 1991 a riot took place in the Municipality of Pueblo Nuevo Solistahuacan in connection with the local elections and that as a result, on 19 August 1991, several local residents were arrested in their homes without legally issued arrest warrants. The recommendation was to open internal investigation to determine the accountability of the public servants from the State Attorney General's Office in making the unlawful arrests and, if appropriate, to penalize them in accordance with the law.

Recommendation 227/93 of 11 November 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Guanajuato and to the mayor of Penjamo, Guanajuato and concerned the case of Mr. Miguel Rizo Aranda. The complaint was filed by Mrs. Rosa Elena Rizo Aranda, who said that on 16 November 1992 about 10 to 15 Judicial Police agents and state public security and transit personnel unlawfully arrested Mr. Miguel Rizo Aranda. The investigation of her complaint did not find that members of the Guanajuato State Judicial Police were involved in the incident. The recommendation was to open investigative proceedings against Licenciado Carlos Razo Galvan, the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office, on whom the applicable penalties would have to be imposed for allowing Mr. Rizo Aranda to be arrested, inasmuch as he was not caught in flagrante delicto nor were exigent circumstances present; also, to open investigative proceedings against the Preventive Police agents from the Municipality of Santa Ana Pacueco, Guanajuato; to call in the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office for the investigations, and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action for the wrongful arrest of the aggrieved party.

Recommendation 228/93 of 12 November 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla and concerned the case of the residents of San Francisco Ocotlan in the Municipality of Coronango. The complaint was filed by Mr. Tomas Palma Castillo. He stated that on 3 March 1992 Major Jose Ventura Rodriguez Verdin, the state director of public security, accompanied by about 100 riot police, drove up to the fields bordering the Volkswagen plant to violently evict the peasants who owned 84 hectares there; that 20 peasants were arrested and injured, and that 85-year old Sebastian Garcia Arce died as a result of the incident. The recommendation was to open investigative proceedings against Major Jose Ventura Rodriguez Verdin, the state public security director, and impose the appropriate penalties on him; if criminal conduct should be found, to call in the Public Prosecutor's Office; to complete the preliminary inquiry, bring criminal action, and execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued; also, to open investigative proceedings against Licenciado Pedro Sandoval Cruz, the director of preliminary inquiries, and impose the applicable penalties on him; if criminal conduct should be found, to so notify the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office; if appropriate, to bring criminal action and fully execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued, Lastly, it was requested that all necessary procedural steps be undertaken, that, if appropriate, preliminary inquiry 390/92/D be submitted, and that whatever arrest warrants might be issued be executed.

Recommendation 229/93 of 16 November 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca and concerned the case of the inmates at state penitentiaries who are mentally ill or of diminished criminal capacity. The recommendation was to do a clinical-criminological identification of inmates who are mentally ill or of diminished criminal capacity and to send these reports during the criminal proceedings to the judicial authorities; to enlarge the medical staff so that all 24 hours of the day are covered and to properly enlarge the psychology, dentistry, nursing, and social-work staff, as well as to overhaul each of the departments in which these services are delivered, and to provide the basic set of medications to all prisons; to consolidate psychiatric patients who are subject to security measures or serving sentences, in appropriate penitentiaries and psychiatric

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hospitals; to have specialized personnel lend them psychotherapeutic, educational, work, and recreational support and to see to it that such treatment is covered by the General Directorate of Prevention and Social Rehabilitation of the State of Oaxaca; in addition, to release the inmates who meet the corresponding legal requirements; to complete the case files of each inmate, which are to include psychiatric diagnoses, which should be drawn up in accordance with the current International Classification of Diseases of the World Health Organization; to provide schooling and rehabilitation to deaf-mute inmates; to take steps to resolve drug addiction problems; to ban isolation and to accord all inmates decent, humane treatment in proper facilities; to have the State Office of Court Appointed Counsels, which will have information on mentally ill and handicapped (deaf-mute) inmates, decide in which cases certain circumstances that attenuate responsibility are to be updated and, if they have not been argued before the courts, to affirm them before the appropriate authority.

Recommendation 230/93 of 26 November 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Sinaloa and to chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the same state and concerned the case of Messrs. Hipolito Dorantes Morteo and Hipolito Dorantes Melo. The aggrieved parties indicated that in 1986 they were arrested by members of the State Judicial Police, who tortured them and forced them to sign false statements about a murder that they did not commit; that on 20 March 1986 they were remanded for trial, and that on 23 September 1992 they were acquitted. Thus, their complaint is that the judicial process was far too slow. The recommendation to the state governor was to open investigative proceedings against the members of the Judicial Police who arrested the complainants and to apply the corresponding penalties to them; to forward the case records to the agent of the Investigative Public Prosecutor's Office so that, if appropriate, criminal action can be brought against these public servants and arrest warrants requested and, if granted, executed fully. The recommendation to the chief justice of State Superior Court was to open investigative proceedings against Licenciados Jose Liera Lopez, Armando Contreras Valverde, Rigoberto Campoy Espinoza, and Juan Manuel Espinoza Sanchez, who served as heads of the second lower criminal court in the Judicial District of Mazatlan and who were involved in actions and omissions that delayed the judicial proceedings against the aggrieved parties and to impose the proper disciplinary sanctions on them; if appropriate, to forward the case records to the appropriate authorities so that they can investigate the possible commission of crimes.

Recommendation 231/93 of 26 November 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Hidalgo and concerned the case of Mr. Alberto Rodriguez Rodriguez. The complaint was filed by the Human Rights Secretariat of the National Executive Committee of the PRD, which said that Mr. Rodriguez Rodriguez was wounded by a firearm on 26 July 1992 in Comunidad Mezquitera Norte, Municipality of Juchipila (it was not known, however, who fired it) and that as a result preliminary inquiry 45/992 was opened but was not completed. The recommendation was to reopen preliminary inquiry 45/992, to complete it with the necessary procedural steps, and to render a decision pursuant to it in accordance with the law; also, to open investigative proceedings against Licenciado Eliseo Velazco Sandoval, the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office who handled the inquiry, and, if appropriate, to apply the applicable administrative penalties to him.

Recommendation 232/93 of 26 November 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Hidalgo and concerned the case of Mr. Guillermo Cortez Cortez. The complaint was lodged by the Human Rights Secretariat of the National Executive Committee of the PRD, which said that Mr. Guillermo Cortez Cortez was killed on 13 October 1990 by Mr. Leonides Lopez Montes, a Tlaxiaca municipal policeman. The investigation of the incident found that the aggrieved party was murdered on 7 October 1990 and that on the 10th of that month the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office brought criminal action against Mr. Salvador Arias for the crimes of acting as an accessory after the fact against Mr. Cortez Cortez and the assault and battery of Cecilio Tapia Cortez and Daniel Zapata Granados, and placed the defendant in the custody of the Judicial Police; he also requested an arrest warrant for Mr. Lopez Montes. The recommendation was to instruct the director of the Hidalgo State Judicial Police to immediately serve the arrest warrant and to open investigative proceedings to ascertain why the warrant had not been executed and, if appropriate, to impose the proper disciplinary measures.

Recommendation 233/93 of 26 November 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Tabasco and concerned the Social Rehabilitation Center in Tenosique. The recommendation was to provide all inmates with beds and to repair the toilets in the rooms; to outfit the medical service with the materials, equipment, and pharmaceuticals needed to provide proper medical care; to furnish medical and psychiatric treatment to the mentally ill and to refer them to an institution that can afford them proper care; to supply the necessary means so that the inmates can engage in productive work activities, and to enter into agreements with educational institutions in order to support and certify the schooling that the inmates are receiving.

Recommendation 234/93 of 26 November 1993 was sent to the chairman of the Morelos State Human Rights Commission and concerned the challenge appeal filed by Mr. Angel Eslava Eslava. The appellant stated that on 3 August 1993 the state commission issued a resolution of inadmissibility against the complaint of a Human Rights violation that he had lodged. Mr. Eslava Eslava indicated that on 27 May 1993 he had submitted his complaint against the Morelos state attorney general and the Public Prosecutor's Office attached to the First Criminal Court of Cuernavaca, inasmuch as when preliminary

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inquiry SC/6227/992-5 was submitted, criminal action was not brought for attempted fraud, the cases were not severed to investigate other individuals involved, and no appeal was filed against the court's refusal to issue an arrest warrant. In his challenge appeal the complainant noted that the State Human Rights Commission declared his appeal inadmissible with the argument that the actions under appeal were the consequence of the local commission's resolution in case file 144/93, in which it issued a Recommendation to the State Attorney General's Office that it reach a decision pursuant to inquiry SC/6227/992-5. For this reason, it was felt that the facts of the two complaints were related to compliance with this Recommendation. The recommendation was to revoke the resolution of inadmissibility dated 3 August 1993, closing case file 216/93, to open the corresponding investigation, and to render a judgment concerning the alleged Human Rights violations.

Recommendation 235/93 of 29 November 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Durango and concerned the Observation and Orientation Center for Juvenile Delinquents in the city of Durango. The recommendation was to regularly maintain the center's facilities, especially the dormitories; to make shoes available to all minors and to properly distribute beds among them; to make beds, mattresses, and bedclothes available in the isolation areas; to keep the lavatories in properly hygienic conditions; to establish the Interdisciplinary Technical Council; to consider the possibility of offering secondary and preparatory education to minors at the center, and to investigate the alleged mistreatment of minors by guards Hilario Diaz Valles and Enrique Lerma Montelongo.

Recommendation 236/93 of 29 November 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan and concerned the Guardianship Youth Hostel in the city of Morelia. The recommendation was to give all the minors the items they need for their personal hygiene; to maintain the dormitories and isolation areas and to keep them clean, well lit, and well ventilated; to install beds and lavatories in the isolation areas; to afford decent treatment to the isolated minors, and to set up a library in the center.

Recommendation 237/93 of 29 November 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Tabasco and concerned the Huimanguillo Social Rehabilitation Center. The recommendation was to make beds, mattresses, and bedclothes available to the inmates; to maintain the rooms set aside for the inmates awaiting trial, "section five," the isolation cell, and the lavatories and plumbing in these areas; to try and improve the inmates' diet so that the quantity and quality of the food insure good health; to make continuous medical care available and to make the necessary medications and means of transportation available so that medical care is proper and timely; to outfit an area exclusively for the care of mental patients or, if appropriate, refer them to a specialized institution; and to make productive work and educational activities available to the prison population in order to comply with the basic principles of social rehabilitation.

Recommendation 238/93 of 29 November 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan and concerned the Preventive Center of Los Reyes. The recommendation was to separate the inmates standing trial from those already convicted; to transfer the female inmates to an establishment that offers the services they need while a specific area to house them is outfitted at the Los Reyes Center; to make the prison regulations known to staff, inmates, and visitors; to end overcrowding and give all inmates beds, mattresses, and blankets; to maintain the building and the wiring; to hire technical and specialized personnel for the Interdisciplinary Technical Council; to conduct the classification studies and the studies designed to determine legal benefits, and to inform the inmates of their legal status; to organize and promote work, educational, athletic, cultural, and recreational activities; to provide sufficient, high-quality food to the inmates to insure good health; to outfit a specific area for inmates with psychiatric problems, to provide them with specialized treatment, and if necessary, to refer them to a proper institution.

Recommendation 239/93 of 29 November 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Zacatecas and concerned the Zacatecas Social Rehabilitation Center, located in Cieneguillas. The recommendation was to separate the inmates standing trial from those already convicted; to perform the clinical-criminological classification and place the inmates in one of the categories in accordance with clinical-criminological principles; to expedite approval of prison regulations and make them known to staff, inmates, and visitors; to prevent the admissions area from also being used to house inmates subject to disciplinary measures; to hire a dentist and earmark sufficient budget funds to purchase a dental unit and the necessary equipment to provide proper care; to conduct studies to detect inmates probably suffering from mental illness and, if they are so diagnosed, to afford them psychiatric care and place them in an area separate from the rest of the inmates; to establish a coordinated program to detect and detoxify inmate drug addicts; to expand productive work activities so that the entire prison population engages in them; to promote schooling and to furnish the necessary support to this end; to prevent the inmates from discharging authority and command functions, particularly to prevent them from imposing disciplinary penalties on their fellows; to investigate and clarify accountabilities and, if appropriate, take action against those who are to blame for bringing in and selling drugs and other prohibited substances in the center.

Recommendation 240/93 of 30 November 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of San Luis Potosi and concerned the case of Messrs. Jesus Reyes Leos and Tomas Perez Urbina. The complaint was lodged by the Human Rights Secretariat of the National Executive Committee of the PRD, which stated that a rally for the

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Institutional Revolutionary Party's candidate for mayor of Guadalcazar was held on 18 November 1988, that two people lost their lives during the event and another two were wounded, and that the culprits had not been punished. The recommendation was to open investigative proceedings against Licenciado Victor Manuel Esquivel Deeb, the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office, and against any other Public Prosecutor's Office in the Judicial District of Guadalcazar that delayed the completion of preliminary inquiry 171/XI/88; also, to take the necessary steps to serve the arrest warrant issued for Francisco Beltran Rocha and Martin Perez Jimenez by the Guadalcazar lower-court judge in criminal case 69/993.

Recommendation 241/93 of 30 November 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca and concerned the case of Messrs. Lazaro Vazquez Hernandez and Roberto Avelino Urrutia Garcia. The complaint was lodged by the Human Rights Secretariat of the National Executive Committee of the PRD, which stated that in November 1990 the aggrieved parties, who are PRD leaders in Valerio Trujano, Oaxaca, were arrested and falsely accused of the crime of cattle rustling, and later of other crimes. The investigation into the Human Rights violations found that on 12 November 1990 the Public Prosecutor's Office in Cuicatlan, Oaxaca brought criminal action against Roberto Avelino Urrutia Garcia and Lazaro Vazquez Hernandez before the lower civil-criminal court judge in that town for the crimes of cattle rustling, attempted murder, and various crimes of assault, robbery, robbery in an uninhabited place, kidnapping, assault and battery, and criminal conspiracy. Moreover, Mr. Vazquez Hernandez is also standing trial in a different case on charges of damaging others' property, assault and battery, and aggravated assault. The recommendation was to open, complete, and render a decision pursuant to a preliminary inquiry into the conduct of the public servants who arrested the aggrieved parties and of those who conducted inquiries 195/90 and 215/90 into Messrs. Vazquez Hernandez and Urrutia Garcia, inasmuch as they were arrested without a warrant and in the absence of flagrante delicto or exigent circumstances, and also for the lengthy period that they were held at the offices of the State Attorney General's Office; in due time, to bring criminal action and, if appropriate, to fully execute whatever arrest warrants the courts may issue.

Recommendation 242/93 of 30 November 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas and concerned the case of Pablo Jose Revueltas Peralta and Maria Trinidad Cruz Velasco. The complaint was lodged by the Human Rights Secretariat of the National Executive Committee of the PRD, which indicated that on 24 December 1991 the aggrieved parties were attacked in the central park of the city of Pichucalco by Federal Deputy Orbelin Rodriguez Velasco and by Messrs. Manuel Rodriguez Rodriguez and Cesar Aranda Jimenez. The investigation into Human Rights violations found that on 9 April 1992 preliminary inquiry 104/21/92 was opened in processing office two at the Public Prosecutor's Office of common jurisdiction in the city of Pichucalco, though no decision was reached pursuant to it. The recommendation was to conduct the necessary procedural steps in preliminary inquiry 104/21/992 and to render a decision in accordance with the law; to open investigative proceedings against the agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office who were involved in the investigations inasmuch as more than a year passed without their having been completed, and, if appropriate, to impose the proper penalties.

Recommendation 243/93 of 30 November 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla and concerned the case of the Otomi Indians Candelaria Lazcano Rosa and Gloria Martinez, residents of the Municipality of San Pedro Chilchotla. This National Commission took cognizance of this matter on its own initiative in the wake of an article published on 13 February 1993 in the newspaper LA JORNADA, which reported that Mr. Feliciano Ortiz Medel, a commander of the San Pedro Chilchotla Municipal Police, discharged a firearm in a public thoroughfare for no apparent reason at six Otomi teenagers who were walking out of the church in that town; and that minors Candelaria Lazcano Rosas and Gloria Martinez received serious gunshot wounds and were taken immediately to the hospital. The investigation into the Human Rights violation found that the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office in Ciudad Serdan brought criminal action as part of preliminary inquiry 79/993 against Mr. Ortiz Medel on charges of assaulting and battering Candelaria Lazcano Rosas and that the criminal-court judge in the Judicial District of Chalchicomula, residing in Ciudad Serdan, issued an arrest warrant for him. The recommendation was to immediately serve the arrest warrant issued by the judge; to take the necessary action to continue preliminary inquiry 79/993 and, if appropriate, to expand criminal action against the defendant on charges of the attempted murder or assault and battery of Gloria Martinez; also, to open investigative proceedings against Licenciado Alfonso Martinez Perez, the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office in Ciudad Serdan, owing to his negligent conduct of the inquiry; if appropriate, to so inform the Investigative Public Prosecutor's Office so that it can begin the preliminary inquiry and, if sufficient evidence is found, to bring criminal action, request an arrest warrant, and, if it is issued, execute it as prescribed by law.

Recommendation 244/93 of 30 November 1993 was sent to the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the State of Coahuila and concerned the case of Mr. Agustin Fabela Vaquera. The complaint was lodged by the Human Rights Secretariat of the National Executive Committee of the PRD, which said that the aggrieved party was murdered on the Atalaya Ejido, Municipality of Matamoros on 3 November 1990 apparently by State Judicial Police agents and that the necessary procedural steps to solve the case had not been undertaken. The investigation into the Human Rights violation found that preliminary inquiry MA/I/48/90 had been opened

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on 3 November 1990 and submitted on the 8th of the same month to the Second Lower Criminal Court in the Judicial District of Viesca, which is located in the city of Torreon and that Judicial Police agents Julio Cesar Emiliano Martinez, Jeronimo Ramirez Medina, and Francisco Sotelo Salazar were indicted for murder with aggravating circumstances for the use of a firearm. A final verdict had not been handed down, however, in criminal case 312/990. The recommendation was to pronounce a verdict as soon as possible in criminal case 312/990 and to thus resolve the legal status of the defendants who are charged with murdering the aggrieved party; to open investigative proceedings against Licenciado Manuel Alberto Flores Hernandez, the second lower-court judge in Torreon, for delaying the administration of justice by not handing down a verdict in criminal case 312/990 and, if appropriate, to impose the proper penalties on him.

Recommendation 245/93 of 3 December 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca and concerned the case of Messrs. Isidoro Sanchez Concha and Noe Sanchez Concha. The complaint was lodged by the Human Rights Secretariat of the National Executive Committee of the PRD, which indicated that on 22 November 1989 the aggrieved parties were arrested in the town of Tlacolula on false charges of starting a fight in which several people were injured. The investigation into Human Rights violations found that on 23 November 1989 the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office in Tlacolula de Matamoros booked the aggrieved parties for attempted murder, assault and battery, damage to the property of another, robbery, and criminal conspiracy and placed them in the custody of the court as arrestees. However, the arrests were not made pursuant to a legally issued warrant, nor did flagrante delicto or exigent circumstances apply. The recommendation was to open investigative proceedings against Public Prosecutor's Office agents Jesus Hermes Angel Maldonado and Crispin Grijalva Luis and against Judicial Police agents Juan Ruiz Lopez, Humberto G. Ramirez M., Javier Jarquin Santiago, Israel V. Ramirez Castellano, and Cipriano Marcelino Cardenas for the wrongful arrest of the aggrieved parties; if appropriate, to notify the Investigative Public Prosecutor's Office and, as the case may be, to bring criminal action and request arrest warrants and, if they are issued, to duly execute them.

Recommendation 246/93 of 3 December 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla and concerned the case of Mr. Gonzalo Lazaro Chantes Formacio. The complaint was brought by the Human Rights Secretariat of the National Executive Committee of the PRD, which stated that the aggrieved party was killed on 29 May 1990 in the town of San Andres Cholula and that the appropriate authorities had failed to investigate the crime properly. The recommendation was to complete preliminary inquiry 596/990/CHOLULA and render a decision pursuant to it; if appropriate, to bring criminal action and execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued; also, to open investigative proceedings against Licenciado Pedro Sandoval Cruz, the director of preliminary inquiries of the State Attorney General's Office; if any crime is uncovered, to call in the Investigative Public Prosecutor's Office and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action and execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued.

Recommendation 247/93 of 3 December 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca and concerned the case of Messrs. Juan Garcia Garcia and Miguel Garcia Hernandez. The complaint was brought by the Human Rights Secretariat of the National Executive Committee of the PRD, which stated that the aggrieved parties were arrested by State Judicial Police agents on 18 January 1992 but not immediately placed in the custody of the proper authorities. The recommendation was to open investigative proceedings against Licenciado Jose Benitez Zarate, the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office, for unlawfully holding Messrs. Juan Garcia Garcia and Miguel Angel Garcia Hernandez; if proper, to so inform the Investigative Public Prosecutor's Office so that it can begin a preliminary inquiry and, if appropriate, submit it and request an arrest warrant, which upon issuance by the courts, should be immediately served.

Recommendation 248/93 of 3 December 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Hidalgo and concerned the case of Messrs. Canuto Santos Ramirez, Miguel Lopez Lopez, Claudio Martinez Martinez, Clemente Garay Rubio, Alfredo or Elfego Santos Resendiz, and minor Alberto Martinez Rubio, who lived in the town of Jacala. The complaint was filed by the Human Rights Secretariat of the National Executive Committee of the PRD. The secretariat indicated that on 15 May 1991 a gang consisting of the Juarez Marquez brothers, Ofelio, Genaro, and Andres, murdered Messrs. Canuto Santos Ramirez, Claudio Martinez Martinez, Clemente Garay Rubio, Alfredo or Elfego Santos Resendiz, and minor Alberto Martinez Rubio and wounded Miguel Lopez Lopez. The investigation into Human Rights violations found that preliminary inquiries 8/67/91, 8/68/91, and 8/69/91 were opened on 15 May 1991 into the murders but had been shelved. The recommendation was to properly complete these inquiries and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action, and request arrest warrants from the courts, proceeding to execute them immediately should they be issued. It was also recommended that investigative proceedings be opened against Licenciados Placido Jesus Duran Hernandez, Luis Armando Sanchez Pineda, and Francisco Escamilla Reyes, agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office, for their negligence in handling the aforementioned preliminary inquiries; that an investigation be opened into the members of the State Judicial Police who were put in charge of investigating the crimes and failed to fully comply with instructions; that if criminal conduct should be found, the Investigative Public Prosecutor's Office be so informed so that it can open the pertinent preliminary inquiry, and if the decision is made to submit it, that arrest warrants be requested and immediately served.

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Recommendation 249/93 of 7 December 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla and concerned the case of Mr. Felix Faustino Salas Velasco. The complaint was filed by the Human Rights Secretariat of the National Executive Committee of the PRD, which said that the aggrieved party was murdered on 10 July 1989 in Atlixco and that town officials had made no progress in their investigation of the incident. The recommendation was to proceed with preliminary inquiry 523/989, which had been opened into the murder of Mr. Salas Velasco, and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action and request arrest warrants, which if issued, should be served immediately. The recommendation also was to open investigative proceedings against Licenciado Jose Leon Guzman Baez, the state director of preliminary inquiries, Licenciado Flavio Alarcon Hernandez, the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office, and other public servants who conducted preliminary inquiry 523/989, because of their failure to perform various procedural steps and for delaying the investigation; if any crime was likely committed, to open the pertinent preliminary inquiry, and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action and execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued.

Recommendation 250/93 of 7 December 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero and concerned the case of Mr. Jose Jimenez Najera. The complaint was filed by the Human Rights Secretariat of the National Executive Committee of the PRD, which said that the aggrieved party died on 27 September 1990 as the result of an assault by an unknown person. The recommendation was to expedite preliminary inquiry ABAS/233/90, and if sufficient evidence should be found, to bring criminal action and execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued; also, to open investigative proceedings against Licenciado Adalid Bautista Castro, the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office in Ometepec; Licenciado Policarpo Gatica Ramirez, the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office attached to the General Directorate of Preliminary Inquiries; criminal pathologist Martin Baranda Lopez, and the other public servants who conducted the aforementioned preliminary inquiry; if proper, to open the preliminary investigation into whatever crimes should emerge, and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action and execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued.

Recommendation 251/93 of 7 December 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla and concerned the case of Messrs. Eleuterio Martinez Tapia, Luis Tapia Flores, and Cristino Acate Mantilla. The complaint was filed by the Human Rights Secretariat of the National Executive Committee of the PRD. It stated that the aggrieved parties were slain on 27 August 1989 in the town of Tepeojuna, Municipality of Izucar de Matamoros by Messrs. Celso, Olegario, and Platon Morales Pena and Francisco Pena and that as a result preliminary inquiry 589/989 was opened and submitted to the sixth criminal-court judge in the city of Puebla, who issued arrest warrants for the suspects, which have not been served. The recommendation was to execute the arrest warrants issued by the judge for the alleged murderers; to undertake extradition proceedings before the proper authorities in the case of Mr. Platon Morales Palma, who is apparently still living abroad; to open investigative proceedings against the director of the State Judicial Police and other members of the corps for failing to serve the arrest warrants; to open a preliminary inquiry if a crime is found, and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action against whichever public servants prove accountable.

Recommendation 252/93 of 7 December 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero and concerned the case of Mr. Bertin Hernandez Nava. The complaint was filed by the Human Rights Secretariat of the National Executive Committee of the PRD, which indicated that the aggrieved party was murdered on 11 September 1990 on the Tecolcuautla Ejido, Municipality of Ahuacuotzingo, by six individuals disguised as policemen, who have not been identified by state officials. The recommendation was to expedite preliminary inquiry ALV/205/990, render a decision pursuant to it, and, if appropriate, bring criminal action; also, to open investigative proceedings against the public servants who conducted this preliminary inquiry and, if sufficient evidence is found, to bring criminal action and execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued.

Recommendation 253/93 of 7 December 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero and concerned the case of Messrs. Andres de la Cruz Zacapala, Daniel Lopez Alvarez, and Roman de la Cruz Zacapala. The complaint was filed by the Human Rights Secretariat of the National Executive Committee of the PRD. It stated that Messrs. Andres de la Cruz Zacapala and Daniel Lopez Alvarez disappeared on 6 March 1990 after a sit-in demonstration at Ometepec City Hall was violently broken up and that Mr. Roman de la Cruz Zacapala died during the incident. The recommendation was to continue the preliminary inquiry opened into the disappearance of Mr. Andres de la Cruz Zacapala; to complete preliminary inquiry ABAS/171/990 into the murder of Mr. Roman de la Cruz Zacapala and to open a preliminary inquiry into the disappearance of Daniel Lopez Alvarez; if appropriate, to bring criminal action as part of these inquiries and execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued; also, to open investigative proceedings against the public servants who had been in charge of investigating the case and who failed to take the necessary procedural steps, and if any crime is found, to open a preliminary inquiry, submit it, and, if appropriate, execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued.

Recommendation 254/93 of 7 December 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero and concerned the case of Mr. Cirilo Flores Mateos. The complaint was filed by the Human Rights Secretariat of the National Executive Committee of the PRD, which indicated that the aggrieved party was injured on 26 February 1992 in the town of San Pedro Cuitlapa, Municipality of Tlacoachistlahuaca, by Jose Camilo Santiago, whom the

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authorities have not apprehended, however. The recommendation was to immediately execute the arrest warrant issued by the lower criminal-court judge of the Judicial District of Abasolo in case 44/92 and to place Mr. Jose Camilo Santiago in the custody of said judge.

Recommendation 255/93 of 7 December 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero and concerned the case of Messrs. Bernabe Flores Torreblanca, Jose Manuel Palacios Cardenas, Clemente Ayala Torres, and Roberto Castaneda Diaz. The complaint was filed by the Human Rights Secretariat of the National Executive Committee of the PRD. It indicated that the aggrieved parties were murdered on 1 January 1990 in the city of Coyuca de Benitez by Messrs. Pedro and Roberto Vargas Madero; and that as a result preliminary inquiry TAB/I/0003/990 was opened, submitted to the court, and incorporated into criminal case 16/990, in which arrest warrants were issued but not executed as the likely culprits are living in the United States of America. The investigation into the alleged violations of Human Rights found that the Public Prosecutor's Office did, in fact, submit the aforementioned preliminary inquiry and also began proceedings to have the accused extradited so that the arrest warrants could be served. Nevertheless, the U.S. Department of Justice properly returned the extradition request because of defects in the conduct of inquiry TAB/I/003/990. The recommendation was to take the necessary procedural steps in criminal case 16/990 to correct the defects in the aforementioned preliminary inquiry; to confirm the identity of the suspects, and, if appropriate, to once again seek the extradition of Messrs. Pedro and Roberto Vargas Madero; to open investigative proceedings against the agents of the Judicial Police who arrested Pedro and Roberto Vargas Madero, Andres Berdeja Hernandez, and Ramiro Vazquez Ibarra, whom they failed to place in the custody of the appropriate agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office; also, to open investigative proceedings against the agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office who conducted the aforementioned preliminary inquiry and, if appropriate, to impose on them the proper penalties under the law.

Recommendation 256/93 of 9 December 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Baja California and concerned the Tijuana Municipal Public Jail. The recommendation was to revise the clinical-criminological classification of the prison population; to appoint specialized technical personnel to the Interdisciplinary Technical Council, and to promote work, educational, cultural, and recreational activities among all inmates.

Recommendation 257/93 of 22 December 1993 was sent to the agrarian reform secretary and concerned the case of Mr. Jose Sacramento Palacios Martinez. The complaint was lodged by Mr. Raul Mercado Palacios, who said that the aggrieved party was having a dispute with another individual concerning the ownership of the agrarian rights to an urban building site on the "Fresno del Norte" ejido in the Municipality of Francisco I. Madero, Coahuila, and that the Mixed Agrarian Commission of that state had been slow to resolve it. The recommendation was to execute as soon as possible the resolution of the Mixed Agrarian Commission of the State of Coahuila, dated 14 March 1990, and to open administrative proceedings to determine the accountability of the commission members for the delay.

Recommendation 258/93 of 22 December 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Zacatecas and concerned the case of the mentally ill inmates and inmates of diminished criminal capacity at Zacatecas state penitentiaries. The recommendation was to hire psychologists, physicians, nurses, dentists, social workers, and criminologists to provide the inmates social-rehabilitation treatment and to revise the schedule of the physicians at the Cieneguillas prison; to outfit a treatment area for the inmates of diminished criminal capacity and to build a cellblock for the outpatients; to make free medical care available at all state penitentiaries, as well as the medications in the basic kit approved by the Health Secretariat; to transfer the inmates who so require to hospitals in timely fashion and to furnish them with the pharmaceuticals that they may need; to compile a medical file for each inmate in the state and to draft periodic memos on their progress; to prescribe the medical and psychiatric care that each patient requires and to see to it that patients are placed in isolation only in cases in which they must be controlled; to draft the psychiatric diagnoses in accordance with the classification of the World Health Organization and to see to it that inmates with symptoms of mental derangement are classified as patients until their psychiatric assessment; to propose to the Honorable Congress of the Union that it reform Article 69 of the Penal Code so that the length of treatment does not exceed the maximum penalty applicable to the crime; in the medium term, to build hospitals for the psychiatric patients; to make ongoing treatment available to the mental patients who have left prison, and to continue the work programs of the public defender's office in connection with the trials of mental patients or those of diminished criminal capacity in order to certify their mental incompetence.

Recommendation 259/93 of 22 December 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Tamaulipas and concerned the "Palacio de Andronegui" Social Rehabilitation Center in Tampico. The recommendation was to take steps to end overcrowding; to outfit an observation and classification area; to perform the clinical-criminological classification and to separate the inmates standing trial from those already convicted; to stock the medical service with the items that it needs to operate properly; to secure the necessary medications and to install cubicles in the psychology department; to organize work activities and to promote primary, secondary, and bachelor's degree studies; to outfit an area for intimate visits; to outfit an area for the mentally ill and to afford them medical care and treatment so that their

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living conditions are decent; to outlaw disciplinary measures that violate Human Rights; to complete preliminary inquiry 256/93, which was begun by the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic and turned over to the Office of the State Attorney General because of the issue involved; and to indict those responsible for the incidents that took place during the search of the prison on 13 October 1993.

Recommendation 260/93 of 22 December 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Baja California and concerned the Orientation Farm School for Boys in the city of Mexicali. The recommendation was to make shoes available to the minors; to repair the showers; to provide hot water for their daily bath; to provide washbasins; to vacate "dormitory 440" and house the minors there; to furnish it with beds and mattresses; to install beds and mattresses in the isolation area called "bartola 2" and to permanently close the one known as "bartola 1"; to arrange for the proper operations of the Interdisciplinary Technical Council; to fumigate periodically to exterminate vermin; to make ongoing medical care available to the minors and to perform the clinical tests that they need; to arrange with the National Institute for Adult Education for secondary schooling and to expand recreational activities; to provide the tailor's and printing workshops with the items that they need to operate so that the minors will use them; to train security staff to apply the disciplinary measures that the Interdisciplinary Technical Council decides, and to stop using tear gas and handcuffs.

Recommendation 261/93 of 22 December 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas and concerned the Chiapa de Corzo Municipal Jail. The recommendation was to transfer the inmates already convicted to a nearby penitentiary and henceforth not to allow them to remain in the municipal jail; to make beds and bedclothes available to the inmates; to maintain and clean the facilities in general and to install toilets inside the cells; to enter into an agreement with the local health center to care for the inmates; to feed all inmates; to organize work and educational activities and to allow the inmates to sun themselves regularly; to have the medical, psychiatric, social-work, and educational staff appointed by the State Directorate of Prevention and Social Rehabilitation conduct technical studies on the inmates, and to sever the link between the jail and the Municipal Police, and to appoint civilian staff to run it.

Recommendation 262/93 of 22 December 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan and concerned the Coahuayana Nuevo Municipal Jail. The recommendation was to separate the men and women; to install beds, mattresses, clothing, lavatories, lighting, and ventilation in the women's area; to issue the prison regulations and make them known to staff, inmates, and visitors; to take steps to end overcrowding, to expand the dormitories and maintain the drains; to install a kitchen to prepare the three daily meals; to have the State Directorate of Prevention and Social Rehabilitation appoint interdisciplinary personnel to conduct diagnostic and treatment studies on the inmates and put together their case files; to make ongoing, free medical care available; to organize the social-rehabilitation activities provided for by law; to assign a space for intimate visits; and to install a public telephone and a Mexican Postal Service mailbox.

Recommendation 263/93 of 22 December 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan and concerned the female inmates at the Uruapan Social Rehabilitation Center. The recommendation was to investigate the beating and mistreatment of inmates by guards and to suspend them until the Public Prosecutor's Office determines their criminal culpability; to have the admission and isolation areas serve solely their specific function and to provide sufficient mattresses and clothes for the center; to set aside an area for new female inmates and to make the isolation areas livable; to prevent the inmates from becoming involved in decisions concerning violations; to establish a procedure for determining penalties in accordance with the regulations, to keep a record of such proceedings, to verify and evaluate on an ongoing basis the health and hygiene status of the inmates being punished; to place the inmates requiring protection somewhere else than in the isolation area; to conduct a psychiatric evaluation of apparent mental patients, to provide them pharmacological and therapeutic treatment, and to refer them to the proper institutions; also, to abolish the General Coordinating Board and the Dormitories Coordinating Board in the men's and women's sections; to build a women's section that includes a maternity area and a day-care center; to appoint women managerial, technical, and guard personnel; to investigate probable improper payments, and to call in the Public Prosecutor's Office in relation to these alleged crimes.

Recommendation 264/93 of 22 December 1994 was sent to the agrarian reform secretary and concerned the case lodged by the members of the Board of Directors of the "El Encanto" settlement in the Municipality of Juarez, Chiapas. They said that in 1958 32 peasants asked the then Department of Agrarian Affairs and Colonization for 32 hectares to set up the agricultural and livestock settlement called "El Encanto." The then Office of Settlements granted their request. In 1986, the office of the Agrarian Reform Secretariat in the state approved the map that was to serve as the basis for issuing title deeds, only 16 of which were issued. When the "Chichonal" volcano erupted in Chiapas in 1983, however, the Chiapas State Government acquired lands to resettle peasants from the town of Nuevo Nicapa in the Municipality of Pichucalco; these lands belonged to the "El Encanto" settlement. The recommendation was to do what was necessary to have the deeds entered in the Public Register of Property and to continue incorporating lands into the ejido system; to conclude the agrarian case files connected with the "El Encanto" settlement; to resolve the overlapping of holdings, and to publish the pertinent resolution.

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Recommendation 265/93 of 22 December 1993 was sent to the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the State of Yucatan and concerned the case of Mr. Carlos Rodolfo Sauma Sauma. Mr. Sauma indicated that from 7 February 1992 to date the second state social-defense judge had failed to decide whether the arrest warrant for him as part of case 251-A was valid or not. The recommendation was that the Honorable Plenum of the Superior Court of Justice of the State of Yucatan instruct the second social-defense judge to render a decision in accordance with the law in case 251-A; to open the corresponding administrative investigation into the negligence of the judge, and if any crime should be found, to call in the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office so that he can proceed in accordance with his authority.

Recommendation 266/93 of 23 December 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla and concerned the case of Mr. Rogelio Estudillo Pina. The complaint was filed by the Human Rights Secretariat of the National Executive Committee of the PRD, which indicated that the aggrieved party was murdered on 9 November 1991 in the town of Tepango and that the proper authorities had not duly investigated the incident. The recommendation was to complete preliminary inquiry 921/91 as soon as possible and render a decision pursuant to it; if appropriate, to bring criminal action and execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued; also, to open investigative proceedings against the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office who handled the aforementioned preliminary inquiry and, if any crime should be found, to call in the Investigative Public Prosecutor's Office, to bring criminal action, and to execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued.

Recommendation 267/93 of 23 December 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla and concerned the case of Mr. Jose Heraclio Amador Aguilar. The complaint was filed by the "Fray Francisco de Vitoria, O.P., A.C." Human Rights Center, which said that there were irregularities in the preliminary inquiries into the death of two brothers of Mr. Jose Heraclio Amador Aguilar. The National Commission also found that five other individuals had been tortured, as a result of which it proceeded to investigate these Human Rights violations on its own initiative. The recommendation was to duly complete preliminary inquiries 138/989 and 488/992 in order to clear up the murder of Arturo Telesforo Amador Aguilar and Jose Gabriel Amador Aguilar; also, to open investigative proceedings against the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office in Zacatlan, Puebla and the members of the Judicial Police attached to it for their negligence in conducting the inquiries; in addition, to open an investigation into Pedro Rodriguez Fuentes and Vicente Aguilar Espinoza, agents of the State Judicial Police, into Licenciado Pedro Sandoval Cruz, the assistant director of preliminary inquiries of the State Attorney General's Office, and into Dr. Miguel Guerrero Flores; if appropriate, to bring criminal action for any crimes that may be found, and to request and serve the pertinent arrest warrants.

Recommendation 268/93 of 23 December 1993 was sent to the judge advocate general and concerned the case of Mrs. Amalia Constantino Vidal. The complaint was lodged by Mrs. Constantino Vidal herself. She indicated that on 9 August 1988 a group of Navy Secretariat personnel shot at the vehicle in which she was riding with her family for failing to stop when they allegedly received a hand indication to do so; that she was wounded in her right leg, which had to be amputated; and that the incident was investigated by the Office of the Judge Advocate General, which indicted the sailors and had arrest warrants issued for them. As of the date of the recommendation, the warrants had not been served. The recommendation was to do everything possible to serve the arrest warrants; to instruct the proper party to investigate the accountability of the personnel in charge of serving the arrest warrants and, if criminal conduct should be found, to call in the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office to open the pertinent preliminary inquiries, to submit them, and to execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued.

Recommendation 269/93 of 23 December 1993 was sent to the governors of the States of Puebla and Morelos and concerned the case of Mr. Bertin Genaro Aguilar Cardoso, The complaint was filed by the Human Rights Secretariat of the National Executive Committee of the PRD. It alleged that the Morelos State Judicial Police had violated the Human Rights of Mr. Bertin Genaro Aguilar Cardoso. It went on to say that he disappeared on 18 January 1989 and was found dead on 27 January of the same year in a place called Barranca del Empedrado in the town of Tepexco, Puebla and that the proper authorities had not duly investigated the crime. The recommendation to the governor of Puebla was to complete preliminary inquiry 0054/989 as soon as possible and render a decision pursuant to it; if appropriate, to bring criminal action, and execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued. The recommendation to both governors was to open investigative proceedings, in the case of the governor of Puebla, against the Public Prosecutor's Office that handled preliminary inquiry 0054/989, and in the case of the governor of Morelos, against the Public Prosecutor's Office that handled preliminary inquiry DH/06/9212 for the slowness of both inquiries, and if any crime should be found, to call in the proper Investigative Public Prosecutor's Offices and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action and execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued.

Recommendation 270/93 of 23 December 1993 was sent to the attorney general for the Federal District and concerned the case of Messrs. Julio Guerrero Arzate and Rogelio Barranco Cardenas. They stated that on 24 January 1992 two vehicles they owned were seized by agents of the Judicial Police working for the Special Prosecutor's Office for Stolen Vehicles of the Office of Attorney General for the Federal District, adding that although they had acquired the cars legally, the Public Prosecutor's Office in the district turned one over to the Compania de Seguros Interamericana, S.A. and the other

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to Seguros Monterrey, S.A. The recommendation was to open investigative proceedings to determine the proper administrative penalty for the head of the Processing Office of the Special Prosecutor's Office for Stolen Vehicles; if any crime should be found, to call in the Investigative Public Prosecutor's Office, and if proper, to bring criminal action and execute whatever arrest warrants may be granted.

Recommendation 271/93 of 23 December 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan and concerned the residents of Turicato. The complaint was filed by the Human Rights Secretariat of the National Executive Committee of the PRD. It stated that on 12 February 1993 during a civic ceremony to elect and swear in the new mayor of the town Tenencia de Zarate, Municipality of Turicato, a group of residents attacked the municipal authorities with firearms for political reasons; that although the incident was reported promptly to the State Attorney General's Office, it did not take immediate action to investigate the case and identify and arrest the masterminds and perpetrators. The recommendation was to take the necessary procedural steps to duly serve the arrest warrants issued by the first lower criminal court in the Tacambaro Judicial District in case 8/93; also, to open investigative proceedings against the public servants who failed to serve these arrest warrants and, if appropriate, to call in the Public Prosecutor's Office to open the pertinent preliminary inquiry.

Recommendation 272/93 of 23 December 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Sinaloa and concerned the Cosala Municipal Jail. The recommendation was to separate the inmates standing trial from those already convicted; to issue the prison regulations and make them known to staff, inmates, and visitors; to give the inmates beds and bedclothes; to refurbish the jail, making sure that the sanitation, illumination, and ventilation are adequate; to install toilets that will insure the inmates a decorous privacy; to fumigate the jail to exterminate vermin; to give the inmates the utensils they need to eat their meals in a properly hygienic manner; to establish agreements with the proper authorities under which teaching staff, social workers, and medical personnel can support the prison population and examine the cases of inmates who are eligible for legal benefits; to assign a physician to the jail or to enter into agreements with health-care institutions under which preventive and curative care and rehabilitation can be offered to the inmates, including prescribed drugs, and to afford the mentally ill the proper specialized medical care; to organize and promote work, educational, and athletic activities among all inmates; to admit the inmates' relatives on family visit days as an integral part of social rehabilitation efforts; to outfit a specific area for intimate visits, and to make available the facilities through which the inmates can communicate with the outside world, by installing a telephone and a Mexican Postal Service mailbox inside the jail.

Recommendation 273/93 of 23 December 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Sinaloa and concerned the Cruz de Elota Municipal Jail. The recommendation was to separate the inmates standing trial from those already convicted; to issue the prison regulations and make them known to staff, inmates, and visitors; to provide beds and bedclothes to the inmates; to maintain the plumbing and wiring; to provide proper sanitation, lighting, and illumination; to fumigate the facilities in order to exterminate vermin; to make three daily meals available to the inmates, as well as the utensils needed to eat them; to sign agreements with the proper authorities under which an interdisciplinary team consisting of teachers, social workers, and medical personnel can support the inmates and examine cases in which inmates are eligible for legal benefits; to assign a physician to the jail or to enter into agreements with health-care institutions to provide the inmates with preventive and curative care and rehabilitation services; to provide mentally ill inmates with the medication they need, as well as psychiatric evaluation and treatment; to schedule and promote paid work, schooling, and athletic activities among the inmates; to assign a specific area for intimate visits, and to give the inmates an opportunity to communicate with the outside world by installing a telephone and a mailbox inside the jail.

Recommendation 1/94 of 26 January 1994 was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan and concerned the case of Mr. Jose Prudencio Orozco, who was murdered on 1 November 1992 in Penindicuaro. Preliminary inquiry 133/992-I was opened, and during it the Public Prosecutor's Office of the First Agency of the Zacapu Judicial District brought criminal action against the probable murderers. Although the first lower-court judge in Zacapu issued an arrest warrant on 24 November 1992 for Armando Zaragoza and Raymundo Francisco Tostado, it had not been served as of the date that the recommendation was issued. The recommendation was to immediately execute the arrest warrant in question; to open investigative proceedings to ascertain why the warrant had not been served, and to call in the Public Prosecutor's Office to bring criminal action and, if an arrest warrant is issued, to execute it properly; also, to open internal investigative proceedings to determine the accountability of of the group commander of the Michoacan State Judicial Police, Mr. Rodolfo Mendoza Mendoza, for having failed to take measures to apprehend one of the likely culprits and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action and execute whatever arrest warrant may be issued.

Recommendation 2/94 of 26 January 1994 was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla and concerned the murder of Mr. Esteban Morales Glodias, who had disappeared on 17 May 1989 and whose remains were found in the common grave at the Izucar de Matamoros Municipal Cemetery by the Special Prosecutor's Office that was set up to investigate the case of Jose Ramon Garcia Gomez in April 1993. Preliminary inquiry 147/90 was opened but had not been completed as of the date that the recommendation was issued. The recommendation was to take the necessary procedural steps and duly

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complete the preliminary inquiry in question; to investigate the actions of the agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office and the Judicial Police personnel who handled the preliminary inquiry; and to call in the Public Prosecutor's Office to open the pertinent preliminary inquiry and, if appropriate, bring criminal action and execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued.

Recommendation 3/94 of 23 February 1994 was sent to the mayor of the Federal District and concerned the case of Mr. and Mrs. Pacanowski Appel. After they had taken a series of actions to recover some lands that they owned and although they had gotten favorable amparo rulings related to their problem from the third, fourth, and ninth district judges for administrative matters in the Federal District, these rulings had not been enforced by officials with the Department of the Federal District as of the date that the recommendation was issued. The recommendation was to immediately enforce the amparos issued by the aforementioned federal judges and, subsequently, to hand over each of the properties to their owners or, if appropriate, to undertake expropriation proceedings under the Expropriation Law and to legally compensate the owners of the properties at issue in accordance with the law.

Recommendation 4/94 of 23 February 1994 was sent to the attorney general of the republic and concerned the case of Mr. Manuel Equihua Cervantes. The complaint was filed by the Center for Border Studies and the Promotion of Human Right, A.C., which stated that on 22 September 1989 Mr. Manuel Equihua Cervantes was unlawfully arrested by agents of the Federal Judicial Police, who also coerced him into confessing to a crime against public health. The recommendation was to open a preliminary inquiry so as to determine the accountability of the agents of the Federal Judicial Police, the group commander, and the commander of the police agency in connection with the protracted detention of the aggrieved party, as well as the injuries and, as the case may be, physical and psychological torture to which he was subjected; to investigate the responsibility of the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office who handled the preliminary inquiry, calling in the agent of the Investigative Public Prosecutor's Office; also, to investigate the conduct of the medical experts, Miguel Angel Trejo Aguileta and Luis Garza Lopez, in making false statements about the injuries that the arrested man exhibited, and if arrest warrants are issued for the aforementioned public servants, to take the action needed to serve them promptly and properly.

Recommendation 5/94 of 23 February was sent to the attorney general of the republic and concerned the case of Mr. Francisco Arias Ortega, who after being wrongfully arrested by personnel of the Federal Judicial Police, was tortured into signing a self-incriminating statement as part of preliminary inquiry 72/90, which was looking into crimes against public health. The inquiry was submitted to the first district judge in the State of Chiapas, who opened criminal case 75/90. The injuries inflicted on the aggrieved party were certified by medical experts. The recommendation was to open an investigation to determine the accountability of the apprentice physician [pasante de medicina] who failed to certify the injuries that the complainant exhibited and of the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office who handled the inquiry in question; to call in the Public Prosecutor's Office so that, if the essential requirements are met, the pertinent preliminary inquiry can be submitted to the proper judge and, if appropriate, duly serve whatever arrest warrants may be issued; also, to open an investigation to determine the administrative accountability of the agents of the Federal Judicial Police for the protracted detention and torture of the complainant; to call in the Public Prosecutor's Office and, if the requirements provided for in Article 16 of the constitution are present, to submit the preliminary inquiry into the crimes of torture and any others that may be found and to properly execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued.

Recommendation 6/94 of 23 February 1994 was sent to the attorney general for the Federal District and concerned the case of Mrs. Concepcion Sanchez Aldana, who stated that on 17 December 1989 Mrs. Guadalupe Aldana Hernandez was run over by an automobile, a "Grand Marquis," driven by Mr. Alfonso Lara Esquivel. Consequently, preliminary inquiry 45/2962/989-12 was opened into the crime of assault and battery before the 45th Investigative Agency of the Public Prosecutor's Office of Department II, Tlalpan Sector, of the Office of the Attorney General for the Federal District. The inquiry was submitted to the 15th criminal-court judge in the Federal District, who on 28 December 1990 issued an arrest warrant for Mr. Alfonso Lara Esquivel as the likely murderer of Guadalupe Hernandez Aldana. The warrant had not been executed as of the date of issue of the recommendation. The recommendation was to immediately serve the arrest warrant in question and place Mr. Alfonso Lara Esquivel in the custody of the trial judge; also, to open investigative proceedings to ascertain why the warrant had not been served, imposing, if appropriate, the legally proper disciplinary measures.

Recommendation 7/94 of 23 February 1994 was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca and concerned the case of Mr. Modesto Patolzin Moicen. The complaint was filed by Mrs. Liboria Miranda Silva, the aggrieved party's wife, who stated that Mr. Patolzin Moicen, a primary school teacher, left the city of Oaxaca on 24 February 1988 on his way to San Juan Cacahuatepec because he had a job to do there. It was the last time he was seen. In light of the above, preliminary inquiry 443/PROC/988 was opened and submitted to the third lower criminal court judge in the State of Oaxaca, who in case 163/988 issued arrest warrants for Humberto Mora Zamudio, Luis Lucio Atenogenes Banos, Apolinar Dominguez, Rodolfo Prado Equihua, and Ignacio Rojas as the probable murderers of Modesto Patolzin Moicen. The recommendation was to execute these arrest warrants; to open administrative proceedings to investigate

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the public servants with the State Attorney General's Office and the Judicial Police under the command who failed to serve the arrest warrants; to bring pertinent criminal action, and, if appropriate, to execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued.

Recommendation 8/94 of 23 February 1994 was sent to the attorney general of the republic and concerned the case of Mr. Rufino Jose Jimenez, who was violently arrested in his home by agents of the Federal Judicial Police without an arrest warrant, he and his wife sustaining injuries. The aforementioned police agents made off with some of the aggrieved party's belongings and tortured him into signing a self-incriminating statement as part of preliminary inquiry 264/91, which was submitted to the sixth district judge in the State of Oaxaca, who opened criminal case 219/991 for crimes against public health. Medical experts have documented and the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office and the officer of the aforementioned court have certified that Mr. Rufino Jose Jimenez showed injuries. The recommendation was to open investigative proceedings to determine the accountability of the agents of the Federal Judicial Police for abuse of authority, torture, assault and battery, and holding the aggrieved party incommunicado; to begin the preliminary inquiry and, if proper, to submit it to the appropriate judge in connection with any crimes that it might find and to duly serve whatever arrest warrants may be issued; also, to open an investigation into the agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office in Salina Cruz for his refusal to open an investigation when he was told that agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office may have committed crimes; lastly, to open investigative proceedings to determine the accountability of the medical expert attached to the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office in Salina Cruz for having performed his functions improperly in certifying the injuries that the aggrieved party exhibited, as well as to open a preliminary inquiry, submit it to the proper judge in connection with any crimes that may be found, and, if appropriate, duly execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued.

Recommendation 9/94 of 23 February 1994 was sent to the governor of the State of Sinaloa and concerned the Sinaloa Social Rehabilitation Institute in the city of Culiacan. The recommendation was to separate the inmates standing trial from those already convicted; to perform the clinical-criminological classification of the inmate population; to separate the men and women; to make the institute's Organizational Law known to inmates, staff, and visitors; not to use the admissions area to house the inmates standing trial; to give every inmate a bed and to see to it that the units that so require have proper lighting, ventilation, sanitation, and maintenance; to categorically prohibit certain inmates from discharging functions of authority and to prevent improper payments among inmates; to stop security personnel and guards from imposing disciplinary penalties on the inmates and to insure that they are applied by the officials indicated in the law; to stop handing out medications to the inmates so that they can self-administer them and to assign a specific area for inmates with infectious-contagious diseases; to hire sufficient psychiatric staff to treat the inmates who are mentally ill and to place these patients in an area separate from the rest of the population; to expand the productive work activities organized by the institute; to promote schooling among all inmates and to furnish the necessary supports to this end; to make available a specific area for both family and intimate visits, and to prevent visitors from staying on permanently; to expedite work on the new building in the women's section; also, to outfit an area as a day-care center to house all of the minors who cannot be properly entrusted to people on the outside, and to hire professional staff to look after them; to prevent inmates from setting up businesses and to ban the use of cellular phones, and to install public telephones controlled by institute staff.

Recommendation 10/94 of 23 February 1994 was sent to the agrarian reform secretary and concerned the case of Messrs. Angel Sanchez Gas and Jose Luis Rueda Trujillo, who since 1968 have owned several lots near the Military Airport in the city of Cozumel, Quintana Roo. After the pertinent technical and legal studies, the Secretariat of National Defense asked the Secretariat of Social Development to submit a report on the nature of these lands. The Secretariat of Social Development reported that under the law it was up to the Agrarian Reform Secretariat to determine the legal status of the aforementioned lands. It was thus asked to become involved in February 1993. Nevertheless, as of the date that the recommendation was issued, the Agrarian Reform Secretariat had not determined the legal status of the lands in question and had not responded to the requests of this National Commission, as a result of which the points in the complaint were taken as factual. The recommendation was to issue the report on the legal status of the aforementioned lands as soon as possible and to open an investigation into the factors that had prevented the report from being issued and, if administrative and criminal culpability should be found, to proceed accordingly.

Recommendation 11/94 of 1 March 1994 was sent to the governor of the State of Chihuahua and concerned the case of Messrs. Daniel and Ruben Encinas Jimenez, who were killed on 4 November 1991 in the towns of Bocoyna and Creel, Chihuahua. Preliminary inquiry 001-2434/991 was opened, submitted, along with one arrested person, to the second criminal-court judge of Ciudad Cuauhtemoc, and incorporated into case 326/91. However, because the suspect was under age, the trial judge dismissed the case. The murder of Messrs. Daniel and Ruben Encinas Jimenez had not been cleared up as of the date that the recommendation was issued. The recommendation was to take the legally appropriate steps to duly complete preliminary inquiry 001-2434/991 and, if appropriate, to bring the criminal action that has been pending; also, to open the pertinent

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administrative investigatory proceedings and, if appropriate, to impose disciplinary penalties on whatever public servants prove accountable for the improper conduct of the inquiry in question; lastly, to open a preliminary inquiry and, if appropriate, bring criminal action, request arrest warrants, and execute them immediately.

Recommendation 12/94 of 1 March 1994 was sent to the director general of the National System for Complete Family Development and concerned the case of Mr. Juan Bosco Medina, a student at the National School of the Blind. On 14 July 1992, Mr. Xavier Cruz Lara, a psychologist at the school, maltreated Mr. Bosco Medina, thus violating the Declaration of Rights of the Handicapped. The recommendation was to open proceedings against the psychologist in question to determine whether in treating Juan Bosco Medina he violated professional ethics, and to apply the pertinent penalties.

Recommendation 13/94 of 4 March 1994 was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas and concerned the case of the San Isidro el Ocotal Indian community in the Municipality of San Cristobal de Las Casas. The complaint was filed by the executive secretary of the Fray Bartolome de Las Casas Human Rights Center, A.C., who indicated that several residences in the Indian community had been raided by agents of the Public Security Police and the State Judicial Police. He added that during the operation on 8 May 1993 to comply with Recommendation 88/93 concerning the case of 13 Indians who were arrested in the community of San Isidro el Ocotal, several policemen stole and, in some houses, seized important documents. The recommendation was to order the administrative proceeding of accountability to determine the violations committed by the agents of the Public Security Police and the State Judicial Police who were involved in the operation and, if appropriate, to apply the proper penalties; also, to call in the agent of the Investigative Public Prosecutor's Office to open the pertinent preliminary inquiry and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action, and if an arrest warrant is issued, to execute it immediately; in addition, to redress the damage caused during the operation and to compensate the Indians adequately for it.

Recommendation 14/94 of 7 March 1994 was sent to the attorney general of the republic and concerned the case of Messrs. Jesus Gil Picon and Mario Gomez Velazquez. Mr. Jesus Gil Picon was searched arbitrarily in the city of Leon, Guanajuato by a Federal Judicial Police agent who also arrested and tortured Mario Gomez Velazquez. Preliminary inquiry 298/92-I was opened into crimes against public health and submitted to the third district court in the State of Guanajuato as part of trial 178/92. The officer of this court has certified that Mr. Mario Gomez Velazquez showed injuries. The recommendation was to open an investigation to determine the administrative accountability of the Federal Judicial Police agent in arbitrarily searching Mr. Jesus Gil Picon and in wrongfully arresting, torturing, and injuring Mr. Mario Gomez Velazquez; with these findings in hand, to call in the agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office in relation to the crime of torture and, if appropriate, to execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued; to begin an investigation to determine the administrative accountability of the medical expert who certified only one of the injuries that Mr. Gomez Velazquez exhibited and of the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office in charge of handling inquiry 298/92-I for failing to see to it that the Federal Judicial Police acted in accordance with the law and for failing to verify Mr. Gomez Velazquez' physical integrity; with these findings in hand, to call in the agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office so that he can bring criminal action and, if appropriate, execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued.

Recommendation 15/94 of 7 March 1994 was sent to the agrarian reform secretary and concerned the case of Mr. Modesto Aquino Pilar. He was affected by the resolution suspending agrarian rights, dated 19 November 1987, issued by the Mixed Agrarian Commission in the State of Mexico concerning a half-hectare plot on the "Santiago Temoaya" Ejido in the Dolores district, the "La Tuza" locality, Municipality of Temoaya in the State of Mexico. On 27 January 1988 he filed for an amparo before the acting district judge in the state, who dismissed the case in connection with certain actions and authorities and denied the protection of the federal courts against the aforementioned Agrarian Commission. Dissatisfied with this ruling, the complainant filed an appeal for review before the Collegiate Court of the Second Circuit, which on 30 September 1988 resolved to protect Mr. Modesto Aquino Pilar with an amparo against the actions of the Mixed Agrarian Commission. Consequently, the Mixed Agrarian Commission issued a resolution stating that Mr. Aquino Pilar was rightfully entitled to the possession and enjoyment of the land protected by the pertinent certificate. However, as of the date that the recommendation was issued, the resolution had not been executed, and as a result the complainant had not been given legal and physical possession of the parcel. The recommendation was to execute the resolution issued by the Mixed Agrarian Commission on 17 April 1989; to open administrative investigatory proceedings against the persons who in the performance of their functions failed to act in accordance with the law; to impose whatever penalties prove proper, and, if appropriate, to call in the Public Prosecutor's Office to initiative the corresponding preliminary inquiry.

Recommendation 16/94 of 8 March 1994 was sent to the governor of the State of Sinaloa and to the attorney general for the Federal District and concerned the case of Mrs. Evangelina Garcia Martinez. On 5 April 1993 she was wrongfully arrested in the State of Sinaloa by agents of the Federal District Judicial Police, backed by personnel from the State Judicial Police, on several criminal charges as part of preliminary inquiry 1st/38th/993-03, which had been submitted to the Agency of the Public Prosecutor's Office attached to the Cuauhtemoc Regional Division in the Federal District. Later, on 7

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April 1993 she was taken illegally to the Federal District by agents of the Federal District Judicial Police. The recommendation to the governor was to initiate internal investigative proceedings against the agents of the State Judicial Police for the irregularities that they committed. The recommendation to the attorney general for the Federal District was to open internal investigative proceedings against the agents of the Federal District Judicial Police who wrongfully arrested Mrs. Evangelina Garcia Martinez and took her illegally to the Federal District and to apply the resulting administrative penalties to them; to call in the Public Prosecutor's Office for the corresponding preliminary inquiry so that criminal action can be brought and, if appropriate, whatever arrest warrants which may be issued can be executed.

Recommendation 17/94 of 8 March 1994 was sent to the chairman of the Human Rights Commission of the State of Morelos and concerned the challenge appeal filed by Mr. Pedro Flores Rivera. He disagreed with the resolution, dated 7 December 1992, in which the State Human Rights Commission, as part of case file 389/91, declared the State Attorney General's Office not accountable for the conduct of an inquiry and the mayor of Cuernavaca not accountable for the acts that encumbered the complainant's property even though the case file had not been duly completed. The recommendation was to revoke the aforementioned Document of Nonaccountability; to take the appropriate steps in case 389/91 so that all of the points that were omitted can be investigated in order to properly clear up the facts; once the case file has been completed, to examine the records that have been compiled, and in due course to render a judgment on the alleged Human Rights violations.

Recommendation 18/94 of 8 March 1994 was sent to the attorney general of the republic and concerned the case of Mr. Roberto Fernando Ramos Salinas. On 16 September 1991, members of the Federal Judicial Police broke into the complainant's home, unlawfully arrested him, and tortured into confessing to a crime against public health. Preliminary inquiry 10/91 was opened and submitted to the fourth district court in the State of Chiapas as part of criminal case 114/91. The officer of this court has certified the injuries that the aggrieved party showed. The recommendation was to open an investigation into the potential accountability of the agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office in the city of Arriaga, Chiapas for omissions in conducting preliminary inquiry 10/91, imposing whatever penalties prove proper; to open a preliminary inquiry and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action against him along with a request for an arrest warrant, which must be immediately served if granted; to begin an inquiry into the accountability of the agents of the Judicial Police who broke into the aggrieved party's home, wrongfully arrested him, and tortured him, and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action against them, and to execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued; moreover, to investigate the actions of the medical examiner who examined the complainant and reported not finding any injuries, and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action, and to execute whatever arrest warrant may be issued.

Recommendation 19/94 of 8 March 1994 was sent to the governor of the State of Nayarit and to the attorney general of the republic and concerned the case of Messrs. Lucio Sanchez Banuelos, Armando Gonzalez Hidalgo, Magdaleno Rodriguez Rodriguez, Francisco Arellano Ramirez, Jorge Nieves Sandoval, and Aquilino Gonzalez Zepeda, who were wrongfully arrested in their homes on 9 and 10 June 1991 by agents of the Federal Judicial Police without arrest or search warrants. Furthermore, they were tortured into confessing to the kidnaping and murder of Mario Alberto Rodriguez. The recommendation to the governor was to open administrative proceedings of accountability and order an inquiry to ascertain the violations and crimes that the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office of Common Jurisdiction of Tepic, Nayarit may have committed, as well as the crimes committed by the members of the State Judicial Police who were involved in the wrongful arrest, the breaking and entering, and the torture of the aggrieved parties; in due course, to bring criminal action, including for the crime of torture and, if appropriate, to execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued. The recommendation to the attorney general of the republic was to open the administrative proceeding of accountability and the pertinent preliminary inquiry to determine the violations and crimes committed by the members of the Federal Judicial Police who broke into the homes of the aggrieved parties and wrongfully arrested and tortured them; in due course, to bring criminal action against them, including for the crime of torture, and, if appropriate, to execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued.

Recommendation 20/94 of 9 March 1994 was sent to the attorney general of the republic and concerned the case of Mr. Daniel Zarate Guerrero, who was wrongfully arrested in his home in September 1990 and tortured by members of the Federal Judicial Police into confessing to a crime against public health. The recommendation was to open an investigation into the agents of the Federal Judicial Police who arrested Mr. Daniel Zarate Guerrero; to call in the Public Prosecutor's Office to bring criminal action for the crimes of torture and any others, and if arrest warrants are issued, to serve them with all possible speed; also, to open investigative proceedings against the agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office for failing to certify the injuries that the aggrieved party sustained during his arrest and for failing to open the proper investigation when he learned of the irregularities and wrongdoing committed by the aforementioned agents in arresting the aggrieved party; and if legal requirements are met, to proceed in accordance with the law.

Recommendation 21/94 of 9 March 1994 was sent to the governor of the State of Baja California and to the mayor of Tijuana and concerned the Tijuana, Baja California Municipal Psychiatric Hospital. The recommendation to

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the governor was to look into the possibility of building, on a priority basis, a new psychiatric hospital in the city of Tijuana, and failing that, to complete work on a penitentiary in the Municipality of Tecate that had been abandoned; to modify the current Tijuana Municipal Psychiatric Hospital so that outpatient care is available; to include areas in the new hospital for short-, medium-, and long-term stays, as well as partial hospitalization; to have special facilities for housing under-age and elderly mental patients; to promote educational, research, and training activities in state psychiatric hospitals; to issue organizational and procedural manuals and the regulations of the Tijuana Municipal Psychiatric Hospital and make them known to staff and clients; to treat mentally ill patients who are permanently disabled or exhibit a physical ailment and, to the extent possible, to provide them lenses, orthopedic devices, and hearing aids; to hire sufficient staff to treat the patients; to take psychopathological considerations, not the previously determined time of hospitalization, into account as criteria for release; to improve the follow-up on cases referred to shelters so as to prevent relapses. The recommendation to the mayor was to supervise the operations of the hospital and to provide the appropriate manpower, materials, and funding; to see to it that the files on the patients include case histories and the family liability document (when appropriate), and to perform the diagnoses in accordance with the WHO International Disease Classification; to provide the hospitals with enough clothing, footwear, and personal hygiene items for their patients; to return foreign patients to their countries of origin as soon as possible, and to refer Mexican patients to their home towns when their relatives can be found.

Recommendation 22/94 of 10 March 1994 was sent to the agrarian reform secretary and concerned the case of Messrs. Magdaleno Garibo Cortes et alii, the owners of the "La Union" estate in Playa Vicente Municipality in Veracruz. They have been prevented from taking possession of their estate even though in amparo proceeding 3688/989 they were granted an amparo affording them the protection of the federal courts, which was duly reported to the Agrarian Reform Secretariat as the receiver of the land in question. The recommendation was to order the immediate evacuation of the land owned by the aggrieved parties and, thereupon, immediately turn possession of "La Union" over to them; also, to open administrative investigative proceedings against the Veracruz State agrarian delegate for the criminal conduct that he likely engaged in, either intentionally or negligently, by refusing to comply with the writ of execution issued in amparo proceeding 3688/989 and, if appropriate, to so report to the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office so that it can bring proper criminal action.

Recommendation 23/94 of 10 March 1994 was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan and concerned the case of Mr. Jorge A. Jimenez Castellanos, who lost his life on 20 December 1991 in Los Reyes, Michoacan. Preliminary inquiry 266/991-II was initiated but had not been completed as of the date that the recommendation was issued. The recommendation was to perform the procedural steps necessary to complete the inquiry properly; in due course, to bring criminal action against the likely culprits and, if arrest warrants are issued, to serve them properly and promptly; also, to investigate the agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office who handled the preliminary inquiry in question and, if they should be found administratively or criminally accountable, to take action against them in accordance with the law; if criminal action is brought, to execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued; also, to investigate the inactivity of the members of the State Judicial Police who have been in charge of clearing up the murder of the aggrieved party and, should they be found administratively or criminally accountable, to take proper action against them and, if appropriate, serve whatever arrest warrants may be issued.

Recommendation 24/94 of 10 March 1994 was sent to the chairman of the Morelos State Human Rights Commission and concerned the challenge appeal connected with the case of Mr. Bernardino Lavin Flores, who did not agree with the local Human Rights Commission's final ruling of 3 June 1993, which improperly deemed his complaint to be manifestly groundless and judicial in nature. The recommendation was to revoke the final ruling, issued on 3 June 1993, that terminated the aggrieved party's complaint; also, to admit, classify, and process the complaint in accordance with the guidelines in the pertinent Charter; furthermore, as part of the complaint file, to ask the authorities accused of Human Rights violations to submit reports on their actions and, in due course, to resolve the complaint in accordance with the law.

Recommendation 25/94 of 10 March 1994 was sent to the secretary of communications and transportation and concerned the case of Mr. Hector Gerardo Gonzalez Aguirre, who was wrongfully arrested and threatened by personnel of the Federal Highways and Ports Police as he was waiting for the ferry at the spot that divides the Ciudad del Carmen-Campeche, Zacatal-Villahermosa federal highway. The recommendation was to intensify and expand the administrative investigation into the members of the Federal Highways and Ports Police who wrongfully arrested and threatened the aggrieved party; also, to report the incident to the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic so that it can determine the possible accountability of these police agents.

Recommendation 26/94 of 10 March 1994 was sent to the attorney general of the republic and concerned the case of Mr. Daniel Miguel Alonso, who was wrongfully arrested and beaten on 23 November 1991 by agents of the Federal Judicial Police during an investigation related to preliminary inquiry 121/02/91. The recommendation was to open a preliminary inquiry to investigate the culpability of the Federal Judicial Police agents for the injuries inflicted on the aggrieved party, to bring pertinent criminal action, and once the proper arrest warrants have been issued, to execute them duly; also, to

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open the pertinent investigation to determine the accountability of the agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office in charge of the aforementioned inquiry for failing to certify the physical condition of the aggrieved party when he was making his statement before the Public Prosecutor's Office and the injuries caused to the aggrieved party during the time that he was in that institution's custody.

Recommendation 27/94 of 10 March 1994 was sent to the attorney general of the republic and concerned the case of Mr. Mario Alderete Portillo, who was wrongfully arrested and beaten by members of the Federal Judicial Police on 4 July 1990. Preliminary inquiry 058/CS/90 was begun against the aggrieved party on charges of crimes against public health. His injuries were certified when he entered prison in the State of Chihuahua. The recommendation was to order a preliminary inquiry opened to determine the accountability of the agents of the Federal Judicial Police and whoever else for the injuries inflicted on the aggrieved party; also, to investigate the actions of the physicians attached to that Attorney General's Office in failing to certify the injuries that the aggrieved party exhibited; furthermore, to bring criminal action and, if appropriate, to duly execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued.

Recommendation 28/94 of 10 March 1994 was sent to the attorney general for the Federal District and concerned the case of Messrs. Italo Ricardo Diaz Diaz, Ruben Diaz Diaz, Rey Venegas Castro, and Delfino Aguilar Hernandez, who were detained for an unjustifiably long period and also tortured by agents of the Federal District Judicial Police on 7 June 1991. The recommendation was to order a preliminary inquiry opened to determine the accountability of the officials, the agents of the Judicial Police, and the agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office in charge of the investigation for the protracted detention and torture of the aggrieved parties and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action together with a request for arrest warrants, which are to be executed immediately upon issuance.

Recommendation 29/94 of 10 March 1994 was sent to the attorney general of the republic and to the director general of ISSSTE and concerned the case of minor Hector Flores Gonzalez, who died on 16 December 1990 at "Adolfo Lopez Mateos" General Hospital in Zacatecas, Zacatecas in the wake of surgery. Preliminary inquiry 24/II/92 was opened, handled improperly, and shelved. The recommendation to the attorney general was to reopen the inquiry, conduct the necessary procedural steps to clear up the incident, and, if appropriate, bring criminal action for whatever crimes may have been committed, as well as to immediately and properly execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued; also, to open internal investigative proceedings to determine the accountability of the agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office in charge of the aforementioned preliminary inquiry and of the other public servants involved in the belated conduct of the preliminary inquiry; to apply the disciplinary measures that are in keeping with the law, and if any crime was probably committed, to open a preliminary inquiry and, if appropriate, bring criminal action and execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued. The recommendation to the director general of ISSSTE was to open an exhaustive internal investigation to determine the accountability of the medical and hospital personnel who treated the minor during surgery and in the pre- and post-operative periods at "Adolfo Lopez Mateos" ISSSTE General Hospital in Zacatecas, Zacatecas and, if appropriate, to impose the applicable penalties.

Recommendation 30/94 of 15 March 1994 was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico, to the mayor of Los Reyes La Paz, and to the director general of the National Fund for Low-cost Housing Trust, and concerned the case of the residents of Lomas de Tepetlapa, who were evicted on 8 March 1992, without a court order, by public servants from the National Fund for Low-cost Housing Trust, accompanied by personnel from the Municipal and Transit Police of the State of Mexico, who caused major damage to the homes of the aggrieved parties. The recommendation to the governor was to open, complete, and reach a decision pursuant to a preliminary inquiry in order to determine the accountability of the employees and officials who were involved in the incident; after its completion, to bring criminal action against whoever committed the crimes that are found and, if appropriate, to request arrest warrants and immediately serve them. The recommendation to the mayor was to open investigative proceedings against the secretary of the Los Reyes La Paz City Hall for submitting false reports, which impeded completion of the complaint file of the National Commission for Human Rights. The recommendation to the director general of the National Fund for Low-cost Housing Trust was to open an administrative investigation to determine the accountability of the Trust's legal coordinator for arranging an illegal procedure to evict the aggrieved parties; also, to properly compensate each of the residents for the damages caused them by the demolition of their homes and the destruction of the furnishings therein.

Recommendation 31/94 of 16 March 1994 was sent to the chairman of the Human Rights Commission of the State of Chihuahua and concerned the challenge appeal filed by Mr. Francisco Ronquillo Cereceres, who took exception to the final resolution of 7 October 1993, whereby the local Human Rights Commission disqualified itself from the case at hand inasmuch as it deemed that it was a judicial matter. Nevertheless, the Commission did not adequately complete the case file and failed to conduct various procedural steps to investigate possible violations by the Office of the Attorney General for the State of Chihuahua. The recommendation was to revoke the disqualification ruling of 7 October 1993, to take under consideration the comments by the National

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Commission for Human Rights in the observations section of the recommendation, and to render a decision in keeping with the law.

Recommendation 32/94 of 16 March 1994 was sent to the attorney general for the Federal District and concerned the case of Messrs. Jose Zavala Bombela and Mauricio Rios Abuadili, who were wrongfully arrested and tortured on 17 July 1991 by agents of the Federal District Judicial Police. Preliminary inquiry 24th/1465/91-6 was opened against the aggrieved parties for the crime of robbery. There are medical records to the effect that the aggrieved parties had injuries. The recommendation was to open a preliminary inquiry into the agents of the Federal District Judicial Police, the agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office who conducted the inquiry in question, and the medical experts attached to that attorney general's office, in connection with the crime or crimes that they may have committed in the discharge of their functions, and if their conduct entailed any crimes, to bring appropriate criminal action; also, if the judge in the case grants any arrest warrants, to serve them straightaway.

Recommendation 33/94 of 16 March 1994 was sent to the agrarian reform secretary and to the governor of the State of Michoacan and concerned the case of the indigenous community of Santa Ana Zirosto, Municipality of Uruapan, Michoacan. The complaint was filed by the members of the Commission of Communal Assets and of the Oversight Council. Their interests were harmed because the Agrarian Reform Secretariat had failed to carry out the rulings in amparo proceedings 52/91, 144/91, 481/91, 593/91, 675/91, 710/91, and 965/91, which had gone in their favor as regards their ownership of lands. The failure to execute these rulings has caused several social problems. The recommendation to the agrarian reform secretary was to carry out the decisions of the aforementioned amparo proceedings, as well as all others that may have been or will be issued in connection with this case; also, to conduct an investigation into the reasons for the delay in executing the rulings handed down in these amparo proceedings, and if administrative or criminal culpability is involved, to proceed in accordance with the law. The recommendation to the governor of Michoacan was to lend the necessary support to find solutions for the community of Santa Ana Zirosto.

Recommendation 34/94 of 16 March 1994 was sent to the mayor of the Federal District and concerned the case of Mr. Humberto Rodriguez Millan, who on 18 September 1989 signed an agreement with a public official from the Administrative Division of the Federal District Department in Xochimilco. The aggrieved party promised to donate part of some land that he owned, and the public official promised to build a wall that would mark the boundary of one side of the complainant's property. The aggrieved party fulfilled his side of the agreement, but the Administrative Division suspended work on the wall that it had begun to build. Later, the Administrative Division made continuation of the work contingent on terms not in the agreement and had not complied with it as of the date that the Recommendation was issued. The recommendation was to build the wall on Mr. Humberto Rodriguez Millan's property under the terms of the agreement signed on 18 September 1989.

Recommendation 35/94 of 17 March 1994 was sent to the attorney general of the republic and to attorney general for the Federal District and concerned the case of Mr. Manuel Manriquez San Agustin, who was unlawfully arrested and tortured by members of the Federal District Judicial Police. Even though he reported the incident, both the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office and the local Public Prosecutor's Office acted improperly in conducting the pertinent preliminary inquiries, as the former incorrectly declined jurisdiction and the latter inappropriately shelved the inquiry in question. The recommendation to the attorney general of the republic was to open investigative proceedings against the agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office, the head of Board 26 of the Specialized Prosecutor of Crimes Committed by Public Servants, to determine his potential accountability in improperly disqualifying himself from preliminary inquiry 104/FSP/93, in accordance with the proceedings contained therein. The recommendation to the attorney general for the Federal District was to reopen preliminary inquiry SC/11982/92-11 in order to complete the investigation into the wrongful and prolonged detention and torture of the aggrieved party; to take proper legal steps to reach a decision in keeping with the law pursuant to this inquiry and, if criminal action is brought, to request arrest warrants and serve them immediately; also, to open a preliminary inquiry into the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office and the criminal pathologists who were involved in the inquiry begun into the aggrieved party and, if accountability should be found, to bring criminal action against them, request arrest warrants, and execute them forthwith; furthermore, to open investigative proceedings against the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office who rejected jurisdiction to conduct preliminary inquiry SC/11982/92-11, in accordance with the proceedings contained therein; finally, to open investigative proceedings against the public servant who was in charge of the files of the Judicial Police in the Iztapalapa Sector for the years 1989 and 1990 and, if accountability should be found, to bring criminal action against him, to request an arrest warrant, and execute it immediately.

Recommendation 36/94 of 23 March 1994 was sent to the agrarian reform secretary and concerned the case of Messrs. Ramon Palacios Mendoza et alii, who submitted an application to establish a new ejido population center. The application appeared in the Official Gazette of the Federation on 4 March 1988, and case file 1467 was registered with the General Directorate of Agrarian Proceedings of the Agrarian Reform Secretariat. As of the date that the recommendation was issued, however, the agency had not ruled on the case file, even though more than five years had passed without the land having

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been turned over to the petitioners. The recommendation was to duly complete the case file on the complainants' application, to rule on it, and to send it to the Superior Agrarian Court for a final decision; also, to open administrative proceedings against the former agrarian delegate in the State of Sonora, a public servant attached to the Agrarian Delegation in that state, and the director of New Ejido Population Centers so that they can be investigated and, if appropriate, held administratively accountable; moreover, if proper, to call in the agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office.

Recommendation 37/94 of 23 March 1994 was sent to the director general of the ISSSTE and concerned the case of Javier Bautista Arano, an under age child who received medical assistance at ISSSTE General Hospital "A" in Veracruz, Veracruz, where he was diagnosed incorrectly and treated inappropriately. The recommendation was to open administrative proceedings against the physician who attended the aggrieved party for possible medical malpractice and to compensate Mr. Bautista Segura for the physician's negligence in treating his son Javier Bautista Arano.

Recommendation 38/94 of 24 March 1994 was sent to the attorney general of the republic and to the director general of the Mexican Social Security Institute (IMSS) and concerned the case of Mr. Reyes Juarez Medina, who died on 2 June 1993 from liver failure with paralytic complications due to encephalopathy and uncontrolled irregularities in blood pressure. Owing to the negligence of the medical staff at "Gabriel Mancera" Hospital in the IMSS Siglo XXI Medical Center, he was cremated. Preliminary inquiry 3175/DO/93 was opened, and the agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office neglected to conduct several important procedural steps to clear up the case. The recommendation to the attorney general of the republic was to conduct, with all possible speed, all of the legally proper procedural steps, starting with the ones that were obviously not undertaken, until the inquiry is completed, and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action against whoever proves accountable, to request the pertinent arrest warrants, and to serve them promptly; also, to open investigative proceedings to determine the probable accountability of the agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office for the delays in completing the inquiry in question. The recommendation to the director general of the IMSS was to open investigative proceedings against the assistant director of the "Gabriel Mancera" Hospital and the staff involved in the actions from the time of Reyes Juarez Medina's death until his cremation, and to punish those accountable; in addition, to investigate which physician asked Reyes Juarez Medina's relatives to have an autopsy done and to ascertain why it was not performed immediately, and if culpability is found, to penalize that individual; and lastly, to inform the Secretariat of the General Comptrollership of the Federation of the incident that prompted the aforementioned investigative proceedings and of the findings thereof.

Recommendation 39/94 of 25 March 1994 was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca and to the president of that state's Congress and concerned the case of Tomas Jose Gomez Guerrero, an under age child who on 28 August 1993 was psychologically tortured by public servants with the Government of the Municipality of San Miguel Huautepec and by the son of the alternate municipal manager. Also, a preliminary inquiry was begun into the aggrieved party, and during it the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office in Flores Magon was observed to have committed irregularities. The recommendation to the governor was to order a preliminary inquiry into the torture and abuse of authority by the public servants with the San Miguel Huautepec Municipal Government, as well as into the son of the alternate municipal manager for whatever crime may be involved, and in due course to bring criminal action and execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued; also, to open internal investigative proceedings against the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office who conducted the aforementioned inquiry owing both to the omissions and irregularities that were found in the investigation of the incident; if appropriate, to call in the Public Prosecutor's Office to begin a preliminary inquiry into whatever crimes may be found, and to render a decision in keeping with the law pursuant to it; if any arrest warrants are issued, to serve them punctually; furthermore, to certify the injuries to the aggrieved party, to sever the main preliminary inquiry, and to reach a decision in keeping with the law pursuant to it. The recommendation to the president of the Congress was to begin proceedings against the authorities of the above mentioned municipality and, based on its findings, to impose the appropriate penalties.

Recommendation 40/94 of 25 March 1994 was sent to the attorney general of the republic and concerned the case of Mr. Trinidad Diaz Garcia, who was uniawfully detained and tortured by agents of the Federal Judicial Police on 6 July 1989, who also entered his home without a court order. In addition, the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office who handled the inquiry begun into aggrieved party detained him without justification for a prolonged period. The recommendation was to begin an administrative investigation into the torture and assault and battery of Mr. Diaz Garcia and the breaking and entering of his home, in order to determine the accountability of the agents of the Federal Judicial Police who detained him; to call in the Public Prosecutor's Office to bring criminal action for the crime of torture and any others, and, if appropriate, to execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued; also, to begin administrative proceedings against the agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office attached to the Fourth District Court in the State of Tamaulipas for the protracted detention of the complainant, for failing to initiative a preliminary inquiry when he learned of the crimes that the agents of the Federal Judicial Police may have committed, and for failing to certify the accused's physical integrity; to call in the Public Prosecutor's

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Office to open a preliminary inquiry against him for any crimes that may be found, to bring criminal action, and, if appropriate, to execute whatever arrest warrant may be issued; finally, to open an internal administrative proceeding against the official medical expert of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic in the State of Tamaulipas for possible wrongdoing in issuing his medical report without indicating the injuries that the accused exhibited; to open a preliminary inquiry into him for whatever crimes may be found, to bring criminal action, and, if appropriate, to execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued.

Recommendation 41/94 of 28 March 1994 was sent to the attorney general of the republic and concerned the case of Mr. Rageney Garcia Manzano, who was unlawfully arrested on 14 May 1992 by agents of the Federal Judicial Police, who forced him to sign a statement as part of preliminary inquiry 2387/D/92, which was submitted to the eighth district criminal court judge in the Federal District, who then opened case 58/992. The aggrieved party was arrested without an arrest warrant and in the absence of any of the emergency scenarios provided for in Article 16 of the General Constitution of the Republic. There are medical records indicating that the aggrieved party exhibited several injuries and fractures, which were inflicted on him during the time that he was detained by the Federal Judicial Police. Also, in his preparatory statement the aggrieved party indicated that he had been severely beaten by the police officers. The recommendation was to open an investigation to determine the accountability of the agents of the Federal Judicial Police for the wrongful arrest and assault and battery of the aggrieved party; to bring criminal action for the crimes of torture, abuse of authority, and any others that may be found and, if appropriate, to duly execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued; moreover, to determine the accountability of the agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office who conducted the inquiry into the aggrieved party for having permitted his wrongful arrest; if appropriate, to bring criminal action and to execute whatever arrest warrant may be issued.

Recommendation 42/94 of 28 March 1994 was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca, to the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice for the Federal District, to the warden of the Eastern Preventive Prison, and to the secretary general of safety and roadways and concerned the case of Mr. Gilberto Lezama Rubinos, who was wrongfully arrested and injured on 30 March 1991 by personnel of the Preventive Police of the Federal District. He was later taken to the 51st Agency of the Public Prosecutor's Office, where agents of the Federal District Judicial Police tortured him into signing a self-incriminating statement. The preliminary inquiry, 51st/AEPJ/204/991-04, uncovered several irregularities that were attributable to the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office, prominent among which was: a contradiction between the medical certificates that the experts attached to the Public Prosecutor's Office issued regarding the physical condition of the aggrieved party. On 2 April 1991 the 22d criminal-court judge in the Federal District ordered the aggrieved party released, despite which he was not freed but instead continued to be held in the Eastern Preventive Prison in the Federal District because a preliminary inquiry was being conducted into him for the crime of murder in the State of Oaxaca. On 18May 1991 the aggrieved party was transferred from the Eastern Preventive Prison in the Federal District to the building housing the Office of the Attorney General for the State of Oaxaca in the absence of letters rogatory, thus violating the law regulating Article 119 of the General Constitution of the Republic. Moreover, the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office of Board One in the Detainees Area in the Experimental Prison San Antonio de la Cal, Centro, Oaxaca, improperly conducted preliminary inquiry 104/989 into the aggrieved party for the crime of murder. The recommendation to the governor of Oaxaca was to determine the accountability of the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office of Board One in the Detainees Area in the Experimental Prison for the irregularities in the conduct of the preliminary inquiry, including the violations of the aggrieved party's guarantees of due process; moreover, to call in the Public Prosecutor's Office to open the preliminary inquiry into whatever crime or crimes may be found and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action and to execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued. The recommendation to the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice was to undertake an administrative proceeding of accountability to ascertain the violations that the 22d criminal-court judge in the Federal District committed in failing to take proper measures to execute the order to release the accused on bail, and, if appropriate, to call in the attorney general for the Federal District to open a preliminary inquiry. The recommendation to the attorney general for the Federal District was to open a preliminary inquiry into the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office attached to the 51st Investigative Agency for the crimes of illegal detention and abuse of authority against the aggrieved party and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action and to execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued; also, to open an administrative investigation to determine the accountability of one of the experts attached to that agency for having improperly certified the physical condition of the aggrieved party; to submit the preliminary inquiry into whatever crimes may be found, and, if appropriate, to duly execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued. The recommendation to the warden of the Eastern Preventive Prison in the Federal District was to open the administrative proceeding of responsibility to ascertain the violations committed by the prison's assistant judicial warden and head of security personnel and guards in permitting the detention of the aggrieved party and placing him improperly in the custody of the Office of the Attorney General for the Federal District for the opening of a preliminary inquiry into whatever crime or crimes may be found. The recommendation to the secretary general of safety and roadways was to open an administrative investigation so that the Preventive

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Police agents can, if appropriate, be disqualified from civil-service employment because of their wrongful arrest and assault and battery of the complainant; also, to notify the Secretariat of the General Comptrollership of the Federation of the incident that prompted the above proceedings and the findings thereof; in addition, to call in the appropriate Public Prosecutor's Office to open a preliminary inquiry into whatever crime or crimes may be found.

Recommendation 43/94 of 29 March 1994 was sent to the chairman of the Human Rights Commission of the State of Guerrero and concerned the challenge appeal filed by Mr. Hector Cruz Ortiz Juarez, who took exception to the resolution, dated 15 April 1993, in which the local Human Rights Commission, in case file CODEHUM-VG/129/992-III, declared improperly that his right to file a complaint regarding acts of the Guerrero State Attorney General's Office had lapsed, inasmuch as the State Commission retroactively applied, to the complainant's detriment, the provisions of Article 102, Paragraph B of the General Constitution of the Republic. The recommendation was to revoke the resolution, issued on 15 April 1993, that shelved the complaint on the grounds that it was lodged after the time limit and to reopen the case file in question in order to investigate the complainants' charges against the public servants in the Guerrero State Attorney General's Office, and should they prove to have violated the complainants' Human Rights, to resolve the case file in keeping with the State Commission's authority and powers.

Recommendation 44/94 of 29 March was sent to the chairman of the Human Rights Commission of the State of Yucatan and concerned the challenge appeal filed by Mrs. Socorro Baquedano Figueroa, who took exception to the resolution, dated 17 September 1993, whereby the State Human Rights Commission, in case file CDHY/063/93, declared the Yucatan State Attorney General's Office not accountable in the conduct of preliminary inquiry 148/93/11th, which had been opened into the murder of her daughter Susana Couoh Baquedano, even though the case file had not been duly completed. The recommendation was to revoke the Document of Non-accountability; also, to proceed in this case file to issue a Recommendation to the Yucatan State attorney general that he reopen the preliminary inquiry in question, undertake each and every one of the procedural steps prescribed by law, and, if appropriate, bring criminal action against whoever proves to be responsible; to initiate an investigation into the accountability of the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office who handled the preliminary inquiry in question and who shelved it without any justification whatsoever; and, if appropriate, to apply whatever penalties are applicable under the pertinent law.

Recommendation 45/94 of 29 March 1994 was sent to the chairman of the San Luis Potosi State Human Rights Commission and concerned the challenge appeal lodged by Mr. Jose Demetrio Lopez Martinez, who took exception to the resolution, dated 24 September 1993, whereby the local Human Rights Commission, in case file CEDH-Q030/93, declared that the administration of the San Luis Potosi Penitentiary was not accountable for the wrongful arrest and mistreatment of the aggrieved party even though the Commission had not properly completed the file. In addition, the complainant took exception to the fact that the State Commission denied his request for damages for the time that he spent as an inmate in the penitentiary. The National Commission for Human Rights agrees with the judgment of the State Human Rights Commission in declaring the request for compensation inadmissible inasmuch as the aggrieved party had been arrested on charges of a crime against public health, under Article 117 of the Federal Code of Criminal Procedure, as a result of which a preliminary inquiry was opened. Once the inquiry was submitted, criminal case 6/92 began, and making full use of its powers, the court issued an order to hold Mr. Demetrio Lopez Martinez for trial because it judged that there was sufficient evidence of his culpability. The recommendation was to investigate and resolve the violation of Human Rights entailed in the wrongful arrest of the complainant by public servants from San Luis Potosi State Penitentiary.

Recommendation 46/94 of 30 March 1994 was sent to the chairman of the Chiapas State Human Rights Commission and concerned the challenge appeal of Mr. Benjamin Arroyo Grajales. He took exception to the resolution, dated 8 July 1993, whereby the local Human Rights Commission, in case file CEDH/041/08/93, declared inadmissible his complaint regarding the handling of preliminary inquiry 951/CAJ482/93, which was being conducted into public servants with the Office of the Attorney General for the State of Chiapas, even though the Commission did not properly complete the file. The recommendation was to revoke the aforementioned resolution of inadmissibility; and to investigate and resolve the probable wrongful arrest of the aggrieved party by agents of the State Judicial Police and the bribe that he said one agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office of the State Attorney General's Office had demanded of him.

Recommendation 47/94 of 30 March 1994 was sent to the governor of the State of Sinaloa and concerned the beating and mistreatment of the inmates at the Mazatlan Social Rehabilitation Center. The recommendation was to investigate and verify possible crimes of mistreatment and physical assault against the inmates, drug trafficking, and acts of negligence and miscellaneous administrative violations in which officials and guards at the prison may have engaged; to apply the corresponding administrative penalties and, if appropriate, to call in the Public Prosecutor's Office to proceed in accordance with the law; to suspend the public servants implicated in such incidents from any position in the prison system of Sinaloa State while the investigation is going on; to see to it that the authority indicated in the Organic Law of Social Rehabilitation Institutes in Sinaloa imposes disciplinary penalties on the inmates; to prevent the

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inmates from owning weapons; to take all necessary steps to insure the physical integrity of the inmates, and to prevent the unjustified transfer of inmates who have cooperated with the National Commission for Human Rights.

Recommendation 48/94 of 30 March 1994 was sent to the mayor of Xalapa, Veracruz and concerned the challenge appeal filed by the Association of Merchants and Residents of the Historic Center of the City of Xalapa, who took exception to the inadequate compliance with Recommendation 17/93, issued on 15 July 1993 by the Veracruz State Human Rights Commission. The Xalapa municipal authorities have not complied with Recommendation 17/93, in which the local Human Rights Commission recommended to the city government that it comply with the agreement signed in May 1992 to relocate semipermanent and ambulant vendors who occupy an area in the historic downtown area of the city. The recommendation was to comply with the agreement between Xalapa City Hall and various organizations of merchants and residents in the historic downtown area of the city and to definitively relocate the semipermanent and ambulant vendors in the area through whatever actions and means it deems appropriate.

Recommendation 49/94 of 30 March 1994 was sent to the governor of the State of San Luis Potosi and concerned the case of Mr. Anselmo Ramos Cardoso, who was wrongfully arrested on 4 September 1992 by members of the State Judicial Police without an arrest warrant and in the absence of any of the exceptions indicated in Article 16 of the General Constitution of the Republic. Moreover, three days passed from the time that the accused made his statement until the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office brought criminal action, and again no obvious emergency applied. The recommendation was to investigate the accountability of the group chief of the San Luis Potosi State Judicial Police for the wrongful arrest of the aggrieved party and, if a crime was committed, to bring criminal action, request an arrest warrant, and serve it immediately.

Recommendation 50/94 of 4 April 1994 was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico and concerned the Preventive and Social Rehabilitation Center in Almoloya de Juarez. The recommendation was to duly separate the inmates standing trial from those already convicted, to place the inmates properly in the dormitories to foster harmonious coexistence and maintain security in the prison; to disseminate the regulations of Preventive and Social Rehabilitation Centers in the State of Mexico among staff, inmates, and visitors; to make mattresses and blankets available in the maximum-security area; to maintain the lavatories, to provide a continuous supply of water to them, and to stock the prison with lightbulbs; to take steps to control vermin such as rodents and insects and to observe proper hygiene in the general kitchen; to make prompt and timely medical care available to the inmates; to provide the inmates with the medications they need; to expand the hours of psychiatric and medical care in the prison and to have enough psychiatric nurses available; to take appropriate work-security measures in prison work areas; to make the necessary protective equipment available to the inmates working there; to provide the maintenance and ventilation indicated in the safety standards cited in state prison legislation for work areas and to offer work training courses to the inmates; to promote work activities among all inmates and to audit the profits from the inmates' work; to enable all inmates to visit the library and to lend out books; to promote educational, recreational, cultural, and athletic activities among the female inmates, with the human resources needed for this purpose; to appoint female technical personnel to coordinate the women's section; to allow inmates to be visited by friends, pending a study by the Interdisciplinary Technical Council; to install enough public telephones accessible to the inmates inside the prison; to respect the privacy of correspondence addressed to the inmates, to deliver it as soon as it is received at the prison, and to relocate prison and Mexican Postal Service mailboxes to places that all inmates can readily get to; to respect the official prices of items sold at prison stores; to offer regular training courses to security personnel and guards, and to take the necessary steps to prevent power groups from forming inside the prison.

Recommendation 51/94 of 11 April 1994 was sent to the director general of the Mexican Social Security Institute and concerned the case of Mrs. Luz Elena Olivas de Serna, who went to Clinic 33 of the IMSS on 6September 1993 for a medical checkup in connection with her pregnancy. Afterwards, owing to the complications she exhibited, the aggrieved party had to be hospitalized for a surgical scraping. Two weeks after she had the surgery she began to feel discomfort and again went to the clinic to make an appointment, which she was denied, the argument being that the physicians' schedule was full. Therefore, the complainant went to a private physician, who after an examination told her that the discomfort was being caused by an intrauterine device. This was the first that she had heard of the device, which had been placed in her without her consent. The recommendation was to conduct the internal administrative proceedings to determine the probable accountability of the public servants who were involved in the incident and to impose the applicable penalties; also, to compensate Mrs. Luz Elena Olivas de Serna for the expense of seeing a private physician who detected and removed an intrauterine device that was causing her discomfort and that had been inserted by IMSS staff without her consent.

Recommendation 52/94 of 11 April 1994 was sent to the director general of the IMSS and concerned the case of Mrs. Victoria Chavez Lopez, who was hospitalized at the IMSS in Ciudad Guzman, Jalisco on 22 December 1992 because she was suffering from the flu and a throat infection. The next day, Mrs. Chavez Lopez' son noticed that his mother was having trouble breathing and thus sought assistance from the physicians, who failed to take timely, diligent action. Given the patient's condition,

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she was taken to the operating room for a tracheotomy, despite which she died. The recommendation was to pay compensation as soon as possible to Mrs. Chavez Lopez' relatives, to open an investigation to determine the professional accountability of the physicians who attended the aggrieved party in clinic 62 of the IMSS in Ciudad Guzman so that penalties in keeping with the law can be applied; also, to notify the appropriate agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office of the crimes that the actions of the public servants in charge of Mrs. Victoria Chavez Lopez' medical care may have entailed.

Recommendation 53/94 of 14 April 1994 was sent to the attorney general of the republic and concerned the case of Messrs. Nicolas Martinez Vazquez, Marcos Morales Cruz, Marco Antonio Trujillo Latour, Antonio Gomez Perez, Elias Lopez Encino, Juan Lopez Guzman, David Gomez Lopez, Eli Gomez Ruiz, Francisco Antonio Garcia Moreno, Jose Pravia Vazquez, Nicolas Albores Cortes, Eucario Lopez Gomez, Alberto Velasco, Julian Gomez Santiz, Pedro Bolom Gonzalez, and Vicente Lopez Garcia, into whom preliminary inquiry 18/11/94 was opened at the Agency of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office in Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chiapas. The agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office decided to bring criminal action against them for the crimes of murder, assault and battery, possession of firearms whose use is restricted to the army, navy, and air force, and criminal conspiracy, even though he did not duly complete the elements of the corpus delicti and failed to adequately demonstrate their probable accountability. The inquiry in question was submitted to the first district criminal-court judge in Tuxtla Gutierrez and incorporated into case 6/94. In addition, the detainees were taken into custody at "Cerro Hueco" prison, unit 1. The recommendation was to ask the aforementioned federal judge to dismiss criminal case 6/94 against the aggrieved parties pursuant to Articles 138 and 298, Section II of the Federal Code of Criminal Procedure.

Recommendation 54/94 of 19 April 1994 was sent to the secretary of health and concerned the case of PAS-NA, S.A., a company that signed two agreements with the Health Secretariat to remodel and expand two general hospitals in the towns of Arriaga and Tonala in the State of Chiapas. The Health Secretariat failed to fulfill the agreements by not paying the company for the work that it did on the two hospitals. As a result, PAS-NA, S.A. filed a civil suit, 104/91, in the Fourth District Court, which on 19 November 1992 ruled against the Health Secretariat. The ruling was upheld by the Second Court of Appeals and the Third Civil Collegiate Court of the First Circuit but had not been executed as of the date that the recommendation had been issued. The recommendation was to execute the ruling and, consequently, to make appropriate payment to PAS-NA, S.A.

Recommendation 55/94 of 19 April 1994 was sent to the governor of the State of Quintana Roo and concerned the Preventive Jail and the Social Rehabilitation Center in Chetumal. The recommendation was to use the Preventive Jail to house only those individuals who are under administrative arrest; to prevent privileges of any kind; to provide beds and bedclothes in the jail cells assigned to administrative wrongdoers and to see to it that the facilities have proper lighting, ventilation, and maintenance; to waterproof the roofs, renovate the floors and walls, and repair the water system; to repair all of the walls and wiring in the center so as to better monitor the movements of inmates inside the prison, and to assign one unit for the inmates that need to be kept separate from the others; to have prison authorities take control of all activities and functions that are now run by the inmates; to expand the staff of physicians and nurses and to provide enough funding to acquire the medications needed to treat the inmates; to place the inmates in dormitories in accordance with the findings of personality studies, and to call in the Public Prosecutor's Office to investigate whether there is a tunnel in the cellar and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action against whoever is responsible.

Recommendation 56/94 of 19 April 1994 was sent to the director general of the IMSS and concerned the case of Mr. Hector Alejandro Cerna Torres, who died because he received negligent care from the physicians and nurses at Emergency Services in Zone General Hospital in Lazaro Cardenas, Michoacan. The aggrieved party's injuries were not properly diagnosed and, consequently, were not appropriately treated. The patient thus had no chance to survive, as it was futile to try and save his life solely by treating his broken left femur and ignoring the injuries to his left lung and large cavities, which were the cause of Mr. Cerna Torres' death. The recommendation was to determine and pay the amount of compensation due the aggrieved party's legal heir owing to the poor medical care that he received.

Recommendation 57/94 of 19 April 1994 was sent to the governor of the State of Jalisco and concerned the case of 40 members of the "22 April Civil Movement of Accident Victims." On 1 June 1992 they staged a sit-in in an effort to obtain temporary housing and to secure a pledge from state authorities that they would rebuild the areas damaged by the explosions in the city of Guadalajara on 22 April 1992. Agents of the State Directorate of Public Security violently removed them, beating men, women, and children, destroying tents and a car, and stealing their belongings and money. On 16 June 1993 this National Commission sent a letter to the state governor asking him to investigate the incident and the reasons for the demonstrators' removal and to determine whether the state director of public security was accountable. As of the date that the recommendation was issued, however, there had been no response to our request. The recommendation was to undertake the procedural steps necessary to clear up each and every one of the circumstances surrounding the removal of demonstrators and other abuses; to expand the preliminary inquiry into the incident by taking into consideration the crimes of assault and battery, damage to the property of others, abuse of authority, actionable words, and concealment so that once the inquiry is over, criminal charges can be

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broadened; to identify all of the personnel of the State General Directorate of Public Security who were involved in dislodging the demonstrators; to identify the public official or officials who gave the order to act and to take administrative or criminal action against whoever is responsible; to take steps to prevent suspects from circumventing the courts or thwarting any inquiries that seek to clear up the facts, in light of the resignations that have been handed in; moreover, to investigate why one witness changed his version in making a statement to the Office of the State Attorney General, when he had given an opposing version previously to this National Commission; and if appropriate, to bring criminal action against the person or persons responsible for whatever crimes are found in connection with the change in his statements and the reasons therefor.

Recommendation 58/94 of 19 April 1994 was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas, to the president of the 58th Legislative Session in that state, and to the mayor of San Juan Chamula, Chiapas and concerned the expulsions of Indians in various places in the Municipality of San Juan Chamula. Several preliminary inquiries were opened in the wake of the expulsions, but no decisions had been made pursuant to them as of the date that the recommendation was issued. The recommendation to the state governor was to order the proper conduct of preliminary inquiries 001/AL40-AI/993 to 054/AL40-AI/993, 098/94, and 077/AL40/AI/994 by taking the procedural steps needed to complete them legally, and at the proper juncture of the proceedings and after the likely perpetrators of the crimes are fully identified, to bring criminal action against them, and once arrest warrants have been issued, to serve them properly; also, to continue seeking solutions to the expulsion problem that satisfy all parties to the conflict, and of course to pledge continued efforts to stop the expulsions; furthermore, to guarantee the return of the people expelled to their communities, peaceful coexistence, and unconditional respect for the freedom to profess whatever religion they please. The recommendation to the president of the Congress was to open the proceedings that the State Political Constitution provides against the municipal authorities of San Juan Chamula to investigate whether the expulsions violated provisions of the constitution and the Municipal Organic Law of the State and, if appropriate, to suspend whichever members of the San Juan Chamula City Government prove responsible. The recommendation to the mayor of San Juan Chamula was to refrain from encroaching on the property and rights of the Indians in the various spots around the municipality and to respect the diversity of creeds; also, to fulfill his constitutional mandate to enforce the law and, moreover, to insure peaceful coexistence among the residents of his municipality by preventing or ceasing to promote further expulsions of Indians.

Recommendation 59/94 of 20 April 1994 was sent to the governor of the State of Guanajuato and to the mayor of San Felipe, Guanajuato and concerned the San Felipe Municipal Public Jail. The recommendation to the governor was to order the necessary measures to separate the inmates standing trial from those already convicted, to start up the new Social Rehabilitation Center in San Felipe, and to transfer the prisoners at the Municipal Public Jail there. The recommendation to the mayor was to make beds, mattresses, and blankets available to all inmates while the recommended transfer is being undertaken; to provide adequate lighting and ventilation in the dormitories and to maintain the lavatories; to allow the inmates access to the lavatories at night, with pertinent security measures; to give inmates three meals a day of adequate quantity and quality, and to offer timely medical care to the inmates and provide them with essential medications.

Recommendation 60/94 of 20 April 1994 was sent to the governor of the State of Tabasco and concerned beatings, mistreatment, and the isolation area at the State Social Rehabilitation Center. The recommendation was to investigate the beating, mistreatment, and robbery of inmates by members of the State Directorate of Public Security, specifically the members of the Group of 100, and to call in the Public Prosecutor's Office; to suspend a guard and the coordinator of the above group while the administrative and criminal wrongdoing that they may have engaged in is investigated; to provide enough beds, mattresses, and bedclothes in the isolation area, as well as adequate ventilation, lighting, maintenance, and sanitation; to set aside a specific area in which female inmates can be isolated as a disciplinary measure, and not to place the male inmates who require protection in this same area.

Recommendation 61/94 of 20 April 1994 was sent to the governor of the State of Durango and concerned the case of Nancy Teresita Obregon Rodriguez, the minor who died of buccal cyanosis, acrocyanosis, and polypnea, with the resulting respiratory acidosis and tachycardia. Preliminary inquiry 8443/92 was opened in the State Attorney General's Office, and various irregularities arose in its conduct. The recommendation was to open an investigation to determine the administrative and criminal accountability of the agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office in charge of the aforementioned inquiry and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action and execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued.

Recommendation 62/94 of 20 April 1994 was sent to the attorney general of the republic and concerned the case of the Tzeltal Indians from the community of Laguna del Carmen Patathe, Municipality of Ocosingo, Chiapas. On 24 May 1993 Mexican Army personnel detained eight Tzeltal Indians on charges of murder, assault and battery, and illegal possession of firearms and explosives as part of preliminary inquiry 122/I/993. The inquiry was submitted to the First District Court in Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chiapas, and as a result criminal case 44/93 was opened. The preliminary inquiry in question was marked by several irregularities. The Public Prosecutor's Office in charge of it failed to perform an eyewitness inspection of

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the scene of the incident; it failed to send criminologists to the area in which the incident took place; it failed to establish the exact scene of the incident; in the autopsy it said nothing about the metal shards that were found in the body of Jose Luis Vera de Jesus and failed to note whether they were turned over to the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office; it failed to perform a ballistics test to compare the bullet removed from the chin of one of the injured persons with the weapons that were found on the arrested individuals; it did not perform an eyewitness inspection of the site where the eight Tzeltal Indians were detained and failed to summon the townsfolk of Laguna del Carmen Patathe to testify, and it failed to summon other witnesses of the incident to testify. The recommendation was to order the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office attached to the First District Court in Tuxtla Gutierrez to formulate nonaccusatory findings at the proper juncture of the proceedings; given that the persons on trial today for the murder of Jose Luis Vera de Jesus and for the assault and battery of Marco Garcia Martinez and Lucero Hernandez Xolo are obviously innocent, to order the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office and the Judicial Police to conduct an exhaustive investigation into the incident to locate the alleged culprits and, once the Public Prosecutor's Office and the court have performed the proper procedural steps, to place them in the custody of the courts with strict respect for their Human Rights; in addition, to continue and thoroughly complete the internal administrative proceeding begun against the agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office in charge of the aforementioned inquiry.

Recommendation 63/94 of 21 April 1994 was sent to the governor of the State of Durango and concerned the case of several Tepehuan Indians from the Durango highlands. Messrs. Julian Bautista Martinez, Hipolito Cervantes Bautista, Julio Gonzalez Cumplido, Santos Solis Flores, and Feliciano Bautista Mendoza, the Tepehuan Indians, were unlawfully detained and mistreated on repeated occasions by traditional authorities in Lechugillas and Canoas because they professed a different religion. In light of the above, the aggrieved parties filed several complaints with the State Attorney General's Office, which had not begun processing them as of the date of the recommendation. Moreover, Rosa Soto Mendoza and her son, Saul Soto, were mistreated because of their religion by Messrs. Vicente Salvador Bautista, Crecenciano Caldera Arellano, Toribio Santana, Celso Caldera, and Jesus Bautista. Consequently, Mrs. Soto Mendoza filed a complaint, which was incorporated into preliminary inquiry 6871/92. The inquiry was submitted as part of case 52/93 to the fifth criminal-court judge, who issued the pertinent arrest warrants, which had not been served as of the date of the recommendation. The recommendation was to execute the arrest warrants issued by the fifth criminal-court judge as soon as possible and, afterwards, to place the alleged culprits immediately in his custody; also, to open investigative proceedings against the public servants who were charged with and unjustifiably delayed the execution of the arrest warrants issued by the judge; if any crime is found, to so notify the Public Prosecutor's Office and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action and to execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued; moreover, to open or, if appropriate, complete the inquiries into the complaints filed by Messrs. Julian Bautista Martinez, Hipolito Cervantes Bautista, Julio Gonzalez Cumplido, Santos Solis Flores, and Feliciano Bautista Mendoza, performing all of the procedural steps required to clarify the incident; to identify the culprits, bring pertinent criminal action, and execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued; in addition, to open administrative proceedings to determine whether the public servants who processed the complaints should be held accountable for failing to open or, as the case may be, to complete the inquiries and, in that case, to apply the respective penalties; if any criminal conduct is found, to call in the Public Prosecutor's Office to open the corresponding preliminary inquiry and reach a decision in keeping with the law pursuant to it.

Recommendation 64/94 of 22 April 1994 was sent to the governor of the State of Nayarit and the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the same state and concerned the case of Mr. Samuel Carrillo Carrillo. He was wrongfully arrested and held incommunicado by personnel from the Nayarit State Judicial Police and had been deprived of his freedom for more than two years as of the date that the recommendation was issued, as the third lower criminal-court judge has not handed down a verdict in case 84/91. The recommendation to the governor was to conduct an investigation into the circumstances surrounding the arrest of Mr. Carrillo Carrillo by the Judicial Police agents and his detention in solitary confinement; if they are found accountable, to open proceedings of administrative accountability against them and, if appropriate, the pertinent preliminary inquiry; to bring criminal action and execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued. The recommendation to the chief justice of the Superior Court was to instruct the aforementioned judge to hand down a verdict with all due speed if she has not already done so; also, to open the appropriate administrative proceeding to determine the accountability of the judge in delaying the trial of the aggrieved party and the issuance of a verdict, to impose the applicable penalties, and, if appropriate, to call in the Public Prosecutor's Office to investigate probable crimes.

Recommendation 65/94 of 22 April 1994 was sent to the chairman of the Queretaro State Human Rights Commission and concerned the challenge appeal filed by Mr. Francisco Garcia Ramos, who took exception to the final resolution issued on 7 June 1993 in case file CEDH/013/93, whereby the Secretariat General of the State Government was held not accountable for the failure to execute an amparo judgment. The State Human Rights Commission failed to analyze thoroughly the records in the aforementioned file; it merely considered the actions of the Secretariat General of the State Government and

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avoided examining the actions ascribed to the Secretariat of Urban Development, Public Works, and Ecology of the State Government and to the Single Licensing Office of the Queretaro Municipal Government. The recommendation was to reopen the case file in question and to conduct all necessary investigations to assess the actions of the Secretariat of Urban Development, Public Works, and Ecology of the State Government and the Single Licensing Office of the Queretaro Municipal Government, so that once the State Human Rights Commission has duly concluded the case file, it can render a judgment on the alleged Human Rights violations.

Recommendation 66/94 of 25 April 1994 was sent to the governor of the State of Veracruz and concerned the case of Mr. Patricio Ramirez Sabina, whose whereabouts have been unknown since 19 November 1990. The Agency of the Public Prosecutor's Office in Tierra Blanca opened preliminary inquiry 439/990 into Mr. Ramirez Sabina's presumed disappearance. However, the inquiry was marked by several irregularities and was unjustifiably shelved; the case had not been cleared up as of the date of the recommendation. The recommendation was to order the preliminary inquiry reopened until the disappearance of Mr. Patricio Ramirez Sabina is completely cleared up. The contradictions and unresolved issues having to do with witnesses and other evidence that were not duly examined must be investigated in depth. Also, the two theories that this National Commission developed must be tested. One is that the aggrieved party decided to flee to another state or overseas because of financial problems; the other is that he may have been unlawfully arrested and, owing to the time that has passed or because he has not shown up, it can be presumed that he was killed by the individuals with whom he was having problems. The recommendation was also to conduct an investigation into the actions and omissions of the public servants who were involved in inquiry 439/90 and, if administrative wrongdoing is found, to proceed in accordance with the law.

Recommendation 67/94 of 28 April 1994 was sent to the governor of the State of Queretaro and concerned the execution of nonprison penalties in the state. The recommendation was to have available the physical infrastructure, assign the personnel, promote the pertinent regulations, prepare the programs, and sign the necessary contracts with public, private nonprofit, educational, and social-welfare institutions so that penalties not involving prison can be properly implemented; to build the centers in which the penalties other than prison will be served and supervised; to have the Office of the Court Appointed Defense Counsel arrange for prison alternatives, when appropriate, in the case of the defendants that it has represented; to regularly emphasize to the courts the propriety of applying such penalties to defendants who are eligible for them; to maintain a monitoring system at the General Directorate of Prevention and Social Rehabilitation regarding the use of prison alternatives, and, if appropriate, to notify the courts if the penalty is not being complied with so that it can proceed legally to revoke the prison alternative.

Recommendation 68/94 of 29 April 1994 was sent to the attorney general for the Federal District and concerned the case of Mr. Hector Alejandro Salcedo Gutierrez, who was wrongfully arrested on 11 November 1989 by agents of the Federal District Judicial Police. The policemen did not place the aggrieved party in the custody of agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office until 16 November of that year, that is to say, they detained him without justification for five days, during which time they tortured him. There is written medical evidence of the injuries that the aggrieved party showed. The recommendation was to order an investigation to determine the accountability of the agents of the Federal District Judicial Police who wrongfully arrested, held incommunicado, mistreated, beat, and tortured the aggrieved party; to open a preliminary inquiry, to bring criminal action, and, if appropriate, execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued; moreover, to order internal investigative proceedings against the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office of the third session attached to the 30th Agency of the Public Prosecutor's Office, who was on duty on 16 November 1989, inasmuch as his negligence enabled the aforementioned agents of the Judicial Police to act with impunity and because he himself had ordered the wrongful arrest. If the internal investigation should find unlawful conduct, to proceed with the preliminary inquiry; if appropriate, to bring criminal action, and to execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued; also, to order internal investigative proceedings against the section chief of the Federal District Judicial Police and the criminal pathologist who was on duty on 16 November 1989, whose negligence led to multiple crimes against the aggrieved party.

Recommendation 69/94 of 29 April 1994 was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca and to the mayor of Santo Domingo Tehuantepec and concerned the case of Messrs. Bernardino Ortega Pintle, Jose Patatuchi Montalvo, and Fausto Altamirano Solis, who on 16 February 1993, after murdering Dr. Gaudencio Salud Lopez, were arrested as they sought to flee by personnel of the Federal Roadways and Ports Police. Later, in the absence of the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office, the personnel of the Federal Roadways and Ports Police placed the arrested men in the custody of the commander of the Tehuantepec Municipal Police. On 17 February 1993, a group of some 700 residents of the town of San Blas Atempa dragged the arrested men from Tehuantepec Municipal Jail and lynched them. Preliminary inquiry 92/993 was opened and combined with 93/993, 93/(II)993, and 223/993, which had not been properly completed as of the date of the recommendation. The recommendation to the state governor was to order the completion of preliminary inquiry 92/993, to undertake the procedural steps needed to solve the murders of the aggrieved parties, and to reach a decision in accordance with the law pursuant to the inquiry; moreover, to order

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investigative proceedings and, if appropriate, the pertinent preliminary inquiry to ascertain whether the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office in Tehuantepec should be held responsible for failing to continue the inquiries into the crimes that were reported and to determine the accountability of the agents of the State Judicial Police for failing to discharge their functions. The recommendation to the mayor of Tehuantepec was to open an investigation and determine whether the municipal policemen who were present during the incident should be held accountable; if appropriate, to bring pertinent criminal action, to request an arrest warrant, and in due course to serve it.

Recommendation 70/94 of 2 May 1994 was sent to the governor of the State of San Luis Potosi and concerned the diet and unhygienic conditions at Rio Verde District Jail. The recommendation was to provide enough nourishing food to all inmates, to see to it that the kitchen in the jail has the necessary wares and that the inmates have utensils to eat their meals, to maintain the kitchen and mess hall, and to fumigate the jail often enough to eradicate vermin.

Recommendation 71/94 of 2 May 1994 was sent to the governor of the State of San Luis Potosi and concerned the case of Juan Pablo Mendoza Rodriguez, an inmate at the San Luis Potosi Penitentiary who was being kept in isolation under inadequate conditions and was not being provided pertinent psychiatric treatment. The recommendation was to place the aggrieved party in a special area for treatment and to avoid confining him completely; to assign him a cell with a bed in good condition, enough bedclothes, a washbasin, toilet, and shower; to see to it that the cell has suitable lighting, both natural and artificial, and ventilation, and is clean; to maintain it regularly; to provide the aggrieved party appropriate treatment through specialized prison staff, including medication, psychotherapy, education, and job training; to investigate, determine accountability, and, if appropriate, proceed in accordance with the law against whoever is responsible for keeping inmate Juan Pablo Mendoza Rodriguez in permanent isolation under subhuman conditions for the period determined.

Recommendation 72/94 of 2 May 1994 was sent to the chairwoman of the Chiapas State Human Rights Commission and concerned the challenge appeal filed by Obistano Diaz Mendez, who took exception to the resolution, dated 4 October 1993, whereby the State Human Rights Commission declared that the mayor of Tapachula was not accountable for the closing of a street, even though the commission failed to take the necessary procedural steps to clear up the incident. The recommendation was to perform the pertinent procedural steps and decide whether to uphold or revoke the Document of Nonaccountability; if the decision is to revoke, to issue the appropriate resolution in keeping with the law.

Recommendation 73/94 of 3 May 1994 was sent to the chairman of the Michoacan State Human Rights Commission and concerned the challenge appeal filed by Mrs. Marcela Mendez Flores. She took exception to the resolution, dated 6 June 1993, whereby the State Human Rights Commission, in case file CEDH/MICH/1/0088/4/93-II, declared the Office of the State Attorney General not accountable for the arrest of the aggrieved party and the handling of preliminary inquiry 578/992/III and the Third Lower Criminal Court in the Uruapan Judicial District not accountable for the duration and result of criminal proceeding 280/992, even though the commission did not duly complete the case file. This National Commission found that the court did not act in a dilatory manner and that the substance of the matter does not fall within the province of the commission. The recommendation was to revoke the Document of Nonaccountability and to advise the State Attorney General's Office to open a preliminary inquiry into the group chief of the State Judicial Police and the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office in Uruapan to investigate the unlawful arrest of the aggrieved party and the various omissions by the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office in conducting the inquiry in question.

Recommendation 74/94 of 4 May 1994 was sent to the attorney general of the republic and concerned the case of Messrs. Horacio Hernandez Magdaleno, Abdias Lopez Alegria, and Oel Fernandez Espinosa, who on 8May 1992 in the city of Tuxtla Gutierrez were wrongfully arrested by agents of the Federal Judicial Police and tortured into signing a self-incriminating statement concerning crimes against public health and the discharge of firearms. Preliminary inquiry 85/992 was opened and submitted to the Second District Court in the State of Chiapas as part of criminal case 27/92. There are medical records certifying the injuries that the aggrieved parties exhibited. Moreover, at the request of the assistant regional attorney for the southern zone of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic and inasmuch as the aggrieved parties were wrongfully arrested and tortured, the second district judge in the State of Chiapas dismissed the aforementioned criminal case. The recommendation was to open a preliminary inquiry into the agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office in Tuxtla Gutierrez who handled inquiry 85/992 and into the agents of the Federal Judicial Police who arrested and coerced the aggrieved parties in connection with the crimes that they committed in the performance of their functions, including torture, to bring criminal action against them, to request arrest warrants, and once they have been issued, to execute them forthwith.

Recommendation 75/94 of 4 May 1994 was sent to the attorney general of the republic and to the governor of the State of Chiapas and concerned the case of Messrs. Ismael Medrano Lopez and Enrique Brito Lopez. They were wrongfully arrested on 23 November 1992 on Ostuta Bridge, Oaxaca by personnel from the Federal Judicial Police as part of the investigations connected with the preliminary inquiry that the Office of the Attorney General for the State of Chiapas began into the kidnaping of Mr. Fernando Toledo Toledo. In addition, the aforementioned police agents tortured the aggrieved

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parties into confessing to the kidnaping. Medical certificates issued by personnel from the Attorney General's Office and the State Directorate of Prevention and Social Rehabilitation confirm the injuries to the aggrieved parties. On 24 November 1992, the Federal Judicial Police personnel brought the aggrieved parties before agents of the State Judicial Police. The latter, however, allowed the arresting agents to take the defendants away so that they could indicate the location of the kidnaped man; they did not return them until 28 November, there being no legal justification whatsoever for waiting that long before placing the aggrieved parties in the custody of the proper authorities. The recommendation to the attorney general of the republic was to open an investigation into the injuries, unlawful arrest, torture, and confinement of the aggrieved parties in order to establish the accountability of the agents of the Federal Judicial Police who had them in custody; also, to call in the Public Prosecutor's Office to open a preliminary inquiry, bring criminal action for the crime of torture and any others, and, if appropriate, execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued. The recommendation to the governor of Chiapas was to order an internal investigation to determine the administrative accountability of the State Judicial Police commanders of the first and second shift who allowed the aggrieved parties in their custody to be removed; moreover, to order internal investigative proceedings against a criminal pathologist attached to the State Attorney General's Office because she failed to record Ismael Medrano Lopez' obvious injuries in the medical certificate dated 30 November 1992.

Recommendation 76/94 of 4 May 1994 was sent to the executive director of the Housing Fund of the ISSSTE and concerned the case of Mr. Clemente Perez Miranda, who since 16 January 1990 has had a housing-award certificate that had not been executed by the ISSSTE Housing Fund as of the date of the recommendation. In addition, the apartment that was originally to be handed over to the complainant was occupied by someone else. The recommendation was to turn over to the complainant an apartment similar to the one that had originally been awarded him.

Recommendation 77/94 of 4 May 1994 was sent to the agrarian reform secretary and to the governor of the State of Chiapas and concerned the case of the residents of the Cuauhtemoc Ejido in the Municipality of Playas de Catazaja, Chiapas, who were awarded several plots of land by presidential decree, published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on 26 June 1981. The execution of the resolution was marked by several irregularities. Moreover, the aggrieved parties' land was invaded, giving rise to preliminary inquiry 193/23/992, pursuant to which no decision had been made as of the date the recommendation was issued. The recommendation to the agrarian reform secretary was to order the presidential resolution granting lands to the Cuauhtemoc Ejido residents executed strictly as soon as possible, thus awarding 1460-56-96 hectares of unirrigated farmland to the group; and to open the pertinent investigative proceedings to ascertain why the resolution has not been executed strictly, imposing whatever disciplinary measures are in order, if appropriate. The recommendation to the governor of Chiapas was to order the necessary procedural steps to clear up the incident completely and to expedite completion of the inquiry; also, to order an internal investigation of the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office in Catazaja and the other public servants who handled the aforementioned preliminary inquiry and, if appropriate, to apply whatever administrative penalties are in order.

Recommendation 78/94 of 4 May 1994 was sent to the governor of the State of Sonora and concerned the case of Mr. Francisco Javier Quiroz Cota. On 10 July 1991, agents of the Preventive and Municipal Transit Police of San Luis Rio Colorado broke into his home, wrongfully arrested him, and held him for five days in Mexicali, Baja California. In addition, the director of the SEMESON General Hospital did not properly examine the aggrieved party when he was admitted to the hospital. The recommendation was to order a preliminary inquiry into the aforementioned agents of the Preventive and Municipal Transit Police for the wrongful and prolonged detention of the aggrieved party and for breaking and entering his home, and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action against them, and to execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued; in addition, to investigate the actions of the director of the SEMESON General Hospital and, if appropriate, to open a preliminary inquiry; if fitting, to bring criminal action against him and execute whatever arrest warrant may be issued.

Recommendation 79/94 of 4 May 1994 was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas and concerned the case of the residents of the town of Acacoyahua, who having been abused by agents of the Public Security Police and the commander of the local Municipal Police, filed several complaints. Preliminary inquiries 1/181/992, 1/182/992, 1/183/992, and 1/143/992 were opened but had not resulted in a decision as of the date that the recommendation was issued. The recommendation was to order the inquiries expedited and completed, to bring appropriate criminal action, to request arrest warrants, and execute them immediately; moreover, to open an internal investigation to determine the administrative accountability of the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office in Acacoyahua owing to his negligence in carrying out the aforementioned preliminary inquiries, to call in the Investigative Public Prosecutor's Office to open a preliminary inquiry and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action, request an arrest warrant, and serve it immediately; in addition, to open an investigation to determine the accountability of the agents of the State Public Security Police attached to the Municipality of Acacoyahua for the prolonged detention of some of the aggrieved parties, and to reach a decision in accordance with the law pursuant to this investigation.

Recommendation 80/94 of 6 May 1994 was sent to the mayor of the Federal District and concerned the case of

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the Association of Colina del Sur Residents, A.C. In June 1992 the members of the association reached agreements with the authorities of the Federal District Department to solve the problems of construction in restricted areas, violations of building and land-use regulations, and the excessive felling of trees. The talks with the Federal District Department were broken off, however, and the agreements had not been fully complied with as of the date that the recommendation was issued. The recommendation was to instruct the general coordinator of Urban Renewal and Ecology of the Federal District Department to resume the talks with the Association of Colina del Sur Residents, A.C. and to properly comply with the agreements made at the meetings in June 1992; in addition, to complete the surveying and boundary-demarcation in the Colina del Sur subdivision; to respond to the assessment in the declaration of environmental areas in Federal District ravines; to bring forward the technical report of the IGAMSA company concerning the stability of the slopes; to make public the technical report drafted by the General Directorate of Public Works of the Federal District Department concerning the condition of the bridge leading to the subdivision; to ascertain whatever description of federal areas is determined in conjunction with the National Water Commission; to reveal the changes that the original 1970 agreement creating the subdivision has undergone, and to make known the results of the talks with the individuals who are establishing improper homesteads in the subdivision.

Recommendation 81/94 of 6 May 1994 was sent to the governor of the State of Nayarit and concerned the case of the Huichol Indians Nazario de la Cruz Cruz and Enrique de la Cruz Lopez, who were unlawfully arrested on 22 May 1992 by agents of the Nayarit State Judicial Police on charges of murder. Enrique de la Cruz Cruz was held from 22 to 24 May, and Nazario de la Cruz Cruz from 22 to 25 May. The former was released after handing over a sum of money to an agent of the State Judicial Police, and the latter after giving a copy of the amparo that he requested via telegraph from the district judge in Tepic to the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office in the Municipality of Ruiz who was handling preliminary inquiry RU/88/92 into the murder of Mrs. Petra de la Cruz Lopez. In addition, Mr. Enrique de la Cruz Lopez was again arrested on 22 August 1992 by agents of the State Judicial Police and held until 24August when he was released without explanation. The recommendation was to order a preliminary inquiry into the group chief of the local Judicial Police, into the agents of the State Judicial Police who arrested them, and into the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office who handled the inquiry in question as suspects in whatever crimes may arise from their unlawful detention of and abuse of authority vis-a-vis the aggrieved parties; if proper, to bring criminal action, request the appropriate arrest warrants, and after they are issued, duly serve them.

Recommendation 82/94 of 6 May 1994 was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas and concerned the case of the Civic Front of Amatan. On 16 October 1992, about 800 agents of the Public Security Police and the State Judicial Police unlawfully arrested men, women, and children as part of the investigations connected with preliminary inquiries 332/21/992 and 362/21/92 into the crimes of illegal detention, criminal conspiracy, and attacks on communication routes. The incidents that gave rise to the aforementioned preliminary inquiries developed out of a protest that several local residents staged against the then mayor of Amatan for probable embezzlement, which was under investigation in the form of an audit. The recommendation was to open a preliminary inquiry into the public servants who arrested the aggrieved parties and to determine their accountability in the performance of their duties; if any crimes were likely committed, to bring criminal action, request arrest warrants, and execute them immediately; moreover, if the audit of the former mayor of Amatan uncovers any crime, to order a preliminary inquiry begun and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action and to execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued.

Recommendation 83/94 of 9 May 1994 was sent to the attorney general for the Federal District and to the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice for the Federal District and concerned the case of Mr. Ramon Becerra Torres. Although he is of diminished criminal capacity, experts, physicians, and agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office ignored this fact, and as a result preliminary inquiry 54th/1446/92-12 into the aggrieved party for the crime of robbery was improperly conducted. The inquiry was submitted to the 15th Criminal Court of the Federal District, in case 212/92, in which court personnel acted negligently in ignoring the aggrieved party's incompetence. The recommendation to the attorney general for the Federal District was to open administrative proceedings against the agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office who conducted the aforementioned inquiry; to conduct administrative proceedings against the medical examiner and the psychiatrist who were involved in the preliminary inquiry for their negligent evaluation of the aggrieved party's mental health, and to begin proceedings against the certified translators who failed to translate accurately; if criminal accountability is found, to open a preliminary inquiry into both groups, to complete it properly, to bring criminal action, and to execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued. As for the administrative proceedings begun by the Internal Comptrollership of the Attorney General's Office, the recommendation was to investigate possible irregularities in the investigation of the agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office who submitted the inquiry and, if they are found accountable, to take action against them in accordance with the law. The recommendation to the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice for the Federal District was to begin an investigation to determine the probable accountability of personnel with the 15th Criminal Court for their negligence in case 212/92, which placed

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the aggrieved party in situations that robbed him of respect and dignity, and if the irregularities are verified, to proceed accordingly.

Recommendation 884/94 of 9 May 1994 was sent to the governor of the State of Quintana Roo and concerned the implementation of nonprison penalties in the state. The recommendation was to provide the physical infrastructure needed to implement nonprison penalties; to assign personnel, develop pertinent regulations, and sign whatever agreements are necessary with public, private, educational, and social-welfare institutions so that those sentenced to do community work render their services in activities that benefit the population; once the above has been accomplished, to have the authorities so notify the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice and the criminal-court judges in the state; to have the Office of Court Appointed Counsel, when appropriate, request that prison sentences be commuted to nonprison penalties for the defendants that it has represented, and to have court-appointed attorneys argue in timely fashion to the courts the propriety of such penalties for convicts who are eligible for them; to build centers for implementing and supervising nonprison penalties in places away from current prisons; once the regulations for nonprison penalties have been established, to have the General Directorate of Social Rehabilitation maintain the sort of supervision in which it records the facts of each case in which such penalties have been applied and, if appropriate, notifies the courts if the penalty is not being complied with so that the judge can decide whether to revoke the penalty or warn offenders that if they commit another violation, a prison penalty will be applied.

Recommendation 85/94 of 9 May 1994 was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan and concerned the Preventive and Social Rehabilitation Center in the city of Zamora. The recommendation was to prevent overcrowding at the jail and duly separate the inmates standing trial from those already convicted; to place the inmates properly in the dormitories in order to foster harmonious coexistence and prison security; to make the regulations of Michoacan State Detention Centers known to staff, inmates, and relatives; to install bathrooms and proper lighting and ventilation in the isolation and admittance areas; to see to it that the medical service provides continuous, prompt care to the inmates and to furnish them medications; to establish the Interdisciplinary Technical Council so that, among other things, it can determine the penalties for inmates who violate regulations; to organize work activities and promote educational activities among all inmates; to give the entire prison population the chance to communicate with the outside world by installing a Mexican Postal Service mailbox and public telephones in accessible spots; to hire female staff to guard the women's section and to restrict the access of male staff; to abolish any form of inmate self-governance by those with rank and control, and to have the authorities take over the functions and activities that are their province and that were controlled by inmates as of the date that the recommendation was issued.

Recommendation 86/94 of 10 May 1994 was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas and concerned the case of the members of the Yochib ejido, "Ursulo Galvan" Expansion, in the Municipality of Salto de Agua. On 30 July 1992 they were stripped of their property by a group of squatters and consequently filed a complaint with the local agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office, thus giving rise to preliminary inquiry 074/26/992. The inquiry was shelved on 25 August 1992. Later, on 28 June 1993, the preliminary inquiry was reopened and combined with preliminary inquiry 064/26/993, which had to do with the same incident. The recommendation was to order the reopening, expediting, and proper completion of preliminary inquiry 074/26/992 and the one merged with it, 064/26/992, to bring pertinent criminal action, to request arrest warrants, and once they are issued, to execute them immediately; in addition, to order a preliminary inquiry into the injuries inflicted on Rosa Sanchez Lopez, undertaking each and every one of the procedural steps to identify the crime and the likely culprit; moreover, to open internal investigative proceedings to determine the administrative accountability of the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office in Salto de Agua as a result of their negligence and lack of interest in investigating the incident as part of the aforementioned preliminary inquiry and the one combined with it, and if criminal conduct is found, to so notify the Investigative Public Prosecutor's Office so that it can conduct the pertinent preliminary inquiry and, if appropriate, bring criminal action, request arrest warrants, and serve them forthwith.

Recommendation 87/94 of 10 May 1994 was sent to the attorney general of the republic and concerned the case of Messrs. Cuauhtemoc Cortes Espinoza and Marbel Cortes Bermudez, who were unlawfully arrested on 28 and 29 August 1993 between the cities of Cintalapa and Arriaga, State of Chiapas by Federal Judicial Police agents on charges of a crime against public health. The aggrieved parties were placed in the custody of the agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office in Ciudad Arriaga, and preliminary inquiry 69/91 was opened. Afterwards, this agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office disqualified himself from the case, on jurisdictional grounds, in favor of the agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office in Tuxtla Gutierrez. Preliminary inquiry 128/991 was opened, completed, and then submitted to the First District Court in the State of Chiapas as part of criminal case 42/91. The court officer noted that the aggrieved parties displayed injuries. The recommendation was to order a preliminary inquiry into the agents of the Federal Judicial Police who arrested the aggrieved parties, to bring criminal action, and to execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued; moreover, to order a preliminary inquiry into the agents of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office in Ciudad Arriaga

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and in Tuxtla Gutierrez both for having allowed the arrest of the aggrieved parties and for having failed to investigate why they exhibited injuries, as well as into the medical experts attached to the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic for whatever crime or crimes they may have committed in the line of duty, to bring criminal action, and to execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued.

4. Follow-up on the Recommendations

In the annual report for the period May 1992 to May 1993, the section entitled Follow-up on the Recommendations discussed, in order, each recommendation that the National Commission issued during its first three years.

The present annual report does likewise but excludes the recommendations that were reported as complied with in full in the previous annual report.

—Recommendation 26/90. Case of Mr. Marcos Zacarias Patricio. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 27 November 1990. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This recommendation is still regarded as complied with in part because the arrest warrants that the second lower civil-criminal court judge in Maria Lombardo de Caso, Mixe, Oaxaca issued in criminal case 57/989 have yet to be served against Francisco Lopez Parra, Candido Francisco Gonzalez, Filomeno Francisco Perez, Isidro Cosme, Rosalino Diego Godinez, Ignacio Cosme Roman, Cupertino Aragon Lopez, Inocente Lopez Parra, Tomas Chavez Hernandez, and Medardo Lopez Parra, who are suspected of murdering Mr. Marcos Zacarias Patricio.

This recommendation was issued more than three years ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 27/91. Case of the murder of Mr. Porfirio Nunez Burciaga. It was sent to the governor of the State of Sinaloa on 9 April 1991. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

The First Special Report of 8 October 1993 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June of that year considered it complied with in full.

—Recommendation 30/91. Case of the murder of the Miranda Ibarra brothers, Mario and Sabino. It was sent to the governor of the State of Baja California on 19 April 1991. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This recommendation is still regarded as complied with in part because the murder of Messrs. Mario and Sabino Miranda Ibarra, which is being investigated in preliminary inquiry 3390/92, has yet to be solved.

This recommendation was issued more than three years ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 32/91. Case of Mr. Marcial Rojas Lazaro. It was sent to the governor of the State of Baja California on 23 April 1991. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

The Second Special Report of 23 March 1994 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June 1993 considered it complied with in full.

—Recommendation 35/91. Case of the murder of newsman Emilio Santiago Alvarado. It was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla on 30 April 1991. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This recommendation is still regarded as complied with in part because the murder of Mr. Emilio Santiago Alvarado has yet to be solved.

This recommendation was issued more than three years ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 36/91. Case of the murder of newsman Armando Sanchez Herrera. It was sent to the governor of the State of San Luis Potosi on 30 April 1991. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This recommendation is still regarded as complied with in part because the arrest warrant that the lower civil-criminal court judge in the Rio Verde Judicial District, San Luis Potosi issued in criminal case 53/89 for Jose Izzar Castro as the suspected murder of Mr. Armando Sanchez Herrera has yet to be executed.

This recommendation was issued more than three years ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 37/91. Case of the murder of Mr. Hector Odilon Lopez Lopez, the son of newsman Odilon Lopez Urias, the editor of the magazine ONDA. It was sent to the governor of the State of Sinaloa on 7 May 1991. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This recommendation is still regarded as complied with in part because the murder of Mr. Hector Odilon Lopez Lopez has yet to be solved and, consequently, the murderer or murderers have yet to be identified.

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—Recommendation 40/91. Case of the murder of newsman Odilon Lopez Urias. It was sent to the governor of the State of Sinaloa on 14 May 1991. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This recommendation is still regarded as complied with in part because the murder of Mr. Hector Odilon Lopez Urias has yet to be solved and, consequently, the murderer or murderers have yet to be identified.

—Recommendation 42/91. Case of the murder of Mr. Enrique Ramirez Palacios. It was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico on 15 May 1991. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This recommendation is still regarded as complied with in part because the murder of Mr. Enrique Ramirez Palacios has yet to be solved.

This recommendation was issued more than three years ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 43/91. Case of the murder of newsman Eliseo Moran Munoz. It was sent to the governor of the State of Morelos on 20 May 1991. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

The First Special Report of 8 October 1993 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June of that year considered it complied with in full.

—Recommendation 45/91. Case of the murder of newsman Roberto Ornelas Reyes. It was sent to the governor of the State of Sinaloa on 22 May 1991. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This recommendation is still regarded as complied with in part because the murder of Mr. Roberto Ornelas Reyes has yet to be solved and, consequently, the probable murderer or murderers have yet to be identified and indicted.

—Recommendation 47/91. Case of Mr. Mariano Rodriguez Ramos. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 23 May 1991. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This recommendation is still regarded as complied with in part because the arrest warrants that the first criminal-court judge in Salina Cruz, Oaxaca issued in case 109/991 have yet to be served on public servants Arturo Ruiz Ramos, Jorge Vicente Cisneros Villarreal, and Gustavo Lavias Alvarez, who are suspected of abuse of authority and assault and battery. Also, a decision has yet to be made pursuant to preliminary inquiry 206/993, which was opened into the conduct of Professor Angelina Villalobos Carlock, who at the time of the incident was serving as manager of internal affairs and municipal public security.

This recommendation was issued more than three years ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 48/91. Case of the community of Tierra Colorada, Municipality of Malinaltepec, Guerrero. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero on 23 May 1991. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This recommendation is still regarded as complied with in part because the arrest warrants that the lower civil-criminal court judge in the Judicial District of Montana, with its seat in Malinaltepec, Guerrero, issued in criminal case 03/991 have yet to be served on Evaristo Basurto Avila, Ismael Bernardino Rodriguez, Epifanio Cantu Mendoza, Crescencio Neri Julian, Erasto de Jesus Casimiro, Nemorio Garcia Vazquez, Eloy Galeana Mendoza, Epigmenio Garcia Vazquez, Felipe Irene Garcia, Patricio Galeana Feliciano, Adalberto Vazquez Bazan, Santos Vazquez Rojas, Felimon de Manuel Jesus, Pedro de Jesus Casimiro, Apolinar Vazquez Rojas, and Efrain Vazquez Rojas, who are suspects in the murder and assault and battery of Taurino Joaquin Oropeza and the other aggrieved parties.

This recommendation was issued more than three years ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 50/91. Case of Mr. Jose del Carmen Llergo Totosaus. It was sent to the governor of the State of Veracruz on 24 May 1991. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This recommendation is still regarded as complied with in part because the arrest warrants that the first lower criminal-court judge residing in Coatzacoalcos, Veracruz issued in case 525/90 have not yet been served on Alfredo or Alfonso Rosas Andrade, Jeronimo Antonio Martinez, Martin Guerrero Reyes, and Odilon Gonzalez Ramos.

This recommendation was issued more than three years ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 52/91. Case of the murder of Mr. Ernesto Flores Torrijos and Mrs. Norma Alicia Moreno Figueroa. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tamaulipas on 18 June 1991. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

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This report regarded it as complied with in full inasmuch as preliminary inquiry 430/986 was forwarded to this National Commission in an official document, dated 13 April 1994, signed by the state governor.

The National Commission has carefully reviewed the inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the death of Ernesto Flores Torrijos and Norma Alicia Moreno Figueroa. It found that the perpetrators of the murder were Saul Hernandez Rivera and Jesus Ercarnacio Avalos Fabian, who are now deceased. Thus, criminal action cannot be brought. The preliminary inquiry also found that there were no masterminds behind the murders. The National Commission considers that there has been an exhaustive investigation and agrees with its findings.

—Recommendation 57/91. Case of the murder of Mr. Edilberto Ruiz Ramos. It was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla on 21 June 1991. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This recommendation is still regarded as complied with in part because the arrest warrant that the first criminal-court judge in Tehuacan, Puebla issued in case 259/991 has not yet been served on Juan Alberto Beristain Rojas, who is suspected of murder, assault, and criminal conspiracy.

This recommendation was issued more than two and a half years ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 63/91. Case of Mr. Francisco Osorno Pinzon. It was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla and to the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the same state on 25 July 1991. The Third Semiannual Report for the period June-December 1991 reported it as not accepted by the chief justice of the Superior Court, and the annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part by the state governor.

The Second Special Report of 23 March 1994 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June 1993 deemed it complied with in full by the governor of Puebla.

—Recommendation 64/91. Case of Mr. Juan Ignacio Ferrer Garcia. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic and to the governor of the State of Guanajuato on 25 July 1991. The Third Semiannual Report for the period June-December 1991 reported it as complied with in full by the attorney general of the republic, whereas the annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 considered it complied with in part by the governor of Guanajuato.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part because a decision has yet to be made pursuant to preliminary inquiry 4915/91, which was begun into the accountability of the following agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office of common jurisdiction, Licenciados Antonio Hidalgo Villegas, Maria Teresa Hernandez Gonzalez, Javier Magana Fragoso, and Marco Sergio Alvarado Guerrero, for allowing the unlawful arrest of the aggrieved party, as well as pursuant to preliminary inquiry 4058/90 into the accountability of the agents of the State Judicial Police and Public Security Police who made the arrest on 19 July 1990. Also, criminal action has yet to be brought against them, if appropriate, for whatever crimes are found.

This recommendation was issued more than two and a half years ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 67/91. Case of the murder of newsman Jorge Brenes Araya. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tamaulipas on 6August 1991. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

The First Special Report of 8 October 1993 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June of that year considered it complied with in full.

—Recommendation 69/91. Case of Mr. Juan Jose Fragoso Martinez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guanajuato on 21 August 1991. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This recommendation is still regarded as complied with in part because the investigation into the whereabouts of Mr. Juan Jose Fragoso Martinez has yet to conclude. Also pending is the arrest warrant that the third lower-court judge in Celaya, Guanajuato issued in criminal case 302/989 for Jose Menchaca, Guadalupe Alvarez, Jorge "N" (alias "El George" or "El Navajo" [the knife]), and Benito Carreon as suspects in the kidnaping of Mr. Juan Jose Fragoso Martinez. In addition, a decision has yet to be made pursuant to preliminary inquiry 2471/989 into the murder of Mr. Victor Manuel Huerta Moreno.

Also pending is a ruling on the appeal filed by the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office against the same judge's decision to acquit J. Guadalupe Moreno Alvarez, Nelson Ricardo Torres Ruiz, and Gustavo Angel Guillen Gomez of the crime of concealment. This appeal is being heard in amparo case 13/992 in the First Criminal Division of the same court.

This recommendation was issued more than two and half years ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

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—Recommendation 74/91. Case of Mr. Francisco Javier Andrade Murrieta and Mrs. Ines Felix Berrelleza. It was sent to the governor of the State of Sonora on 26 August 1991. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This recommendation is still regarded as complied with in part because the case of the disappearance of Mr. Francisco Javier Andrade Murrieta and Mrs. Ines Felix Berrelleza has yet to be solved. The information sent by the State Attorney General's Office on 26 November 1993 reflects no progress in the investigation.

This recommendation was issued more than two and a half years ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 78/91. Case of the Tuxtepec, Oaxaca Penitentiary. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 9 September 1991. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

The First Special Report of 8 October 1993 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June of that year considered it complied with in full.

—Recommendation 80/91. Case of the district jails and the Social Rehabilitation Center in the State of Morelos. It was sent to the governor of the State of Morelos on 11 September 1991. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

The Second Special Report of 23 March 1994 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June 1993 regarded it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 85/91. Case of the disappearance of Mr. Enrique Gual Gamboa. It was sent to the governor of the State of Yucatan on 23 September 1991. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This recommendation is still regarded as complied with in part because the case of the disappearance of Mr. Enrique Gual Gamboa has yet to be solved.

This recommendation was issued more than two and a half years ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 88/91. Case of Mrs. Sara Ruiz Garcia (widow). It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 11 October 1991. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This recommendation is still regarded as complied with in part because the defendant, Bertoldo Hernandez Pena, who improperly received early release, has yet to be located and arrested.

This recommendation was issued more than two and a half years ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 90/91. Case of the Preventive and Social Rehabilitation Centers in the Federal District. It was sent to the chief of Federal District Department on 11 October 1991. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part because although charges have been filed in connection with the possession and trafficking of prohibited substances, it is obvious that they are still to be found in the men's prisons and in the penitentiary; that the businesses run by the inmates have not been closed; that privileges still exist, and space is being assigned to the inmates in a discriminatory manner, especially at the northern and eastern men's prisons; that the backlog of necessary repairs and refurbishing has not been made up so that the facilities can be properly maintained, the deterioration being particularly evident in the temporary-isolation areas, in the observation and classification centers, in the reception areas, and in the tunnels at the northern, southern, and eastern men's prisons, and at the penitentiary; that psychiatric care for the mentally ill has yet to be improved; that work opportunities for men have yet to be expanded, and that the inmates have yet to be prevented from exercising illegitimate power.

—Recommendation 91/91. Case of the Preventive and Social Rehabilitation Centers in Guadalajara, Jalisco. It was sent to the governor of the State of Jalisco on 14 October 1991. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This recommendation is still regarded as complied with in part because bunk mattresses and bedclothes have yet to be provided in the reception and isolation areas; the facilities and the kitchen equipment at the three centers have yet to be maintained; sufficient drinking water, plumbing, eating utensils, lavatories, showers, and electricity have yet to be provided; those responsible for mistreating and threatening the inmates are still not being punished, and work activities have yet to be expanded.

Improper payments to the security personnel have yet to be stopped at the men's prison and the preventive prison, moreover.

—Recommendation 95/91. Case of Mr. Argelio Enrique Gomez Rivera. It was sent to the governor of the State

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of Sinaloa on 23 October 1991. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This recommendation is still regarded as complied with in part because the person who injured Mr. Argelio Enrique Gomez Rivera has yet to be identified and proper legal action taken against him.

—Recommendation 98/91. Case of Messrs. Gregorio Lara Ramirez, Cosme Garcia Garza, Justino Padilla Gastelum, et alii. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic, the judge advocate general, and the director general of naval justice on 28 October 1991. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in full by the attorney general of the republic and the director general of naval justice. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part by the judge advocate general.

The First Special Report of 8 October 1993 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June of that year considered it complied with in full by the judge advocate general.

—Recommendation 99/91. Case of the Anaversa Company in the town of Cordoba, State of Veracruz. It was sent to the secretary of urban development and ecology and to the secretary of health on 29 October 1991. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This recommendation is still regarded as complied with in part by the Secretariat of Urban Development and Ecology, today called the Secretariat of Social Development, because this secretariat felt that the building housing Anaversa did not need to be demolished, and the National Commission does not have available the studies that were conducted in this regard to reach this conclusion. In addition, there is no evidence of the information supplied to the town of Cordoba, Veracruz and to this National Commission about the progress of the studies, investigations, and actions undertaken. Moreover, the National Contingency Plan for Environmental Accidents has yet to be disseminated.

It is also regarded as complied with in part by the Health Secretariat. The study conducted by the General Directorate of Liability and Corporate Asset Status of Undersecretariat "A" of the Secretariat of the General Comptrollership of the Federation concerning the documentation forwarded by the General Directorate of Environmental Health of the Health Secretariat found that license 90-070 was issued to Anaversa on 4October 1990 even though the individual who inspected the company's facilities on 6 September 1990 did not have sufficient experience. Moreover, before the health license was granted, it was not established that the company had acted on the suggestions made in the inspection report. The suggestions had to do with safety measures and should have been acted on immediately; otherwise, the license should not have been issued. Nevertheless, when the Health Secretariat's internal oversight agency learned of these irregularities, it resolved on 23 March 1992 to shelve the matter because its power to penalize the public servants who improperly issued the license had lapsed. This decision notwithstanding, the General Directorate of Liability and Corporate Asset Status of Undersecretariat "A" of the Secretariat of the General Comptrollership of the Federation sent official document 220/284/91, dated 10 February 1994, to Licenciado Gonzalo Moctezuma Barragan, the director general of legal and international affairs of the Health Secretariat, informing him that an analysis of the documents in the case file, the investigations conducted by the agency, and the statements by the persons who appeared before it revealed actions and omissions to which criminal law could apply and that therefore the case records were turned over to the General Directorate so that it could proceed in accordance with the law and, in due course, report on the findings of the investigation. This National Commission does not know of any legal actions that the General Directorate of Legal and International Affairs of the Health Secretariat may have taken. Moreover, the Health Secretariat, through its General Directorate of Environmental Health, provided information to this National Commission on the environmental and health impact study and also obtained various dirt samples for dioxin testing, which it sent to the national public health laboratory. When this laboratory was unable to do these tests, Chemical Waste Management was asked to do them at its regional laboratory in Los Angeles, California. The results were sent to the Health Secretariat. Furthermore, the secretariat sent this National Commission documents on the medical care dispensed by the institutions of the National Health System in the Municipality of Cordoba, Veracruz and on the epidemiological study of the accident.

—Recommendation 100/91. Case of the kidnaping of minors Melchisedec Velasco Allende and Ricardo Martinez Rodriguez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca, to the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the State of Oaxaca, and to the lower civil-criminal court judge in Juxtlahuaca, Oaxaca on 29 October 1991. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in full by the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the State of Oaxaca and the lower civil-criminal court judge of Juxtlahuaca, Oaxaca. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part by the state governor.

This recommendation is still regarded as complied with in part by the state governor because a decision has yet to be made pursuant to preliminary inquiry 11/93 that was opened into Eugenio Lopez et alii as suspects in the murder of Melchisedec Velasco Allende and Ricardo Martinez Rodriguez. Also awaiting execution are the arrest warrants issued by the lower civil-criminal court

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judge of Santiago Juxtlahuaca, Oaxaca in case 53/988 for Valentin Bautista Ramirez, Pablo Gonzalez Rodriguez, Francisco Herrera Merino, Casiano Ramirez or Rodriguez Ortega, Pablo Valente Bautista, and Antonio Vazquez Ramirez as suspects in the crimes of kidnaping and property damage in connection with this case.

Also pending is a decision pursuant to administrative proceeding of accountability 5/PAI-DH/93, which was begun to investigate the conduct of the public servants who carried out preliminary inquiry 100/988 and who served the arrest warrants arising from it.

This recommendation was issued more than two and a half years ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 107/92. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in Matamoros in the State of Tamaulipas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tamaulipas on 5 November 1991. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part because the involvement of more inmates in work and educational activities has yet to be encouraged.

—Recommendation 110/91. Case of Mr. Jorge Gonzalez Torres et alii. It was sent to the secretaries of urban development and ecology, and health, to the mayor of the Federal District, and to the governor of the State of Mexico on 8 November 1991. The Special Report on Total Compliance With the Recommendations, dated 27 November 1992, reported it as complied with in full by the Mexico State governor alone.

As for the Social Development Secretariat, formerly SEDUE, this report regards it as complied with in part because although it is true that the Federal Attorney's Office for Environmental Protection has met with the Health Secretariat and with the Department of the Federal District to review the technical standards that will insure that an IMECA [Mexico City pollution scale] number corresponds to the benchmark for each contaminant and that the currently prevailing air-quality standards are such that if contamination levels exceed a certain threshold, specific actions to safeguard human health are triggered, this National Commission is unaware of the conclusions that were reached at these meetings and that are important to the extent that they impact compliance with the recommendation. Moreover, it must be reported whether the SODAR-style meteorological equipment for predicting air quality has been installed and is in operation. Also, the National Commission feels that there must be a report on the extent to which the National Contingency Plan for Environmental Accidents has been publicized among the population.

The recommendation is also regarded as complied with in part by the Health Secretariat, inasmuch as this National Commission is unaware of the conclusions of the Fourth International Congress of Environmental Epidemiology concerning standards for atmospheric pollution. The reports on whether the epidemiological monitoring system is currently in place and on whether disease risks have spread among the population have yet to be completed.

In connection with the mayor of the Federal District, the recommendation continues to be seen as complied with in part because the National Commission has not regularly received the reports designed to keep the population informed about the harmful effects of environmental disturbances on health and about the specific measures that the population ought to take to prevent pollution from damaging their health.

—Recommendation 112/91. Case of Mrs. Gigliola Russignan. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero on 12 November 1991. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report regards it as complied with in part because the arrest warrant issued by the first criminal-court judge in Acapulco, Guerrero in case 106/992 has yet to be served on Felipe Alberto Ferrer Garcia Junco, who is suspected of bribery and crimes against the administration of justice, the former to the detriment of Mrs. Gigliola Russignan, inasmuch as amparo proceeding 48/993 denied him the protection of the federal courts.

This recommendation was issued more than two and a half years ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 115/91. Case of beatings and mistreatment by public servants at the Social Rehabilitation Center in Chilpancingo, Guerrero. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero on 12 November 1991. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to consider it complied with in part because a decision has yet to be made pursuant to preliminary inquiry BRA/SC/701/92, which was begun into those responsible for the mistreatment of inmates.

This recommendation was issued more than two and a half years ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 116/91. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in Morelia, State of Michoacan. It was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan on 14

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November 1991. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This recommendation is still regarded as complied with in part inasmuch as an investigation is still pending into prostitution among several female inmates and the tolerance thereof by certain prison officials; the Public Prosecutor's Office has yet to be called in, if appropriate; male inmates have yet to be prevented from entering the women's dormitories; self-governance has yet to be abolished, and the principal leaders have yet to be transferred to other prisons, if necessary to the Federal Social Rehabilitation Center in Almoloya de Juarez after the pertinent criminological and legal study; an investigation has yet to be ordered into the possible possession of weapons, alcohol, and drugs by certain inmates, and, if appropriate, the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office has yet to be called in.

This recommendation was issued more than two and a half years ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 117/91. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in Ciudad Victoria in the State of Tamaulipas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tamaulipas on 14 November 1991. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This recommendation is still regarded as complied with in part because the center has yet to be stocked with teaching materials; specialized medical care has yet to be made available to the inmates who seem to be mentally ill and who, if appropriate, should be transferred to an appropriate institution.

—Recommendation 120/91. Case of the murder of newsman Cristobal Sanchez Reyes. It was sent to the governor of the State of Veracruz on 25 November 1991. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This recommendation is still regarded as complied with in part because the decision made pursuant to preliminary inquiry 464/982 into the death of newsman Cristobal Sanchez Reyes has yet to be carried out.

This recommendation was issued more than two and a half years ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 121/91. Case of the murder of newsman Jesus Michel Jacobo. It was sent to the governor of the State of Sinaloa on 25 November 1991. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This recommendation is still regarded as complied with in part because a decision in preliminary inquiry 796/987, which was opened into the incident, has yet to be made; the person or persons responsible for the murder of Mr. Jesus Michel Jacobo have yet to be identified; criminal action has yet to be brought against them, and any arrest warrants that may be issued have yet to be executed.

—Recommendation 123/91. Case of the disappearance of newsman Martin Heredia Sanchez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Veracruz on 25 November 1991. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This recommendation is still regarded as complied with in part because the decision pursuant to preliminary inquiry 2537/89 into the disappearance of Mr. Martin Heredia Sanchez remains to be carried out.

This recommendation was issued more than two and a half years ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 125/91. Case of Mr. David Cardenas Rueda. It was sent to the governor of the State of Veracruz on 25 November 1991. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This recommendation is still regarded as complied with in part because a decision remains to be made in preliminary inquiry 4930/I/991 into the reinstatement of separate inquiry 3327/986 into the murder of Mr. David Cardenas Rueda, which also has yet to be cleared up.

This recommendation was issued more than two and a half years ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 128/91. Case of the Preventive and Social Rehabilitation Center in Tlalnepantla, State of Mexico. It was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico on 11 December 1991. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This recommendation is still regarded as complied with in part because work activities remain to be promoted among most inmates.

This recommendation was issued more than two and a half years ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 131/91. Case of the Mexicali Public Jail in the State of Baja California. It was sent to the governor of the State of Baja California on 18

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December 1991. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This recommendation is still regarded as complied with in part because the workshops have yet to be made large enough so that productive activities are available to all inmates.

This recommendation was issued more than two and a half years ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 3/92. Case of the Preventive and Social Rehabilitation Centers in North and South Nezahualcoyotl, State of Mexico. It was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico on 14 January 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part since work and training programs have yet to be established in the two centers and the expansion work at the Neza North Center remains to be completed.

—Recommendation 7/92. Case of the disappearance of Mr. Jose Ramon Garcia Gomez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Morelos on 27 January 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as the new arrest warrant sought in case 40/92-I from the second lower criminal-court judge in the First Judicial District of Cuernavaca, Mexico has yet to be issued and served on Licenciado Antonio Nogueda Carbajal, who is suspected of a crime against the administration of justice.

—Recommendation 9/92. Case of Mr. Elias Mario Medina Valenzuela. It was sent to the governor of the State of Durango on 27 January 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report regards it as still complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrant that the first criminal-court judge in Durango, Durango issued in case 120/89 for Manuel Aldaco Renteria, the alleged murderer of Mr. Elias Mario Medina Valenzuela, has yet to be executed.

This recommendation was issued more than two years ago, and in light of the records submitted by the authorities concerning actions undertaken, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 11/92. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center located in the Municipality of Koben, State of Campeche. It was sent to the governor of the State of Campeche on 29 January 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

The First Special Report of 8 October 1993 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June of that year considered it complied with in full.

—Recommendation 13/92. Case of the murder of newsman Victor Manuel Oropeza Contreras. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chihuahua and to the attorney general of the republic on 7 February 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part by both.

This report considers it complied with in full by the attorney general of the republic inasmuch as he reported that pursuant to administrative proceeding DH-16/92/BIS Licenciado Ricardo Valladolid Marquez was dismissed, and Licenciado Felix Calderon Quijas was publicly reprimanded (they are both agents of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office and improperly handled preliminary inquiry 638/91 into Rafael Aguilar Garcia, Juan Granados Martinez, Noe Basilio Nino Chavez, and Leticia Vega Medina or Vega Salinas).

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part by the governor of Chihuahua since the results are not yet in from the investigations to test the theories about the potential perpetrators and masterminds of the murder of Victor Manuel Oropeza, who was a doctor and a journalist.

This recommendation was issued more than two years ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 16/92. Case of Mr. Eloy Mendez Mendez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca and the president of the State Congress on 11 February 1992. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in full by the governor of Oaxaca.

The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part by the president of the Oaxaca State Congress. The Second Special Report of 23 March 1994 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June 1993 regarded it as not accepted.

Later on in this report the National Commission will express its opinion on the nonacceptance of this recommendation.

—Recommendation 17/92. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in Zacatecas, State of Zacatecas. It was sent to the governor of that state on 11 February 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

The First Special Report of 8 October 1993 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June of that year considered it complied with in full.

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—Recommendation 18/92. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in the city of Durango, Durango. It was sent to the governor of the State of Durango on 11 February 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as the groups of inmates who exercise some form of control, authority, or decision-making power have yet to be broken up; privileges and subordination among inmates remain to be abolished, and the clinical-criminological classification has yet to be done.

This recommendation was issued more than two years ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 20/92. Case of the "Venustiano Carranza" Social Rehabilitation Center in Tepic, State of Nayarit. It was sent to the governor of the State of Nayarit on 12 February 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part because the inmates standing trial have yet to be separated from those already convicted; the clinical-criminological classification has yet to be performed; sufficient drinking water has yet to be made available in the center; the cleanup programs remain to be expanded; adequate bunk mattresses, bedclothes, and utensils have yet to be provided to all inmates; positions of authority among inmates remain to be abolished, and work and educational programs have yet to be spurred.

This recommendation was issued more than two years ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 21/92. Case of the piece of land called "La Pedrera," located in the Municipality of Guadalcazar, San Luis Potosi. It was sent to the secretary of urban development and ecology (today, social development) and to the governor of the State of San Luis Potosi on 19 February 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part by both authorities.

The social development secretary has yet to analyze the additional information that was requested of Residuos Industriales, S.A. de C.V. "La Pedrera" in San Luis Potosi, in order to decide whether to grant authorization to install and operate an industrial-waste confinement site.

The state governor has yet to demonstrate that he is discharging the oversight and control functions that state law mandates in this area. He also has yet to begin an exhaustive search to locate the industrial-waste sites in the state that do not meet the pertinent legal requirements and, in such case, to impose penalties and publicize statewide the benefits of industrial-waste confinement sites.

—Recommendation 22/92. Case of the workers at the Ford Motor Company. It was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico on 19 February 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part because the new arrest warrant issued by the first lower criminal-court judge in Cuautitlan, State of Mexico has yet to be served on Mr. Hector Uriarte Martinez, who is suspected of the murder of Cleto Nigno Urbina and of other crimes against co-aggrieved parties.

This recommendation was issued more than two years ago, and in light of the records submitted by the authorities concerning actions undertaken, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 23/92. Case of the Prevention and Social Rehabilitation Centers in Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chiapas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas on 24 February 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as Centers 1, 2, and 6 have yet to provide job opportunities to all inmates, to market the products they make, and to assign an area for intimate visits in Center 2.

—Recommendation 25/92. Case of the Chihuahua Penitentiary in the city of Chihuahua. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chihuahua on 25 February 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as the inmates standing trial have yet to be separated from those already convicted; overcrowding still exists; disciplinary measures remain to be applied under decent conditions; work activities are not yet being provided to all inmates and promoted among them; educational activities have yet to be expanded, and suitable areas remain to be set aside for family and intimate visits, particularly the latter.

—Recommendation 26/92. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in Ciudad Juarez, State of Chihuahua. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chihuahua on 25 February 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as the inmates standing trial have yet to

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be separated from those already convicted; overcrowding has yet to be alleviated; the isolation area called "las planchas" has not yet been closed permanently; the technical studies needed for the clinical-criminological classification remain to be conducted; medical and psychiatric studies have not yet been conducted on the inmate patients who so require, and work activities remain to be expanded for the entire prison population.

This recommendation was issued more than two years ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 28/92. Case of Mr. Hector Puente Lomelin. It was sent to the governor of the State of Jalisco, to the attorney general of the republic, and to the attorney general for the Federal District on 27 February 1992. The Special Report on Compliance With 136 Recommendations, dated 22 September 1992, reported it as complied with in full by the attorney general for the Federal District, whereas the annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part by the governor of Jalisco and the attorney general of the republic.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part by the governor of Jalisco and the attorney general of the republic. The former has not yet completed preliminary inquiry 19210/89; undertaken the procedural steps needed to identify the culprits; and defined the common crimes that may have been committed, and, if appropriate, has yet to refuse jurisdiction in favor of the Attorney General's Office that in his judgment ought to take cognizance of the inquiry. In addition, the arrest warrant issued by the second criminal-court judge in trial 363/90-A for Eufrosina Sevilla Robles for the crime of kidnaping has not yet been served.

The attorney general of the republic has not yet executed the arrest warrant issued by the 11th district criminal-court judge in the Federal District in auxiliary case 45/92 for Javier Orozco Orozco, who is suspected of abusing his authority.

This recommendation was issued more than two years ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 29/92. Case of Mrs. Yolanda Guzman Martinez and Messrs. Jose Alfredo Luna Lozano, Isidro Luna Ramos, and J. Refugio Ontiveros Guzman. It was sent to the governor of the State of Zacatecas on 28February 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

The First Special Report of 8 October 1993 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June of that year considered it complied with in full.

—Recommendation 30/92. Case of Mr. Enrique Fortanell Alcantara. It was sent to the attorney general for the Federal District on 28 February 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

The First Special Report of 8 October 1993 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June of that year considered it complied with in full.

—Recommendation 32/92. Case of Messrs. Enoc Escobar Ramos and Joaquin Santana Heredia Moreno. It was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico and to the attorney general of the republic on 2 March 1992. The Special Report on Total Compliance With the Recommendations, dated 27November 1992, regarded it as complied with in full by the governor of the State of Mexico.

The Second Special Report of 23 March 1994 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June 1993 regarded it as complied with in full by the attorney general of the republic.

—Recommendation 34/92. Case of the Prevention and Social Rehabilitation Center in Ciudad Obregon, Sonora. It was sent to the governor of the State of Sonora on 4 March 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part because the inmates standing trial have not yet been separated from those already convicted and there is still overcrowding.

—Recommendation 35/92. Case of Mr. Rodolfo Gallardo Robert. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 6 March 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrant for Gustavo Manterola Morales on charges of violating rights, issued by the 12th district criminal-court judge in the Federal District in auxiliary case 61/92, has not yet been served.

—Recommendation 36/92. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in Puebla. It was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla on 10 March 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part because the rate of employment among the inmate population remains to be increased, and preliminary inquiry 815/92/D, for the purpose of determining accountability for the imprisonment of minor Arnulfo Urrutia Zacarias, has not yet been completed.

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This recommendation was issued more than two years ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 37/92. Case of the Preventive Center in Zinapecuaro, Michoacan. It was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan on 11 March 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

The Second Special Report of 23 March 1994 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June 1993 considered it complied with in full.

—Recommendation 42/92. Case of Mr. William Dario Kerguelen Pinilla. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 20 March 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

The First Special Report of 8 October 1993 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June of that year considered it complied with in full.

—Recommendation 43/92. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in Leon, State of Guanajuato. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guanajuato on 23 March 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as the inmates standing trial have still not been separated from those already convicted; overcrowding among the inmates at the center has yet to be relieved; the clinical-criminological classification remains to be performed; work activities that further the goals of social rehabilitation have yet to be promoted, and the wiring and plumbing at the center still need to be improved.

—Recommendation 45/92. Case of Mr. Gregorio Medina Diaz and Mrs. Esperanza Orellana Flores. It was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan and to the chairman of the National Banking Commission on 24 March 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with unsatisfactorily by the chairman of the National Banking Commission and as complied with in part by the governor.

This recommendation is still regarded as complied with in part by the state governor because the preliminary inquiries stemming from the resolution handed down on 11 January 1994 in internal administrative accountability proceeding Number 017, which was conducted against Licenciados Lemus Talingo and Miguel Castro Sanchez, have not yet begun.

This recommendation was issued more than two years ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 48/92. Case of Mr. Alejandro Cordero de Benito. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 24 March 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

The First Special Report of 8 October 1993 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June of that year considered it complied with in full.

—Recommendation 49/92. Case of the Regional Social Rehabilitation Center in Puerto Vallarta, State of Jalisco. It was sent to the governor of the State of Jalisco on 24 March 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as work and educational activities have not yet been promoted; a library remains to be established, and books and magazines have yet to be allowed in; an area for intimate visits has not yet been set aside; guards remain to be hired and training courses taught, and the inmates' correspondence is still not being opened in their presence.

—Recommendation 50/92. Case of the Quijano Santoyo brothers, Hector Ignacio, Jaime Mauro, and Erick Dante. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 24 March 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part because the arrest warrants that the sixth district criminal-court judge in Nezahualcoyotl, Mexico State issued in case 44/92 for Jaime Julio Rivera Ramirez and Arturo Sanchez Vazquez have yet to be executed, and Juan Manuel Laurents Ayala has still not been rearrested.

—Recommendation 52/92. Case of the incident on 25 January 1992 in the community of Trinidad, Yaveo, District of Choapan, Oaxaca. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 26 March 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part given that Francisco Feliciano Galvan, a former agent of the State Preventive Police, who is suspected of murdering Mr. Tomas Diego Garcia, has yet to be located and arrested, as ordered by the second lower civil-criminal court judge in Maria Lombardo de Caso, Mixe, Oaxaca. In addition, a decision remains to be made in internal investigative proceeding 1/PAI-DH/94, which was supposed to ascertain the accountability of the agents of the State Judicial Police, and criminal action has yet to be brought against them, if appropriate.

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This recommendation was issued more than two years ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 53/92. Case of Mr. Alejandro Jose Rangel Montes de Oca. It was sent to the attorney general for the Federal District on 27 March 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as the disappearance of Mr. Alejandro Jose Rangel Montes de Oca has yet to be cleared up, and the arrest warrant issued by the 18th criminal-court judge in the Federal District for Pedro Romero Angel in case 85/93 remains to be executed.

—Recommendation 57/92. Case of Mr. Hector Manuel Orozco Martinez. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic, to the governor of the State of Chihuahua, and to the mayor of Parral, Chihuahua on 21 April 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in full by the governor of Chihuahua and as complied with in part by the attorney general of the republic and the mayor of Parral, Chihuahua.

The Second Special Report of 23 March 1994 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June 1993 regarded it as complied with in full by the mayor of Parral, Chihuahua.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part by the attorney general of the republic because the arrest warrant issued by the second district judge in Chihuahua in auxiliary case 36/92 for Jose Luis Gonzalez Garcia, who is suspected of torture, has not yet been executed.

—Recommendation 58/92. Case of Mr. Joaquin Capetillo Santana or Joaquin Gallegos. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tabasco on 21 April 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as a decision has yet to be made on the appeal filed by the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office with jurisdiction against the refusal to issue an arrest warrant for Antonio Garcia Santos and Marcial Guadalupe Navarro Cupido in case 491/993 in the Second Lower Criminal Court of the First Judicial District of the Center in Villahermosa, Tabasco. Also pending is a decision pursuant to the severance of preliminary inquiry 79/92 as regards the probable involvement of other public servants in the incident that prompted this recommendation.

This recommendation was issued more than two years ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 59/92. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in Apatzingan, State of Michoacan. It was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan on 22 April 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as the inmates standing trial have not yet been altogether separated from those already convicted; the prison regulations have yet to be disseminated; sufficient technical staff have yet to be hired; areas for family and intimate visits remain to be set aside; work and educational activities are not being promoted; illicit payments are still being made in the prison, and the inmates have yet to be allowed to exercise their rights to petition or complain to the appropriate authorities.

This recommendation was issued more than two years ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 61/92. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in the city of Celaya in the State of Guanajuato. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guanajuato on 23 April 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report regards it as complied with in full because the National Commission has verified that the actions it recommended have been carried out.

—Recommendation 62/92. Case of the Rio Verde District Jail, San Luis Potosi. It was sent to the governor of the State of San Luis Potosi on 23 April 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as the Interdisciplinary Technical Council has yet to be constituted; a medical area has yet to be adequately equipped and staffed, and the jail regulations remain to be issued.

—Recommendation 65/92. Case of Mrs. Prisca Ascensio Diaz (widow). It was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla on 24 April 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

The First Special Report of 8 October 1993 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June of that year considered it complied with in full.

—Recommendation 66/92. Case of Mr. Manuel Felix Uzeta and Mrs. Maria de Jesus Gil de Felix. It was sent to the governor of the State of Sinaloa on 24 April 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report regards it as complied with in full inasmuch as the governor certified that the fourth lower-court

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judge in Culiacan, Sinaloa annulled the arrest warrant issued for Javier Rivas Aguirre by dismissing criminal case 173/986 because he deemed that criminal action was time-barred since the arithmetic mean prison term for the penalties applicable to this individual for the crimes of vehicle theft, negligent homicide, assault and battery, and damage to the property of another had been exceeded.

—Recommendation 69/92. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in Nogales, Sonora. It was sent to the governor of the State of Sonora on 24 April 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as the inmates standing trial have yet to be separated from those already convicted; new dormitories remain to be built; the facilities have yet to be given maintenance; the center still requires periodic fumigations; privileges still exist; educational and work activities have yet to be made available to all inmates; subordination among inmates has yet to be abolished, and the privacy of their correspondence is not yet being respected.

This recommendation was issued more than two years ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 70/92. Case of the San Carlos Yautepec Municipal Public Jail, State of Oaxaca. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 24 April 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

The First Special Report of 8 October 1993 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June of that year considered it complied with in full.

—Recommendation 71/92. Case of Messrs. Esteban Blancas Garcia and Agustin Villegas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Morelos on 24 April 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part because the arrest warrants issued by the lower civil-criminal court judge in the Eighth Judicial District of the State of Morelos have yet to be served on Juan Manuel Martinez Sarania and Alberto Garcia Resendiz for the crimes of abuse of authority, assault and battery, and injury.

This recommendation was issued more than two years ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 76/92. Case of Mr. Angel Gaytan Cortes et alii. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 28 April 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

The First Special Report of 8 October 1993 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June of that year considered it complied with in full.

—Recommendation 77/92. Case of Mr. Rosendo Garcia Miguel. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 29 April 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part because the arrest warrants issued by the lower civil-criminal court judge in Ixtlan de Juarez, Oaxaca in criminal case 29/991 have yet to be served on Remigio Vicente Martinez and 27 others, who are suspected of murdering Rosendo Garcia Miguel.

This recommendation was issued more than two years ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 78/92. Case of Mr. Edgar Vivanco Manjarrez. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 30 April 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

The Second Special Report of 23 March 1994 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June 1993 deemed it complied with in full.

—Recommendation 79/92. Case of Mr. Francisco Dominguez Espino. It was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan and to the attorney general of the republic on 30 April 1992. The Special Report on Compliance With 136 Recommendations, dated 22 September 1992, reported it as complied with in full by the attorney general of the republic.

The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part by the governor of Michoacan.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as the administrative accountability proceeding has not yet begun in an effort to ascertain the offenses that Captain Gerardo Ruiz Linares, the warden of the Social Rehabilitation Center in that state, committed during the incident referred to in the recommendation; also, whatever preliminary inquiry may be appropriate has yet to open.

This recommendation was issued more than two years ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

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—Recommendation 81/92. Case of the Guardianship Institute for Juvenile Delinquents in Guanajuato. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guanajuato on 4 May 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

The Second Special Report of 23 March 1994 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June 1993 considered this recommendation complied with in full.

—Recommendation 82/92. Case of the Pacho Viejo Social Rehabilitation Center in the city of Xalapa, Veracruz. It was sent to the governor of the State of Veracruz on 6 May 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part because work and educational activities have yet to be promoted among the inmates.

—Recommendation 83/92. Case of minor Usbaldo Urgel Martinez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas on 6 May 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part because the arrest warrants issued by the lower civil-criminal court judge in the Cintalapa Judicial District in criminal case 116/92 have yet to be served on Sigilfredo, Baldemar, Nabor, Victor, Jesus, Pablo, and Jacinto Escobedo Mendez, Raul Vicente Agustin, and Narciso de Jesus Manuel.

This recommendation was issued more than two years ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 84/92. Case of Juvencio and Miguel Gonzalez Gonzalez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Veracruz and to the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the same state on 6 May 1992. The Special Report on Total Compliance With Recommendations, dated 27 November 1992, reported it as complied with in full by the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of that state.

The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part by the state governor.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part by the governor of Veracruz inasmuch as a decision remains to be made in preliminary inquiry 853/993, which was opened in the Second Investigative Agency of the Public Prosecutor's Office in Tuxpan, Veracruz to investigate the culpability of the agents of the State Judicial Police who arrested Messrs. Juvencio and Miguel Gonzalez Gonzalez.

This recommendation was issued more than two years ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 85/92. Case of the Uruapan Social Rehabilitation Center in the State of Michoacan. It was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan on 6 May 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as the remaining technical staff have yet to be hired; the clinical-criminological classification has yet to be done; and social rehabilitation therapy must still be made available to and medical care continued for Filiberto Diaz Mendoza at no cost to him.

This recommendation was issued more than two years ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 86/92. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in Patzcuaro in the State of Michoacan. It was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan on 6 May 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as the inmates standing trial remain to be separated from those already convicted; the prison regulations must still be disseminated; technical staff have yet to be hired; the Interdisciplinary Technical Council remains to be constituted; the clinical-criminological classification still needs to be done; work and educational activities remain to be promoted, and a specific area still needs to be set aside for intimate visits.

This recommendation was issued more than two years ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 88/92. Case of Social Rehabilitation Center Number One in the city of Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tamaulipas on 12 May 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part because more inmates still need to be incorporated into work activities.

This recommendation was issued more than two years ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 89/92. Case of Social Rehabilitation Center Number Two in the city of Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas. It was sent to the governor of the State of

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Tamaulipas on 12 May 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part given that work and educational activities must still be promoted, and the clinical-criminological classification has yet to be done on the entire inmate population.

—Recommendation 90/92. Case of the Salvador Urbina Ejido, Municipality of Angel Albino Corzo, State of Chiapas. It was sent to the agrarian reform secretary on 11 May 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

The First Special Report of 8 October 1993 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June of that year considered it complied with in full.

—Recommendation 92/92. Case of the "Fortaleza de San Carlos" Social Rehabilitation Center in the city of Perote, Veracruz. It was sent to the governor of the State of Veracruz on 12 May 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as the prison regulations have yet to be publicized among inmates, staff, and visitors; the plumbing and sanitation work remains unfinished; prison officials have yet to take total control of activities in the prison; prison officials are still giving preferential treatment to certain inmates; the isolation areas known as "Doble Cero," "Cero Tres," and "La Trebol" have yet to be closed; work activities are still not being made available to and promoted among the inmates, and family members are still staying with inmates.

This recommendation was issued more than two years ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 93/92. Case of Mr. Raul Martinez Martinez. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 19 May 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

The Second Special Report of 23 March 1994 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June 1993 regarded it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 94/92. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in Merida, Yucatan. It was sent to the governor of the State of Yucatan on 19 May 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as disciplinary penalties are still not being imposed in accordance with prison regulations; the isolation cells have yet to be outfitted with the minimum requirements for human dignity, and work and educational activities remain to be promoted.

This recommendation was issued more than two years ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 95/92. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in Comalcalco, Tabasco. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tabasco on 19 May 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part because work and educational activities have yet to be expanded at the center.

It bears mentioning that on a follow-up visit to the Comalcalco Social Rehabilitation Center, staff of the Third General Inspection Office for Prison Affairs found that a specific recommendation that had been reported as complied with is once again being ignored, as the prison regulations are not being disseminated, as a result of which the inmates are unaware of the rules governing them, as are the staff and visitors. Therefore, the regulations must be disseminated on a permanent basis.

This recommendation was issued more than two years ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 97/92. Case of the San Luis Potosi State Penitentiary Center. It was sent to the governor of the State of San Luis Potosi on 20 May 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as the task of observation and classification has yet to be guaranteed so that the inmates can be better distributed throughout the center on the basis of personality studies; an area for intimate visits still needs to be set up, and work and educational activities have yet to promoted among all inmates.

This recommendation was issued more than two years ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 98/92. Case of the District Jail of Ciudad Valles in the State of San Luis Potosi. It was sent to the governor of the State of San Luis Potosi on 20 May 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 199[illegible] reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as the inmates standing trial have not yet been separated from those already convicted; the prison regulations have yet to be issued and made known; the

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reception area is still not being maintained, and adequate ventilation and lighting have yet to be installed there; the Interdisciplinary Technical Council remains to be constituted; work, educational, and recreational activities have yet to be expanded, mainly in the women's section; the medical service is still not adequately funded, and medical care is still not regularly available.

—Recommendation 100/92. Case of the ejido members and small landowners in the municipalities of Cardenas, Cunduacan, Comalcalco, Paraiso, and others in the State of Tabasco. It was sent to the secretaries of urban development and ecology, health, and fisheries, to the director general of Pemex, and to the governor of the State of Tabasco on 21 May 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part in view of how all the authorities and agencies involved have handled their part. As for the projects to prevent salt water from encroaching on farmland, consideration was given, based on studies by the National Institute of Ecology and the Institute of Ocean Sciences and Limnology of UNAM, to undertaking various buffer projects to prevent a continued rise in salinity in the area. Nevertheless, the conclusion that was reached was that a project to close off the Boca de Panteones was not advisable because of its high cost and short life, besides which it would give rise to other problems by harming the local fishing and oyster industry. Although the Secretariat of Agriculture and Water Resources developed technological-development programs for the area to counter the damage done there, these programs have yet to be actually implemented for the benefit of the affected population. Regarding the formalities for the expropriation of lands, the Agrarian Reform Secretariat has yet to report on the conclusion of the expropriation proceedings in the proper cases. It is true that according to the information forwarded to this National Commission by the CIAR-100/92 [the Inter-Institutional Commission], the sale of 4,787 hectares owned by 198 affected parties has been arranged so far, with outlays of 4.1 million new pesos. However, according to reports, most of the affected peasants do not want to see their lands expropriated, as they have expressed an interest in remaining in the region and engaging in activities arising from the new conditions that have developed, that is to say, fishing, which has been helped by the intrusion of salt water. As for the lands on which Pemex facilities are located, the 452 evaluations that have been conducted have concluded that expropriation is not in order. As regards the payment of compensation for damage to assets other than land, the CIAR-100/92 needs to certify how the pending claims have been processed. It must also report on the notices that have been sent to the remaining interested parties so that they can come forward and certify their right to compensation, and must issue a report listing the reasons why various peasants are not eligible for compensation for the damages they have suffered. According to reports from CIAR-100/92, to date 144.6 million new pesos have been disbursed to 17,753 peasants as compensation for damage to 123,526 hectares. Pemex, through CODEZPET, reported having paid out, in keeping with CABIN [National Assets Appraisal Commission], appraisals, a total of 41 million new pesos in compensation for damage to assets other than land. In addition, we have yet to be apprised of the progress that the Secretariat of the General Comptrollership of the Federation has made in investigating the charge by the complainants about payments made to individuals who were not entitled to them, about excessive payments, or about payments in altered amounts. As for Pemex, it must forward to this National Commission information on the supervision and maintenance programs for the equipment that it uses for oil exploration and development and on the actions that it has taken to insure the proper operation of its equipment; it must forward to this National Commission the findings of the investigation that it has conducted since this recommendation was issued into the complaints made by the aggrieved parties, who feel that various officials are involved, in order to establish accountabilities. As for the actions taken by the Secretariats of Health and Fisheries to comply with the recommendation, the National Commission has concluded that the Health Secretariat has started a Program To Improve Medical Services, involving particularly the expansion and refurbishing of the rural health centers in the communities of Azucena Section IV, El Golpe, and the construction of the Sanchez Magallanes Health Center, all in the Municipality of H. Cardenas, Tabasco, and has opened the Urban Health Center in the municipal capital; the operation of the health services in the affected area and the progress of construction work at the aforementioned health center have yet to be verified. The Fisheries Secretariat has established 40 projects for oyster farming, mixed farming, and trawling to benefit producers in the municipalities of H. Cardenas, Comalcalco, and Paraiso. According to the report of the CIAR-100/92, total support stands at 6.9 million new pesos, 4.8 million of which have gone into general incentives for fish production in the area while 2.1 million represents financial support for 23 projects. In addition, an oyster farm and an oyster cleaning plant are being built for 10 local oyster-growing associations; the headway made in these projects and in the construction of the oyster farm has yet to be verified.

—Recommendation 101/92. Case of the residents of the Nicolas Bravo and Guadalupe Hidalgo colonias [urban communities] in Tehuacan, Puebla. It was sent to the secretary of urban development and ecology (today, social development) and to the mayor of Tehuacan, Puebla on 22 May 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as the Secretariat of Social Development

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(previously, Urban Development and Ecology) has yet to decide whether the companies "Industrial Exportadora FAMIAN, S.A. de C.V." and "Acabados y Terminados de Maquila, S.A. de C.V." should continue operating at their current location and has yet to inform them of the additional requirements that they must meet and of the arrangements for monitoring their operations so that they comply with existing regulations, especially as concerns their discharges of waste-water and the safety of their facilities.

As for the mayor, environmental monitoring and oversight are still pending; and the measures that will allow for the proper operation of the sewer system and for the signing of coordination agreements with the Social Development Secretariat in the area of ecological balance and environmental protection must continue.

—Recommendation 102/92. Case of Mrs. Natalia Apodaca Ramirez and 33 others. It was sent to the secretaries of urban development and ecology (today, social development) and of agriculture and water resources and to the governor of the State of Sonora on 22 May 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part by all three authorities.

This report regards it as complied with in full by the secretary of agriculture and water resources inasmuch as he reported that as a result of the recommended investigation into the licenses under which the crop-duster pilots and the dusting companies are operating, four pilots were suspended. This report included data on the pilots and companies that are currently registered to operate in the State of Sonora and the requirements for obtaining these licenses.

He also indicated that in order to control the use and handling of pesticides in the state six landing strips have been built and the "Confinement and Disposal Program To Examine Pesticide Containers at the Formulating and Selling Companies" is in continuous operation.

The New Federal Plant Health Law, which took effect on 6 January 1994, has proven to provide greater control over dusting, thus benefiting the environment.

The Sonora State Government is still regarded as in partial compliance because it has yet to submit evidence concerning the monitoring of epidemiological studies on the residents of the Yaqui Valley.

The secretary of social development (previously, urban development and ecology) is also still regarded as in partial compliance inasmuch as he has not yet conducted investigations into environmental conditions and the impact on water, soil, and crop contamination in the Yaqui Valley, besides which there is no evidence of the actions that the Intersecretariat Coordinating Group has taken concerning the use of insecticides, fertilizers, and toxic substances.

—Recommendation 103/92. Case of "La Mesa" State Penitentiary in the city of Tijuana, Baja California. It was sent to the governor of the State of Baja California on 22 May 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as all of the individuals who are staying in the center without legal justification have yet to be relocated; the inmates standing trial must still be separated from those already convicted; the clinical-criminological classification has not yet been done; the construction of Tecate Prison has not been completed; work and educational activities still need to be promoted; the facilities have yet to receive maintenance; privileges still exist; medications and medical equipment have yet to be supplied to the center; the mentally ill have yet to be transferred to psychiatric institutions; inmates are not yet being prevented from owning weapons and bringing in, selling, and consuming narcotics, mood-altering drugs, and alcohol; pertinent administrative penalties have yet to be imposed, after an investigation, and, if appropriate, the Public Prosecutor's Office called in; inmates are still being mistreated, and those guilty of such mistreatment have yet to be penalized administratively, and, if appropriate, the Public Prosecutor's Office called in.

This recommendation was issued more than two years ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 104/92. Case of Mr. Jose Alfonso Aldana Becerra. It was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico and to the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of that state on 22 May 1992. The Special Report on Total Compliance With the Recommendations, dated 27November 1992, reported it as complied with in full by the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the State of Mexico.

The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part by the governor of the State of Mexico.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part by the state governor because the disappearance of Mr. Jose Alfonso Aldana Becerra has yet to be cleared up.

This recommendation was issued more than two years ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 105/92. Case of the Preventive and Social Rehabilitation Center of the State of Nuevo Leon. It was sent to the governor of the State of Nuevo Leon on 10 June 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

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This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as the inmates standing trial have yet to be separated from those already convicted; the arbitrary imposition of penalties has yet to cease; and the Interdisciplinary Technical Council must still decide on treatment and the clinical-criminological classification and must report on the findings of the preliminary inquiries into guards Bertha Alicia Ontiveros and Don Valorino "N."

This recommendation was issued more than two years ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 106/92. Case of the Tecoman Municipal Jail in Colima. It was sent to the governor of the State of Colima on 10 June 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as overcrowding still exists, and proper sleeping quarters have yet to be made available to all inmates; medications and ongoing medical care have yet to be provided; those who seem to be mentally ill have yet to be treated and referred to a specialized institution; work and educational activities and the materials needed to pursue them have yet to be made available, and areas must still be outfitted for proper family and intimate visits.

This recommendation was issued more than two years ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 107/92. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in Mazatlan, Sinaloa. It was sent to the governor of the State of Sinaloa on 10 June 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as the inmates standing trial have not yet been separated from those already convicted; the prison regulations must still be disseminated; an observation and classification area to conduct clinical-criminological personality studies, assign dormitories, and determine individualized treatment for inmates has yet to be set up; inmates still own weapons and are still bringing in, possessing, and using narcotics and mood-altering drugs, in which case the pertinent administrative penalties must be imposed and, if appropriate, the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office called in; the area occupied by those who seem to be mentally ill does not yet meet minimum standards for human habitation; specific areas for family and intimate visits have yet to be set aside, and work and educational activities still need to be expanded for the inmates.

—Recommendation 108/92. Case of Mr. Abenamar Gallegos Broca. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tabasco on 10 June 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

The Second Special Report of 23 March 1994 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June 1993 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 110/92. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in Pachuca, State of Hidalgo. It was sent to the governor of the State of Hidalgo on 15 June 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

The First Special Report of 8 October 1993 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June of that year considered it complied with in full.

—Recommendation 111/92. Case of the Municipal Jail in Manzanillo, Colima. It was sent to the governor of the State of Colima on 15 June 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as areas for women and inmates on trial have yet to be outfitted; jail facilities have yet to receive maintenance and be upgraded; the Interdisciplinary Technical Council has yet to be constituted; appropriate areas for family and intimate visits still need to be set aside, and training programs are not yet in place for security personnel and guards.

—Recommendation 112/92. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in Yuriria, Guanajuato. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guanajuato on 15 June 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part because work activities must still be promoted and educational activities publicized.

This recommendation was issued more than two years ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 113/92. Case of Mr. Eloy Eligio Cantoriano et alii. It was sent to the governor of the State of Morelos on 19 June 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrants issued by the first criminal-court judge in the First State Judicial District, with offices in Cuernavaca, Mexico, in criminal case 632/992-3 have yet to be served on Juan Onofre Delgado, Aaron Facundo Perez Mena, and Nicolas Moreno Martinez, who probably committed the crimes of abuse of authority, assault and battery, and torture.

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This recommendation was issued more than two years ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 118/92. Case of Mrs. Esperanza Herrera Galeana (widow). It was sent to the governor of the State of Veracruz and to the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the State of Veracruz on 26 June 1992. The Special Report on Total Compliance With Recommendations, dated 27 November 1992, reported it as complied with in part by the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the State of Veracruz.

The First Special Report of 8 October 1993 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June of that year considered it complied with in full by the governor of Veracruz.

—Recommendation 119/92. Case of the Municipal Jail in Penjamo, Guanajuato. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guanajuato on 26 June 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

The First Special Report of 8 October 1993 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June of that year considered it complied with in full.

—Recommendation 121/92. Case of the Canatlan Municipal Jail in the State of Durango. It was sent to the governor of the State of Durango on 8 July 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as the prison regulations have yet to be issued and disseminated; natural ventilation and lighting have yet to be made available in the dormitories; the inmates are still not being given access to the lavatories whenever they so require; the manpower and materials for proper medical care have yet to be made available; the Interdisciplinary Technical Council has yet to be constituted; educational and work activities still need to be promoted; areas for intimate and family visits have yet to be set aside, and the inmates' correspondence is still being opened in their absence.

—Recommendation 122/92. Case of the Municipal Jail in Santiago Papasquiaro, State of Durango. It was sent to the governor of the State of Durango on 8 July 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as the prison regulations have still not been issued and circulated; the lavatories at the jail still require maintenance and cleaning; the inmates are still satisfying their physiological needs amid unhygienic conditions; work and educational activities have yet to be promoted; the Interdisciplinary Technical Council has yet to be constituted; appropriate areas still need to be set aside for family and intimate visits, and the jail officials have yet to take full control of its activities.

—Recommendation 123/92. Case of the Preventive and Social Rehabilitation Center of the Judicial District of Temascaltepec in the State of Mexico. It was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico on 15 July 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

The First Special Report of 8 October 1993 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June of that year considered it complied with in full.

—Recommendation 124/92. Case of Mrs. Maria del Refugio Valenzuela Castro. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chihuahua on 20 July 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as the report is still pending on the new evidence that the Public Prosecutor's Office may submit so that the trial judge can issue the arrest warrant sought for State Judicial Police agents Miguel Martinez, Omar Rubio, a man with the surname Montoya, and another with the surname Soltero, who were involved in the arrest of Mr. Saul Beltran Leyva.

This recommendation was issued more than a year and a half ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 128/92. Case of the Putla de Guerrero Municipal Jail in Oaxaca. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 4 August 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as the "board of directors" has yet to be disbanded and the inmates prevented from exercising authority; the dormitories have yet to be furnished, and a maintenance program for them instituted.

This recommendation was issued more than a year ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 129/92. Case of the Cuicutlan, Oaxaca Municipal Jail. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 4 August 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

The First Special Report of 8 October 1993 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June of that year considered it complied with in full.

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—Recommendation 130/92. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in the city of Chilpancingo, Guerrero. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero on 5 August 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as the inmates standing trial have not yet been separated from those already convicted, and educational and work activities remain to be promoted among the inmates.

This recommendation was issued more than a year ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 132/92. Case of the Santiago Juxtlahuaca Municipal Jail in the State of Oaxaca. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 6 August 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

The First Special Report of 8 October 1993 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June of that year considered it complied with in full.

—Recommendation 134/92. Case of Mr. Julian Albino Hernandez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 6 August 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as a decision has yet to be made in preliminary inquiry 18/993 and the ones combined with it, 40/987 and 83/985, the separate components of which are investigating the alleged culpability of Pedro Rosales Hernandez, Valentin Perez Carmona, Luis Perez Ruiz, Florian Jimenez, Joel Ordonez, Rodolfo Juarez, and any other suspects in the murder of Mr. Julian Albino Hernandez.

This recommendation was issued more than a year ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 135/92. Case of Messrs. Francisco Morales Gomez, Luis Morales Vazquez, Roberto Lopez Morales, Josefino Olea Morales, Gregorio Lopez Lopez, and Lucas Morales Cortes, natives of San Francisco Higos, Oaxaca. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 7 August 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part because the arrest warrants that the lower civil-criminal court judge in Silacayoapan, Oaxaca issued in criminal case 5/94 have not yet been served on Macario Mateo, Celso Ramos, Camerino Ramirez, Angel Lopez Ramos, Mucio Vera Zurita, Marcelino Zurita, Abraham Escalona, Efren Cruz, Felipe Zurita, Pedro Cruz, Trinidad Eleuterio Morales, Luis Eleuterio Santillan, Aurelio Escalona, and Eliseo Vazquez as the suspected murderers of Francisco Morales Gomez, Luis Morales Vazquez, Roberto Lopez Morales, Josefino Olea Morales, Gregorio Lopez Lopez, and Lucas Morales Cortes.

This recommendation was issued more than a year ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 136/92. Case of the inmates of diminished criminal capacity and the mentally ill inmates at penitentiaries in the State of Veracruz. It was sent to the governor of the State of Veracruz and to the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the same state on 7 August 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part by the two authorities.

The Second Special Report of 23 March 1994 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June 1993 regarded this recommendation as complied with in full by both authorities.

—Recommendation 138/92. Case of Mr. Jose Luis Valdez Pineda. It was sent to the federal attorney for consumers on 10 August 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

The First Special Report of 8 October 1993 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June of that year considered it complied with in full.

—Recommendation 139/92. Case of minor Raul Lerma Arredondo. It was sent to the governor of the State of Sinaloa on 10 August 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

The First Special Report of 8 October 1993 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June of that year considered it complied with in full.

—Recommendation 140/92. Case of Mr. Jose Medina Mendez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Veracruz on 10 August 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as preliminary inquiry 799/990 has not yet been completed. This inquiry was opened to shed light on the circumstances under which Mr. Jose Medina Cruz Mendez disappeared. If the investigation finds that

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a crime was committed, criminal action should be brought against the suspect or suspects.

This recommendation was issued more than a year ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 141/92. Case of Mr. Jose Luis Valderrama Martinez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico on 11 August 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report regards it as complied with in full inasmuch as on 4 May 1994 information was received about the ruling that the fourth district judge in the State of Mexico handed down on 28 February 1994 in amparo proceeding 464/93, which was brought by Jose Luis Jimenez Yanez and Ruperto Solano Valera. The judge ruled that the courts would protect the complainants against the arrest warrant that the fourth criminal-court judge in Tlalnepantla, State of Mexico issued for the complainants for having allegedly abused their authority and committed crimes as public servants of the justice system. The judge in the amparo proceeding deemed that the arrest warrant violated Article 16 of the constitution because the evidence on which the charges were based was insufficient to issue the warrant.

—Recommendation 142/92. Case of Mr. Ignacio Murillo Guzman. It was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan on 11 August 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

The Second Special Report of 23 March 1994 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June 1993 considered it complied with in full.

—Recommendation 143/92. Case of Mr. Ignacio Hernandez Barragan. It was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan on 11 August 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrant issued by the first lower criminal-court judge in the Judicial District of Apatzingan in case 111/91 has not yet been served on Gonzalo Carranza Garcia as the suspected murderer of Mr. Ignacio Hernandez Barragan.

This recommendation was issued more than a year ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 144/92. Case of Mr. Romulo Garcia Pineda. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 12 August 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

The First Special Report of 8 October 1993 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June of that year considered it complied with in full.

—Recommendation 145/92. Case of Mr. Jose Pedro Luis Huerta Galiote. It was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla on 12 August 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part because the arrest warrant that the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office sought remains to be issued and, if appropriate, executed. The warrant is for Jose Oscar Ortiz Aragon, Pedro Rodriguez Fuentes, Francisco Reyes Ramirez, Dionicio Gonzalez Limon, Eloy Dominguez Bautista, Manuel Sanchez Chabacano, Jose Javier Rolon Miranda, Vicente Aguilar Espinoza, and Roberto Quintana Roo Prieto, who are suspected of abusing their authority, and for Blanca Rosa Najera Vargas, who is suspected of unlawful detention, both crimes committed against Jose Pedro Luis Huerta Galiote.

Subpoenas have also yet to be sent to Drs. Jose Mario Bautista Jimenez, Efren Durand Aguilar, and Jose Artemio Leal Xicotencatl, who are probably guilty of medical and professional malpractice.

Also pending is a decision in preliminary inquiry 186/92/D, which was begun to identify the person or persons responsible for assaulting and battering Mr. Jose Pedro Luis Huerta Galiote.

This recommendation was issued more than a year ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 146/92. Case of Mr. Rafael Arevalo Barrientos. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chihuahua on 12 August 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part because a decision has yet to be made concerning the appeal filed by the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office challenging the ruling that denied the arrest warrants for Armando Medrano Rivero and Alejandro Santos Gomez, who allegedly committed abuse of authority against Rafael Arevalo Barrientos and Rafael Arevalo Navarrete.

This recommendation was issued more than a year ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 148/92. Case of Mr. Jose Luis Salazar Gallo. It was sent to the governor of the State

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of Mexico on 13 August 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

The First Special Report of 8 October 1993 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June of that year considered it complied with in full.

—Recommendation 149/92. Case of Mr. Gregorio Solis Servin. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guanajuato on 14 August 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

The First Special Report of 8 October 1993 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June of that year considered it complied with in full.

—Recommendation 150/92. Case of minor Carlos Gutierrez Cosme. It was sent to the governor of the State of Colima and to the chief justice of the Colima State Supreme Court on 14 August 1992. The Special Report on Total Compliance With the Recommendations, dated 27 November 1992, reported it as complied with in full by the chief justice of the State Supreme Court.

The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part by the governor of Colima. This report continues to regard it as complied with in part by the governor of Colima. The National Commission analyzed the ruling handed down by the Special Prosecutor's Office that the State Attorney General's Office created to investigate the case. This ruling, which sought to have the recommendation regarded as complied with in full, exhibited an undue tendency to justify the actions that the Attorney General's Office undertook in connection with the case. The agents of the Judicial Police who were involved in the incident were exonerated. At best, some were removed from their posts but not held criminally accountable, which was also the case with other public servants who were involved in the investigation, even though in the judgment of the National Commission they engaged in irregularities constituting conduct that is covered by criminal laws of that state. Moreover, the National Commission has not heard whether the arrest warrant issued in criminal case 132/92 by the first lower criminal-court judge in Tecoman, Colima has been served on Judicial Police agent Adan Cortes Castaneda, who is suspected of murdering Sergio Hernandez Valdovinos.

Furthermore, in light of the conclusions reached by the Special Prosecutor's Office concerning the circumstances under which Messrs. Arturo Gutierrez Suarez, Sergio Hernandez Valdovinos, and the minor Carlos Gutierrez Cosme lost their lives, the National Commission thoroughly reviewed the evidence in its possession and, pursuant to this review, reaffirms its disagreement with the special prosecutor's judgment inasmuch as it is technically and scientifically impossible for the events to have happened as he says they did.

This recommendation was issued more than a year ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 151/92. Case of the Men's Social Rehabilitation Center in Saltillo in the State of Coahuila. It was sent to the governor of the State of Coahuila on 17 August 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part because the clinical-criminological classification is still pending, and proper conditions remain to be provided for the inmates lodged in classrooms.

—Recommendation 152/92. Case of the beating and mistreatment of minors at the Orientation and Reeducation Council for Minors Displaying Antisocial Conduct in Tijuana, State of Baja California. It was sent to the governor of the State of Baja California on 17 August 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

The First Special Report of 8 October 1993 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June of that year considered it complied with in full.

—Recommendation 154/92. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in Sabinas, in the State of Coahuila. It was sent to the governor of the State of Coahuila on 17 August 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

The First Special Report of 8 October 1993 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June of that year considered it complied with in full.

—Recommendation 155/92. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in Ciudad Acuna in the State of Coahuila. It was sent to the governor of the State of Coahuila on 17 August 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

The Second Special Report of 23 March 1994 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June 1993 considered this recommendation complied with in full.

—Recommendation 156/92. Case of the beating and mistreatment of inmates at the Social Rehabilitation Center in the city of San Luis Potosi, State of San Luis Potosi. It was sent to the governor of the State of San Luis Potosi on 17 August 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

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The Second Special Report of 23 March 1994 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June 1993 considered this recommendation complied with in full.

—Recommendation 158/92. Case of Mr. Juvenal Luna Lopez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guanajuato and to the secretary of communications and transportation on 19 August 1992. The First Special Report of 8 October 1993 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June of that year considered this recommendation complied with in full by the secretary of communications and transportation.

The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part by the governor of Guanajuato.

This report regards it as complied with in full by the governor of Guanajuato inasmuch as the third lower criminal-court judge in Celaya, Guanajuato, ruling in case 37/94, declined to issue the arrest warrant that had been sought for Dr. Javier Velasco Ramos because the elements of a crime of abuse of authority were not present and the time limit had run out on applicable criminal action.

—Recommendation 159/92. Case of minor Veronica Patricia Wasniowski. It was sent to the governor of the State of Quintana Roo and to the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the State of Quintana Roo on 19 August 1992. The Special Report on Total Compliance with the Recommendations, dated 27 November 1992, reported it as complied with in full by the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice.

The First Special Report of 8 October 1993 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June of that year considered this recommendation complied with in full by the governor of Quintana Roo.

—Recommendation 162/92. Case of Mr. Miguel Angel Suarez Bolanos. It was sent to the governor of the State of Morelos on 20 August 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part because a decision on the severance of preliminary inquiry DH/01/92-08 regarding the involvement of public servants Gustavo Marquez Montero and Jesus Maqueda Mendoza in the incident has yet to be made.

This recommendation was issued more than a year ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 163/92. Case of minor Edna Xochitl Lopez Gonzalez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Coahuila on 20 August 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

The First Special Report of 8 October 1993 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June of that year considered this recommendation complied with in full.

—Recommendation 164/92. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in Caborca, State of Sonora. It was sent to the governor of the State of Sonora on 24 August 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report regards it as complied with in full because the National Commission confirmed on a follow-up visit that work activities were being promoted and that the inmates standing trial had been separated from those already convicted.

—Recommendation 167/92. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in San Pedro de las Colonias in the State of Coahuila. It was sent to the governor of the State of Coahuila on 31 August 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

The First Special Report of 8 October 1993 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June of that year considered this recommendation complied with in full.

—Recommendation 168/92. Case of the District Jail for Social Rehabilitation in Tancanhuitz de los Santos, San Luis Potosi. It was sent to the governor of the State of San Luis Potosi on 31 August 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as the prison regulations have yet to be issued and circulated; the jail has yet to be stocked with sufficient medications; the Interdisciplinary Technical Council remains to be formed, and work and educational activities have yet to be promoted in an ongoing, organized manner for all inmates.

—Recommendation 169/92. Case of the Number Two Social Rehabilitation Center in Reynosa, State of Tamaulipas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tamaulipas on 31 August 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part because the inmates standing trial have yet to be separated from those already convicted, and the participation of the inmates in workshops and educational activities still needs to be expanded.

This recommendation was issued more than a year ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the

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evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 171/92. Case of the Municipality of San Felipe Jalpa de Diaz, Tuxtepec, State of Oaxaca. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 31 August 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrant issued by the second criminal-court judge in Tuxtepec in cases 160/991 and 198/991 has yet to be served on Lazaro Carrera Morales and 20 others; and a decision remains to be made in administrative proceeding of accountability 7/ PAI-DH/93 to ascertain why the arrest warrant has not been executed so that, if appropriate, the applicable disciplinary measures can be taken.

This recommendation was issued more than a year ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 172/92. Case of the Guadalupe y Calvo Social Rehabilitation Center in the State of Chihuahua. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chihuahua on 4 September 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as the prison regulations have yet to be issued and circulated; timely medical care is still not available; the Interdisciplinary Technical Council does not yet hold regular sessions; work and educational activities have yet to be promoted, and the incident of 24 June 1992, in which a group of State Judicial Police agents, headed by an agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office and Commander Hector Leonel Diaz Rosales, beat inmates Jesus Quinones Zavala and Roberto Saenz Medina, has yet to be investigated.

This recommendation was issued more than a year ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 173/92. Case of Mr. Javier Franco Juarez. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 7 September 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part because the arrest warrants that the third district judge of Acapulco, Guerrero issued in case 20/93 for Mario Sanchez Vazquez and Paulino Ignacio Licea Alvarez, who are charged with murder and abuse of authority, have not yet been executed.

—Recommendation 174/92. Case of Mrs. Adriana Ornelas Hernandez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan on 8 September 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part because a decision has yet to be made in preliminary inquiry 0438/990-I, which was begun into the disappearance of the aggrieved party, and, if appropriate, criminal action remains to be brought against the person or persons who are guilty of crimes against her.

This recommendation was issued more than a year ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 175/92. Case of Mr. Hipolito Rodriguez Rios and sons and minor Rafael Limon Ordaz. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 8 September 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrants issued by the single district judge in Tlaxcala, Tlaxcala in criminal case 177/92 for Noe Gonzalez Yanez, Mario Aguilar Medina, and Alberto Alatriste Peredo have yet to be executed, as does the rearrest warrant for Hector Nava Arzate; all of them are suspected of crimes against the administration of justice.

—Recommendation 178/92. Case of the Cholula Social Rehabilitation Center in the State of Puebla. It was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla on 11 September 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part. This report regards it as complied with in full because on a follow-up visit the National Commission learned that guards Leonardo Lopez Cortes and Angel Mendoza Hernandez had been suspended on 15 February 1994 for the beating and mistreatment of minor Julian Gomez Coatl and that they had been terminated as public servants on the 16th of the same month.

—Recommendation 179/92. Case of the Monclova District Prevention and Social Rehabilitation Center in the State of Coahuila. It was sent to the governor of the State of Coahuila on 11 September 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as the inmates standing trial have not yet been separated from those already convicted; inmates are still being allowed to leave the prison without legal justification, and those responsible for improper payments remain to be penalized.

—Recommendation 180/92. Case of Mr. Hugo Santiago Galindo. It was sent to the governor of the State of

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Oaxaca on 11 September 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrants issued by the lower civil-criminal court judge in the Judicial District of Jamiltepec, Oaxaca have yet to be served on Victoriano Cruz or Victoriano Cruz Dominguez and Alberto Matias Merino, who are suspected of murdering Hugo Santiago Galindo.

This recommendation was issued more than a year ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 181/92. Case of Mrs. Elsa Joaquina Castillo Gomez and Guadalupe Gomez Montufar. It was sent to the governor of the State of Morelos on 11 September 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrant issued by the first criminal-court judge in the First Judicial District of Cuernavaca in case 193/993-2 has yet to be served on public servant Roberto Sanchez Alpizar, against whom the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office brought criminal action for the crime of abuse of authority. Administrative proceeding DH/02/92-02, which was begun against the public servants who wrongfully arrested and tortured the complainants, and against Dr. Gregorio Rojas Lopez, the medical examiner, also has yet to conclude.

This recommendation was issued more than a year ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 182/92. Case of the Torreon Social Rehabilitation Center in the State of Coahuila. It was sent to the governor of the State of Coahuila on 15 September 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part because the the inmates standing trial have yet to be separated from those already convicted, and the prison regulations remain to be circulated.

—Recommendation 183/92. Case of Mr. Jose Aguilar Ramos. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 15 September 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

The First Special Report of 8 October 1993 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June of that year considered it complied with in full.

—Recommendation 184/92. Case of Mr. Valente Alvarado Morales. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 15 September 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as the 83 arrest warrants issued by the first and second criminal-court judges from the Judicial District of Tuxtepec, Oaxaca in cases 21/990 and 115/91 have yet to be executed, and the individuals charged with robbery, dispossession, damage to property, cattle rustling, breaking and entering, and threats against Mr. Valente Alvarado Morales and other victims have yet to be placed in the judges' custody.

This recommendation was issued more than a year ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 185/92. Case of Mr. Rogelio Martinez Sanchez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico on 15 September 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

The Second Special Report of 23 March 1994 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June 1993 regarded this recommendation as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 186/92. Case of Mr. Jose Antonio Ildefonso de Jesus and Maria Andreu Marin. It was sent to the governor of the State of Nuevo Leon on 17 September 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

The Second Special Report of 23 March 1994 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June 1993 considered this recommendation complied with in full.

—Recommendation 188/92. Case of the Piedras Negras Social Rehabilitation Center in the State of Colima. It was sent to the governor of the State of Colima on 25 September 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part because information has yet to be provided on the measures that have been taken to prevent inmates from leaving the center without legal grounds.

—Recommendation 189/92. Case of the Colima Social Rehabilitation Center in the State of Colima. It was sent to the governor of the State of Colima on 25 September 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

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This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as the prison regulations have yet to be issued and circulated; the inmates have yet to be relocated in different isolation and reception areas; the facilities still require maintenance, and work and educational activities have yet to be expanded for the entire inmate population.

—Recommendation 190/92. Case of the Miguel Aleman Social Rehabilitation Center in the State of Tamaulipas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tamaulipas on 25 September 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as work activities have not yet been made available and promoted, and the two teachers attached to the center have yet to offer classes.

This recommendation was issued more than a year ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 191/92. Case of Messrs. Martin Ledezma Reyes, Francisco Garcia Mancera, and Alvaro Lozada Leon. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tlaxcala on 2 October 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part given that the 200 adjustable pipes that the arresting agents seized from the complainants have not yet been returned to them, and the administrative proceeding of accountability against the public servants who arrested and transferred the complainants has not yet begun.

This recommendation was issued more than a year ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 192/92. Case of the Olivera Acosta family. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas on 2 October 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrants issued by the lower civil-criminal court judge in Acapetahua, Chiapas in criminal cases 179/90 and 237/92 have not yet been served on Guillermo Perez Dominguez, a former officer of State Public Security; Armando Velasco Chandini, Miguel Angel Albores Merida, and Sagas Matus, former agents of the State Judicial Police, and rearrest warrants have not yet been served on Eli Escobar Lopez, Guadalupe Marroquin Velazquez, and Carlos Tapia Reyes, former agents of State Public Security.

This recommendation was issued more than a year ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 195/92. Case of Mr. Benigno Morales Morales. It was sent to the governor of the State of Veracruz on 8 October 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

The Second Special Report of 23 March 1994 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June 1993 regarded this recommendation as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 196/92. Case of Messrs. Ismael, Ruben, and Maura Medina Valdez, David Flores Garcia, and Carlos Mariscal Gomez. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 9 October 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

The First Special Report of 8 October 1993 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June of that year considered it complied with in full.

—Recommendation 197/92. Case of the town Paso Achiote, Municipality of Chiapa de Corzo in the State of Chiapas. It was sent to the secretary of agrarian reform on 12 October 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report regards it as complied with in full now that the Agrarian Reform Secretariat, in a letter dated 22 April 1994, confirmed that the complementary technical and informational work referred to in the resolution passed by the full Agrarian Consulting Body at its 9 May 1991 session has been completed. This work fulfilled the essential requirements for the completion of the pertinent agrarian case file, which was forwarded to the Superior Agrarian Tribunal.

The secretariat also confirmed that on 20 April 1993 the Superior Agrarian Tribunal concluded agrarian proceeding 816/92 and granted several plots of land to the group of peasants from the town of Paso Achiote, Municipality of Chiapa de Corzo, Chiapas and that the corresponding ruling was published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on Tuesday 24 August 1993.

—Recommendation 198/92. Case of the Tonala District Jail in the State of Chiapas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas on 12 October 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part because the inmates standing trial have not yet been separated from those already convicted; the authorities are not yet organizing and administering activities inside

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the jail; the Interdisciplinary Technical Council has yet to be formed, and work and educational activities are not yet being promoted among the inmates.

This recommendation was issued more than a year ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 199/92. Case of Mr. Jose Duran Lopez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Hidalgo on 13 October 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

The Second Special Report of 23 March 1994 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June 1993 considered this recommendation complied with in full.

—Recommendation 200/92. Case of Mr. Ernesto Cambron Garcia. It was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan on 13 October 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part because the arrest warrant issued by the second lower criminal-court judge in the Judicial District of Apatzingan, Michoacan in case 40/990, in which Pablo Cardenas or Cardenas Torres was prosecuted on charges of murdering Mr. Ernesto Cambron Garcia, has yet to be served.

This recommendation was issued more than a year ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 201/92. Case of Licenciado Pedro Villafuerte Gallegos. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 13 October 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part since the arrest warrants issued by the first criminal-court judge in the State of Morelos in case 149/91 have not yet been served on Reynel Cuenca Merino and Adalid Nava Arcos.

—Recommendation 203/92. Case of Messrs. Martin Tapia Herrera and Antonio Felipe Barbosa Ramirez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico on 14 October 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

The Second Special Report of 23 March 1994 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June 1993 described this recommendation as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 204/92. Case of Mr. Ernesto Molina Alarcon. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero on 15 October 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

The First Special Report of 8 October 1993 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June of that year considered it complied with in full.

—Recommendation 206/92. Case of Mr. Angel Mendoza Juarez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan on 19 October 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrant issued by the lower civil-criminal court judge in Tanhuato, Michoacan in criminal case 15/91 for Jesus Gonzalez Mosqueda, who is suspected of murdering Angel Mendoza Juarez, has not yet been executed.

This recommendation was issued more than a year ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 207/92. Case of Mr. Timoteo Mardonio Estudillo Pina. It was sent to the governor of the State of Morelos on 30 October 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

The First Special Report of 8 October 1993 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June of that year considered it complied with in full.

—Recommendation 208/92. Case of Mr. Adrian Soria Lara. It was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan on 30 October 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrants issued by the lower civil-criminal court judge in the Judicial District of Tanhuato, Michoacan in criminal case 58/991 have not yet been served on Antonio Navarro Segura (aggravated robbery and murder) and Salvador Barragan Jimenez (concealment).

This recommendation was issued more than a year ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 209/92. Case of Mr. Amador Morfin Morfin. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 30 October 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

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The Second Special Report of 23 March 1994 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June 1993 described this recommendation as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 210/92. Case of Mr. Florentino Salmeron Garcia. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero on 30 October 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

The First Special Report of 8 October 1993 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June of that year considered it complied with in full.

—Recommendation 211/92. Case of Messrs. Gilberto Galaviz Corrales, Elias Ruiz Briseno, et alii. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 30 October 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

The First Special Report of 8 October 1993 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June of that year considered it complied with in full.

—Recommendation 212/92. Case of Mr. Eduardo Macedo Candanedo. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 30 October 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

The First Special Report of 8 October 1993 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June of that year considered it complied with in full.

—Recommendation 213/92. Case of Messrs. Heriberto Gonzalez Garcia and Celio Garcia Garcia. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero on 4 November 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as a new ruling is still pending in indirect preliminary inquiry DGAP/014/92 and the one consolidated with it, BRA/SC/652/90, because the Consulting Legal Directorate of the State Attorney General's Office decided to return it to the Directorate of Preliminary Inquiries and order various procedural steps conducted, not all of which have been to date.

This recommendation was issued more than a year ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 214/92. Case of Mrs. Vicencia Munoz et alii. It was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico on 4 November 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrant issued by the second lower criminal-court judge in the Cuautitlan, Mexico Judicial District in case 293/93-1 for municipal public servant Javier Sandoval, who is suspected of abusing his authority, has not yet been served.

This recommendation was issued more than a year ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 215/92. Case of Mr. Cruz Flores Garcia. It was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico on 5 November 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part because a decision has yet to be made in preliminary inquiry TOL/DR/H/628/92, which was opened on 25 November 1992 to ascertain the accountability of the public servants who were involved in arresting the complainant.

This recommendation was issued more than a year ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 216/92. Case of the Valle de Santiago Municipal Jail in the State of Guanajuato. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guanajuato on 5 November 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

The Second Special Report of 23 March 1994 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June 1993 described this recommendation as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 217/92. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in Tlatlauquitepec in the State of Puebla. It was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla on 5 November 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

The First Special Report of 8 October 1993 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June of that year considered it complied with in full.

—Recommendation 218/92. Case of the Educational Cultural Promotion Group, A.C. It was sent to the governor of the State of Veracruz on 9 November 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

The First Special Report of 8 October 1993 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June of that year considered it complied with in full.

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—Recommendation 220/92. Case of Mr. Reynaldo Soria Juarez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero on 9 November 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part because the arrest warrant issued by the first lower criminal-court judge in the Judicial District of Tecpan de Galeana in case 3/992 has not yet been served on Zaragoza Flores Bello, who is suspected of attempted murder, breaking and entering, and damage to property, the victim being Reynaldo Soria Juarez.

This recommendation was issued more than a year ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 221/92. Case of Mr. Jose Martinez Ruiz. It was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla on 9 November 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

The First Special Report of 8 October 1993 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June of that year considered it complied with in full.

—Recommendation 222/92. Case of Mr. Felix Octavio Ventura Ramos. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero on 9 November 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part because the arrest warrants issued by the the lower-court judge in the Abasolo Judicial District in criminal case 239-II/992 have not yet been served on Juan Luna and Hernando Martinez, who are suspected of murdering Mr. Felix Octavio Ventura Ramos.

This recommendation was issued more than a year ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 223/92. Case of Messrs. Jesus Elias and Raul Martinez Alvarado. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 9 November 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

The First Special Report of 8 October 1993 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June of that year considered it complied with in full.

—Recommendation 224/92. Case of Mr. Francisco Ortiz Banos. It was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla on 11 November 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as a decision has yet to be made in preliminary inquiry 134/92/XICOTEPEC DE JUAREZ, which was begun into the disappearance of Mr. Francisco Ortiz Banos, and in the administrative proceeding of accountability that was begun against the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office who handled this inquiry, inasmuch as he inexplicably failed to conduct various procedural steps.

This recommendation was issued more than a year ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

This recommendation was issued more than a year ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 225/92. Case of Mr. Leopoldo Perez Badallo. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 11 November 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrants issued by the 12th district judge in the Federal District in auxiliary case 80/93 have not yet been served on Rene Jaramillo Pantoja and Adolfo Carbajal Martinez, who are suspected of abusing their authority.

—Recommendation 226/92. Case of Mr. Saul Rascon Macias. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 11 November 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrants issued by the first district judge in Chihuahua, Chihuahua in auxiliary case 20/93 have not yet been served on Elias Ramirez Ruiz and Vicente Gonzalez Garcia, who are suspected of abusing their authority; also, a decision has yet to be made in administrative proceeding DH-99/92 as regards the severance that was made to investigate Mauricio Mendez Lopez.

—Recommendation 227/92. Case of Mr. Inocencio Romero Juarez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Veracruz on 11 November 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrant issued by the first lower-court judge in Cordoba, Veracruz in criminal case 633/988 has not yet been served on Virgilio Avila Lopez, who is suspected of murdering Inocencio Romero Juarez.

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This recommendation was issued more than a year ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 228/92. Case of Mr. Justiniano Santiago Almaraz. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 12 November 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

The First Special Report of 8 October 1993 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June of that year considered it complied with in full.

—Recommendation 229/92. Case of Mr. Santos Caberra Rosas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero on 12 November 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrant issued by the lower-court judge in the Judicial District of Azueta in criminal case 17/989 has not yet been served on Mr. Gorgonio Solis Escalante, who is suspected of murdering Mr. Santos Cabrera Rosas.

This recommendation was issued more than a year ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 231/92. Case of the Coatepec Social Rehabilitation Center in the State of Veracruz. It was sent to the governor of the State of Veracruz on 13 November 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

The Second Special Report of 23 March 1994 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June 1993 considered this recommendation complied with in full.

—Recommendation 232/92. Case of the Cananea Social Rehabilitation Center in the State of Sonora. It was sent to the governor of the State of Sonora on 16 November 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

The Second Special Report of 23 March 1994 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June 1993 considered this recommendation complied with in full.

—Recommendation 233/92. Case of the Agua Prieta Municipal Jail. It was sent to the governor of the State of Sonora on 16 November 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as the clinical-criminological classification has yet to be performed; construction of the new building remains to be expedited; a minimum of artificial and natural lighting still needs to be provided; the jail regulations have yet to be circulated; the facilities still require maintenance; areas of privilege still exist; work and educational activities have yet to be promoted; training courses are not yet being offered, and staffing remains to be expanded.

This recommendation was issued more than a year ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 234/92. Case of the Magdalena Municipal Jail in the State of Sonora. It was sent to the governor of the State of Sonora on 16 November 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report regards it as complied with in full inasmuch as this National Commission verified on a follow-up visit that overcrowding has been relieved; the facilities, especially the plumbing, have been repaired; beds and mattresses have been made available to all inmates; suitable personnel have been hired for the Interdisciplinary Technical Council; drug use has been prevented, and work and educational are being promoted.

—Recommendation 235/92. Case of Mrs. Maria Luisa Vazquez Ramirez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 16 November 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrant issued by the lower civil-criminal court judge in the Judicial District of Ejutla de Crespo, Oaxaca in case 9/92 has yet to be served on Mr. Francisco Hernandez Vazquez, who is suspected of murdering Mrs. Maria Luisa Vazquez Ramirez, and a decision has not yet been made in administrative proceeding of accountability No. 6/PAI-DH/93, which is investigating the reasons why the arrest warrant in question has not been executed.

This recommendation was issued more than a year ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 236/92. Case of the Tarahumara Indians on the Ocoviachi Ejido in the Municipality of Guazapares in the State of Chihuahua. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chihuahua on 19 November 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

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This report continues to regard it as complied with in part because the social-assistance projects that the governor offered to build on the Ocoviachi Ejido to compensate for the fraud-induced losses that the ejido members suffered are still pending.

This recommendation was issued more than a year ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 237/92. Case of Mr. Felipe Gonzalez Hernandez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico on 19 November 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part because preliminary inquiry NEZA/II/6523/87, which was begun into the murder of Mr. Felipe Gonzalez Hernandez, has yet to be completed.

This recommendation was issued more than a year ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 239/92. Case of Mr. Baltazar Alonso Ambrosio. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 25 November 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrant issued by the first criminal-court judge in Juchitan, Oaxaca in case 70/990 has yet to be served on Victor de los Santos, who is suspected of murdering Baltazar Alonso Ambrosio. In addition, a decision has yet to be made in administrative proceeding of accountability No. 12/PAI-DH/93, whose purpose is to ascertain why the arrest warrant has not been executed and, if appropriate, to call in the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office to perform his appropriate role.

This recommendation was issued more than a year ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 240/92. Case of Mr. Herminio Navarro Briseno. It was sent to the governor of the State of San Luis Potosi. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrants issued by the sixth criminal-division judge in San Luis Potosi have not yet been served on Herminio Navarro Briseno, who is suspected of assaulting and battering Raul Puebla Avila, and on Raul and Gabriel Puebla Avila, who are suspected of breaking and entering the home of Herminio Navarro Briseno.

In addition, a ruling is pending on the appeal filed by the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office over the refusal to issue the arrest warrants sought for Raul Puebla Avila for the crimes of assault and battery, actionable words, and threats; for Gabriel Puebla Avila for the crimes of abuse of authority, assault and battery, actionable words, and threats; for Rafael Puebla Avila for the crimes of breaking and entering, assault and battery, and actionable words; for Herminio Navarro Briseno for the crimes of actionable words and threats; for Alfonso Flores Lopez for the crimes of assault and battery, actionable words, and conspiracy to threaten; and for Andres Hernandez Hernandez, Pablo Estrada Rios, Humberto Huerta Padilla, Jovito Estrada Mena, Nacho Estrada Mena, and Guadalupe Mandujano for the crimes of assault and battery, actionable words, and conspiracy to threaten.

Also pending is a decision pursuant to the investigatory proceeding against Licenciado Filiberto Garcia Rosales, which the San Luis Potosi State Attorney General's Office requested of the State Supreme Court.

This recommendation was issued more than a year ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 241/92. Case of Mr. Eleazar Valentin Comino. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero on 25 November 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrants issued by the 10th lower criminal-court judge in the Tabares Judicial District in Acapulco, Guerrero in case 14-I/993 have not yet been served on Jorge Vergel Arenas and Rafael Arenas Ramirez, who are suspected of murdering Mr. Eleazar Valentin Comino.

This recommendation was issued more than a year ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 242/92. Case of Mr. Manuel Villegas Cordoba. It was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan on 25 November 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part because the arrest warrant that the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office sought from the second lower civil-criminal court judge in Tacambaro, Michoacan for Alfredo Hurtado, who is suspected of murdering Manuel Villegas Cordoba, has not yet been served.

This recommendation was issued more than a year ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the

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evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 243/92. Case of Mr. Silvino Rodriguez Reyes. It was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico on 25 November 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrant issued by the lower criminal-court judge in Valle de Bravo, Mexico in case 46/90 has yet to be served on Simon Garcia Munguia, who is suspected of murdering Silvino Rodriguez Reyes.

This recommendation was issued more than a year ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 245/92. Case of Mr. Abraham Ruiz Sanchez. It was sent to the governor of the State of San Luis Potosi on 27 November 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report regards the recommendation as complied with in full since it was reported that a decision was made in preliminary inquiry 737/VIII/90 not to bring criminal action, for lack of evidence, against Licenciado Jesus Eduardo Gama Sandoval. The complainant, Abraham Ruiz Sanchez, was notified of this decision on 8 May 1993, and he has not challenged it.

In addition, on 16 November 1993 the State Attorney General's Office forwarded its decision in administrative proceeding 1/93, whereby it resolved to reprimand Licenciados Enrique Montenegro Gonzalez and Raul Jimenez Lopez and to reprimand and admonish Licenciado Jose de Jesus Alvarado Orozco.

Furthermore, this National Commission understands that the complainant, Mr. Abraham Ruiz Sanchez, and the defendant, Licenciado Eduardo Gama Sandoval, have come to an agreement that settles their dispute.

—Recommendation 246/92. Case of Mr. Juan Carlos Quintana Linares. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas and to the attorney general of the republic on 27 November 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part by both authorities.

The First Special Report of 8 October 1993 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June of that year considered it complied with in full by the governor of Chiapas.

The Second Special Report of 23 March 1994 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June 1993 considered this recommendation complied with in full by the attorney general of the republic.

—Recommendation 247/92. Case of Messrs. Israel Mazariegos Roblero, Lisandro Ramirez Roblero, and Jacobo Perez Monzon. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 27 November 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

The First Special Report of 8 October 1993 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June of that year considered it complied with in full.

—Recommendation 250/92. Case of the inmates of diminished criminal capacity and the mentally ill inmates at penitentiaries in the State of Campeche. It was sent to the governor of the State of Campeche on 8 December 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

The Second Special Report of 23 March 1994 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June 1993 considered this recommendation complied with in full.

—Recommendation 251/92. Case of Messrs. Arturo Penaloza Rodriguez, Armando Vera Garcia, Fabian and Eusebio Ruiz Acosta, Alma Aurora Luque Basurto, and Lilia Aurora Vera Garcia. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 9 December 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part because the arrest warrant issued by the eighth district judge in Tampico, Tamaulipas in case 117/93 has not yet been served on Jaime Bosch Vazquez, who is suspected of criminal abuse of authority, making false statements to the courts, and misrepresentation in reports submitted to an authority.

—Recommendation 252/92. Case of Mr. Juan Carlos Rodriguez Flores. It was sent to the governor of the State of San Luis Potosi on 9 December 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as a decision has yet to be reached in preliminary inquiry 21/IV/93, which was begun into public servants Martin Serrano Gomez, Juan Ramon Hernandez Rivera, Salvador Gutierrez Barragan, and Mauro Enrique Bazaure Alvarado. If sufficient evidence is developed, criminal action should be brought against them, and whatever arrest warrants may be issued should be executed.

This recommendation was issued more than a year ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

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—Recommendation 253/92. Case of the Preventive and Social Rehabilitation Center in Pichucalco in the State of Chiapas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas on 9 December 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part because work and educational activities have yet to be expanded.

—Recommendation 254/92. Case of the Observation and Orientation Center for Minors in the State of Chiapas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas on 9 December 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

The First Special Report of 8 October 1993 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June of that year considered this recommendation complied with in full.

—Recommendation 255/92. Case of the Guardianship Council for Juvenile Delinquents in the State of Quintana Roo. It was sent to the governor of the State of Quintana Roo on 9 December 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report regards it as complied with in full inasmuch as this National Commission, on a follow-up visit, verified that the Observation Center for Juvenile Delinquents that the applicable law provides for has been created and that the necessary technical and administrative staff has been hired.

—Recommendation 257/92. Case of the beating and mistreatment at the Men's Social Rehabilitation Center in Aguascalientes in the State of Aguascalientes. It was sent to the governor of the State of Aguascalientes on 10 December 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part because the investigations to determine the accountability of the individuals who have beaten and mistreated the inmates have yet to begin.

This recommendation was issued more than a year ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 258/92. Case of "El Porvenir" Agricultural and Livestock Community in the Lower Mixe. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 10 December 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrants issued by the second lower civil-criminal court judge in Zacatepec, with offices in Mario Lombardo de Caso, Mixe, Oaxaca, in case 4/991 have not yet been served on Alfonso Rodriguez Chavez, Francisco Hernandez Espindola, and Pascual Viveros Tamayo, who are suspects in a variety of crimes. Also, the new arrest warrant issued by the aforementioned judge for Gregorio Paredes Barrientos and Francisco Jimenez Ramirez has not been executed either.

This recommendation was issued more than a year ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 259/92. Case of the beating and mistreatment of inmates and the isolation area at the Social Rehabilitation Center in Morelia in the State of Michoacan. It was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan on 10 December 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as a decision has yet to be made in the preliminary inquiry that was opened to identify the individual or individuals responsible for beating and mistreating the inmates; also, there are still not enough beds in the isolation area, and the ventilation has yet to be improved.

This recommendation was issued more than a year ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 260/92. Case of Mr. Cutberto Corrales Lizarraga et alii. It was sent to the governor of the State of Sinaloa on 11 December 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part because a new decision has yet to be made in preliminary inquiry 454/990, currently numbered 037/92, which was begun into the incident reported by the complainant, inasmuch as the State Attorney General's Office was reconsidering its decision not to bring criminal action.

—Recommendation 262/92. Case of the Indian Community of Santa Cruz de las Flores, Municipality of Tlajomulco de Zuniga in the State of Jalisco. It was sent to the governor of the State of Jalisco on 17 December 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report regards it as complied with in full inasmuch as this National Commission was informed of the refusal by the lower criminal-court judge in Chapala, Jalisco to issue the arrest warrants sought by the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office in bringing criminal action in preliminary inquiry 25/88 and the ones combined with it.

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The Public Prosecutor's Office appealed the decision. On 13 August 1993 the Appeals Court upheld the judge.

Separately, it was reported that agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office Licenciado Manuel Cuevas Valencia, who was in charge of the aforementioned inquiry, had been dismissed.

—Recommendation 263/92. Case of Mr. Andres Martinez Diaz. It was sent to the judge advocate general on 17 December 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

The First Special Report of 8 October 1993 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June of that year considered it complied with in full.

—Recommendation 266/92. Case of the Regional Social Rehabilitation Center in Zongolica in the State of Veracruz. It was sent to the governor of the State of Veracruz on 17 December 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as the clinical-criminological classification of the inmates has not yet been done; examinations upon arrival are still not being performed; medications are not being made available to the inmates; productive activities coordinated by the center and schooling are still not being promoted, and the center does not yet have a library.

—Recommendation 267/92. Case of the Regional Social Rehabilitation Center in Cordoba in the State of Veracruz. It was sent to the governor of the State of Veracruz on 17 December 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

The First Special Report of 8 October 1993 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June of that year considered it complied with in full.

—Recommendation 268/92. Case of Ignacio Allende Social Rehabilitation Center in the State of Veracruz. It was sent to the governor of the State of Veracruz on 17 December 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as the inmates standing trial have not yet all been separated from those already convicted, and the clinical-criminological classification has not been completed; the rooms are still overcrowded, and work and educational activities have yet to be made available to all inmates.

This recommendation was issued more than a year ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 269/92. Case of the "Benito Juarez" Union of Rural Independent Community Residents in the town of San Juan de Ocotlan, Municipality of Zapopan, Jalisco. It was sent to the agrarian reform secretary on 17 December 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part because the complaint that the peasant community filed against public servants of the Agrarian Reform Secretariat has yet to be resolved.

This recommendation was issued more than a year ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 270/92. Case of the murder of Mr. Luis Lopez Palomeque. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tabasco and to the attorney general of the republic on 17 December 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in full by the governor of Tabasco and as complied with in part by the attorney general of the republic.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part by the attorney general of the republic inasmuch as the arrest warrants issued by the second district judge in Villahermosa, Tabasco in auxiliary case 59/91 have yet to be served on Jaime Morales Caro, Eduardo Salvador Rios Noriega, and Jesus Calderon Sandoval, who are suspected of murder, aggravated assault [ataque peligroso], and abuse of authority.

—Recommendation 271/92. Case of the New Ejido Population Center "Vicente Guerrero and Its Annexes" in the Municipality of Tomatlan, State of Jalisco. It was sent to the interim governor of the State of Jalisco on 17 December 1992. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in full.

The First Special Report of 8 October 1993 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June of that year considered it complied with in full.

—Recommendation 1/93. Case of the Tepehuan Indians from Baborigame, Municipality of Guadalupe y Calvo in the State of Chihuahua. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chihuahua, to the secretary of agriculture and water resources, to the judge advocate general, and to the director of the National Indian Institute on 8 January 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in full by the judge advocate general and the

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director of the National Indian Institute and as complied with in part by the governor of Chihuahua and the secretary of agriculture and water resources.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part by the governor of Chihuahua inasmuch as the arrest warrant issued by the lower-court judge in Guadalupe y Calvo in criminal case 43/94 has yet to be served on Juan Chaparro Carrillo, alias "EL Guacho," who is suspected of murdering 2d Infantry Lieutenant Miguel Penales Angel Garcia Bautista; and proof is still pending that the steps agreed upon with the National Defense Secretariat to improve the living conditions of the Indians have been taken.

It is also regarded as complied with in part by the secretary of agriculture and water resources because although the "Comprehensive Rural Development Project for the Productive Conversion of the Baborigame Ejido" has been formulated, it has not yet given rise to specific actions to help the Indians.

—Recommendation 3/93. Case of the Paraiso Municipal Public Jail in the State of Tabasco. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tabasco on 22 January 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

The First Special Report of 8 October 1993 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June of that year considered it complied with in full.

—Recommendation 4/93. Case of the Cunduacan Municipal Jail in the State of Tabasco. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tabasco on 22 January 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part because overcrowding still exists; the actions taken on 3 November 1992 by Public Security agents remain to be investigated and, as the case may be, the effects that the inmates can lawfully own have yet to be returned to them, the pertinent administrative penalties imposed, and, if appropriate, the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office called in.

—Recommendation 6/93. Case of Mr. Vicente Dabdoub Batarse. It was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla on 27 January 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as it remains to be known whether the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office has filed an appeal against the refusal by the eighth social-defense judge in the State of Puebla to subpoena Jose Leon Guzman Baez and Pedro Sandoval Cruz.

Administrative proceeding of accountability 13BIS/93, which was begun to ascertain the irregularities committed by the public servants who handled inquiry 5004/989/3d, has not been completed either.

—Recommendation 7/93. Case of the Colima State Center for Juvenile Delinquents. It was sent to the governor of the State of Colima on 27January 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as the center's organization and procedures manuals have yet to be issued and circulated; the necessary steps have yet to be taken so that the perimeter wall is secure; nurses, dentists, and psychiatrists remain to be hired; the workshops have yet to be adequately outfitted, and work activities have yet to be promoted.

—Recommendation 9/93. Case of Social Rehabilitation Center in Delicias in the State of Chihuahua. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chihuahua on 27 January 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as the inmates standing trial have not yet been separated from those already convicted; the clinical-criminological classification remains to be performed; the prison regulations have yet to be issued and circulated; the Interdisciplinary Technical Council has yet to be formed; a prison library has not yet been created, and work and educational activities remain to be promoted.

—Recommendation 10/93. Case of the Tepatitlan Municipal Jail in the State of Jalisco. It was sent to the governor of the State of Jalisco on 27 January 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as the physical and technical conditions for treating the inmates have yet to be improved; the prison regulations have yet to be issued and circulated; the Interdisciplinary Technical Council has yet to be formed so that it can impose penalties; the jail still requires maintenance and regular fumigations; work, educational, athletic, and cultural activities are not yet being promoted among all inmates; an area for intimate visits has yet to be set aside, and security personnel and guards have yet to receive training.

—Recommendation 11/93. Case of Mr. Manuel Joaquin Arcos Delgado. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 1 February 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrants issued by the third district judge in Villahermosa, Tabasco in criminal case 41/93 have yet to be served on Jaime Prieto Arroyo and Eduardo Salvador Rios Noriega, who are suspected of abusing their authority.

—Recommendation 13/93. Case of the inmates of diminished criminal capacity and the mentally ill

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inmates at penitentiaries in the State of Yucatan. It was sent to the governor of the State of Yucatan on 9 February 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part because the mentally ill inmates' needs for occupational therapy and educational support have yet to be met.

—Recommendation 14/93. Case of Messrs. Guillermo Morales Sandoval, Jose Luis Morales Sandoval, and Miguel Santiago Carrillo. It was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico on 9 February 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part because the arrest warrant issued by the third lower criminal-court judge in Nezahualcoyotl, State of Mexico in case 13/91-I has yet to be served on Joel Rodriguez Hernandez, the suspected murderer.

—Recommendation 15/93. Case of Mr. Luis Alfonso Gallegos Reza. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chihuahua on 12 February 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

The First Special Report of 8 October 1993 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June of that year considered it complied with in full.

—Recommendation 16/93. Case of Messrs. Zacarias Pueblas Medina, Carlos Isaias Perez Arizmendi, Jesus Tovar Malagon, and Mrs. Maria Guadalupe Perez Arizmendi. It was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico on 15 February 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report regards it as complied with in full inasmuch as in an official communication dated 29 April 1994 the state attorney general's office sent a copy of the rulings handed down by the seventh district criminal-court judge in the Federal District in amparo proceedings 847/93 and 848/93, whereby he granted federal-court protection to Jacinto Garduno Garduno, Lina Delfina Garduno Yttesen, Lilia Angela Garduno Yttesen, and Armando Herrera Grass, respectively, against the arrest warrant issued by the fifth lower criminal-court judge in Texcoco de Mora, State of Mexico, and a copy of the 4 March 1994 ruling in amparo appeal proceeding 164/93 whereby the Second Criminal Division of State Superior Court declared null and void the appeal filed by the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office against the dismissal ruling handed down by the judge in case 127/93, in which he released Jacinto, Rosalba, Mauricio, Maria Isabel, and Santa Cecilia Garduno Yttesen for lack of evidence because he deemed that the offenses cited by the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office did not meet the requirements set forth in Article 313 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

In an official communication dated 28 April 1994 the head of the Public Prosecutor's Office in the aforementioned state sent a copy of the ruling dismissing amparo proceeding 457/93-II, which Maria Elena Martinez Paz had instituted. The administrative penalty imposed on her in proceeding 22/93 for the offenses she committed in preliminary inquiry TEX/1452/91 was thus upheld.

—Recommendation 17/93. Case of Mr. Lucio Sanchez Arregoitia. It was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico on 15 February 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part because a decision has yet to be made pursuant to preliminary inquiry TLA/I/2220/91, which was begun to identify the person or persons responsible for the crime of confinement and any others that might eventuate.

—Recommendation 19/93. Case of the Fresnillo Social Rehabilitation Center in the State of Zacatecas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Zacatecas on 19 February 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as the prison regulations have yet to be issued; training programs for security personnel and guards have not yet been introduced; work activities for the inmates remain to be expanded; the inmates standing trial have not yet been separated from those already convicted; the clinical-criminological classification remains to be done; the entire center, especially the drainage system, still requires maintenance; showers, wash basins, and running water have yet to be installed in the facilities in the reception and isolation areas, and the areas exclusively for intimate visits have yet to be outfitted.

—Recommendation 21/93. Case of the appeal filed by Mr. Mario Rodriguez Olvera et alii. It was sent to the mayor of Chilapa de Alvarez in the State of Guerrero on 19 February 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

The First Special Report of 8 October 1993 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June of that year considered this recommendation complied with in full.

—Recommendation 22/93. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center for Juvenile Delinquents of Southern Sonora. It was sent to the governor of the State of Sonora on 19 February 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

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The Second Special Report of 23 March 1994 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June 1993 described this recommendation as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 23/93. Case of Mr. Manuel Huerta Lopez. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 2 March 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrant issued by the third district judge in the State of Chihuahua in criminal case 48/93 has yet to be served on Ernesto Aguilera Armendariz, Marco Antonio de la Rosa Figueroa, and Efren Maldonado Mendoza, who are suspected of the crime of abuse of authority.

—Recommendation 24/93. Case of the Agricultural Cooperative of the Isthmus, S.C.L. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 2 March 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as a decision has yet to be made in preliminary inquiry 1270/CE/93, which is being conducted into the public servants who improperly handled preliminary inquiry 53/986. This latter inquiry, which was begun into Eduardo Maitret Guichard for the crime of generic fraud, also remains to be reopened and concluded.

—Recommendation 25/93. Case of Mr. Manuel Vazquez Saavedra. It was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan on 3 March 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrants issued by the first lower-court judge in Ciudad Lazaro Cardenas, Michoacan in criminal trial 43/989 have yet to be served on Messrs. Jose Luis Servin Ruiz and Juan Rosales Roque, who are suspected of murdering Manuel Vazquez Saavedra.

—Recommendation 26/93. Case of the Cardenas Social Rehabilitation Center in the State of Tabasco. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tabasco on 3 March 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as work activities for all inmates have yet to be expanded; educational, cultural, and recreational activities are not yet being adequately promoted, and a public telephone remains to be installed.

-Recommendation 28/93. Case of the residents of the Buenavista Ejido in the Municipality of Tlaxco, Tlaxcala. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tlaxcala on 4 March 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report regards it as complied with in full inasmuch as the National Commission was informed that on 12 May of this year the arrest warrant issued by the first criminal-court judge in the Guridi y Alcocer Judicial District in case 165/993 was served on Alberto Milan Ramirez, who is suspected of abuse of authority to the detriment of Messrs. Marco Antonio Ortiz Salas and Melesio Guzman Mogoyan.

—Recommendation 29/93. Case of "La Soledad and Annexes" Ejido in the Municipality of Guachochi in the State of Chihuahua. It was sent to the secretary of agrarian reform on 8 March 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as work has yet to be completed on the definitive map for awarding land on "La Soledad and Annexes" Ejido.

—Recommendation 30/93. Case of the Moreleon Social Rehabilitation Center in the State of Guanajuato. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guanajuato on 8 March 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as accepted without evidence of compliance.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the inmates standing trial have not yet been separated from those already convicted; the clinical-criminological classification has yet to be performed; the dormitories have yet to be refurbished so that the inmates have toilets in their rooms; existing toilets are not being maintained; the isolation area still does not offer minimum living conditions; trained personnel have not yet been assigned to conduct technical studies on the inmates; the Interdisciplinary Technical Council has yet to be formed; medical and dental care has yet to be made available on a regular and cost-free basis to all inmates; educational and recreational activities are not being promoted, and proper steps are not being taken to have all inmates engage in them so that social rehabilitation efforts can be pursued, and resources have not yet been provided so that suitable conditions are available for intimate visits.

—Recommendation 31/93. Case of Mr. Celestino Diaz Chavez, an inmate at the Choapam, Oaxaca Public Jail. It was sent to the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the State of Oaxaca on 10 March 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

The First Special Report of 8 October 1993 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June of that year considered it complied with in full.

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—Recommendation 32/93. Case of Mr. Juan Sombrerero or Sombrero Nolasco. It was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla on 12 March 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrant issued by the third social-defense judge in the State of Puebla in criminal case 41/94 has not yet been served on Mr. Jose Alonso Camacho, who is suspected of the crimes of murder, assault and battery, and damage to property.

—Recommendation 33/93. Case of Mr. Camilo Garcia Cruz. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 12 March 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as a decision has not yet been made in preliminary inquiry 282/989, which was opened to investigate the murder of Camilo Garcia Cruz, after which, if appropriate, criminal action should be brought. Also pending is the start of and a decision pursuant to the appropriate administrative proceeding to determine why the preliminary inquiry in question was not conducted with all due speed.

—Recommendation 34/93. Case of Messrs. Felipe Hernandez Perez, Antonio Perez Gutierrez, Manuel Perez Gutierrez, Mariano Perez Vazquez, and Sebastian Perez Vazquez, who are Tzotzil Indians from the Community of Tzajalchen, Chiapas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas on 12 March 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as a decision has yet to be made concerning the administrative and criminal accountability of the public servants of the Municipal Government of Chenalho and San Cristobal de las Casas for the unlawful arrest of the complainants and pursuant to the investigation into whether the lack of timely medical care was one of the reasons for the death of Mr. Vicente Gutierrez Hernandez.

—Recommendation 35/93. Case of Mr. Felipe Santiago Matias. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero on 12 March 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrant issued by the lower criminal-court judge in the Judicial District of Abasolo in case 104-I/993 has not yet been served on Epigmenio Gorgua Nicolas, who is suspected of murdering Mr. Felipe Santiago Matias.

Also still pending is the completion of the investigation that was recommended into the agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office, Licenciados Salvador Alberto Garcia and Luis Escobar Mosso, who handled preliminary inquiry ABAS/505/91 BIS inadequately.

—Recommendation 36/93. Case of Mr. Leopoldo Mercado Bravo. It was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan on 15 March 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrant issued by the second lower criminal-court judge in Zamora, Michoacan in case 135/990 has yet to be served on Mr. Adrian Lazaro Mercado, who must then be placed in his custody. The attorney general for the State of Michoacan reported that he has asked the assistant attorney for judicial affairs of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic for his cooperation so that extradition proceedings can begin against Adrian Lazaro Mercado, who, according to information he says is in his possession, is in the United States.

—Recommendation 37/93. Case of the murder of the Indians Nicolas Bustillos and Pena Bustillos. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chihuahua on 16 March 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as preliminary inquiry 122/93 into the murder of Mr. Nicolas Bustillos has yet to be conducted and a decision made pursuant to it. Once the suspect or suspects have been identified, criminal action should be brought against them; whatever arrest warrants the trial judge may issue should be executed, and an internal investigation should begin to ascertain the accountability of Francisco Tarin Castillo, the assistant agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office.

—Recommendation 38/93. Case of Mr. Enzo di Sandro Marcoleoni. It was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla on 16 March 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report regards it as complied with in full inasmuch as the governor reported that the third social-defense judge revoked the arrest warrant issued for Mrs. Maria Liliana Amezcua Alvarez in case 51/92 because the information that constituted the grounds for it had disappeared.

Also reported were details on the ruling handed down in administrative proceeding 62/93, which had been opened into the public servants from the State Attorney General's Office because of their failure to execute the aforementioned arrest warrant during the time that it was in effect. The finding was that there was no evidence to hold them accountable and that, therefore, there were no grounds for imposing administrative penalties on them. The same finding applied to the failure to serve the

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arrest warrant issued by the second family-court judge in the State of Puebla in civil case 167/90.

—Recommendation 39/93. Case of Mr. Reveriano Cruz Rojas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 25 March 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as a decision has yet to be made in preliminary inquiry 222/990 and, if appropriate, criminal action brought. In addition, a decision remains to be made in internal investigative proceeding 9/PAI-DH/93, whose purpose is to ascertain why the preliminary inquiry has not been conducted with all due speed; in this connection, the agents who participated in and consented to the wrongful arrest of Blanca Estela Lopez Avila are under investigation.

—Recommendation 40/93. Case of Mrs. Rosa Vazquez Montero. It was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla on 25 March 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

The First Special Report of 8 October 1993 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June of that year considered it complied with in full.

—Recommendation 41/93. Case of Mr. German Gonzalez Villanueva. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tlaxcala on 25 March 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

The First Special Report of 8 October 1993 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June of that year considered it complied with in full.

—Recommendation 43/93. Case of the Ciudad Lerdo Municipal Jail in the State of Durango. It was sent to the governor of the State of Durango. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as the inmates standing trial have not yet been separated from those already convicted; the clinical-criminological classification has not yet been performed; the jail regulations have not yet been issued and circulated; the Interdisciplinary Technical Council has not yet been formed; the dormitory facilities have yet to be refurbished, and beds and mattresses made available to all inmates; sufficient washbasins and showers have yet to be installed; the building, the wiring, and the plumbing still require maintenance; the conditions in the reception and isolation areas still do not meet minimum lodging standards; work, educational, cultural, and recreational activities have yet to be promoted; specialized technical staff have not yet been hired; medical and dental care is still not being provided; the jail still does not have a first-aid kit; a Mexican Postal Service mailbox still needs to be installed, and comprehensive training courses must still be organized for security personnel and guards.

—Recommendation 44/93. Case of the Salvatierra Municipal Public Jail in the State of Guanajuato. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guanajuato on 26 March 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as the inmates standing trial have yet to be separated from those already convicted; the clinical-criminological classification has yet to be done; the dormitory facilities have yet to be refurbished so that the inmates have room to sleep and toilets; trained personnel have yet to be assigned to conduct technical studies; the Interdisciplinary Technical Council remains to be formed; medical and dental care has yet to be made available to the inmates; work, educational, cultural, and recreational activities have yet to be promoted; an area for intimate visits has not yet been set aside; a Mexican Postal Service mailbox and a public telephone have still not been installed, and training courses are not yet being offered to security personnel and guards.

—Recommendation 45/93. Case of the Medical Service at the Social Rehabilitation Center in Uruapan, Michoacan. It was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan on 26 March 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as medications are not yet being supplied; the inmates who require surgery have not yet been referred to public-sector institutions; a decision has yet to be made in preliminary inquiry 517/993-III, which the third agent of the Investigative Public Prosecutor's Office in the Judicial District of Uruapan, Michoacan opened on 10 June 1993 to ascertain the accountability of the public servants who failed to transfer inmate Abel Rodriguez Reynoso, thus causing him to lose his left arm; and inmate Rosario Urbina Sepulveda has yet to be provided the appropriate medications for her ailment.

—Recommendation 46/93. Case of the Zitacuaro Preventive Center in the State of Michoacan. It was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan on 26 March 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as the inmates standing trial have not yet been separated from those already convicted and those detained for administrative infractions; the women's area, the isolation area, and the maximum-security area have yet to be overhauled; the facilities still require maintenance; educational and work activities have yet to be promoted, and a specific area for intimate visits remains to be set aside.

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—Recommendation 47/93. Case of the Number Three Social Rehabilitation Center in Tapachula, State of Chiapas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas on 26 March 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as the inmates standing trial have not yet been separated from those already convicted; the clinical-criminological classification has yet to be done; all inmates do not yet have suitable places to sleep; mental patients have yet to be evaluated and, if appropriate, given treatment and referred to specialized institutions, and work and educational activities for the inmates remain to be promoted.

—Recommendation 48/93. Case of the Number Four Social Rehabilitation Center in Tapachula in the State of Chiapas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas on 26 March 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

The Second Special Report of 23 March 1994 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June 1993 considered this recommendation complied with in full.

—Recommendation 49/93. Case of the Number Seven Social Rehabilitation Center in Huixtla in the State of Chiapas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas on 26 March 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

The Second Special Report of 23 March 1994 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June 1993 considered this recommendation complied with in full.

—Recommendation 50/93. Case of the Number Nine Social Rehabilitation Center in Acapetahua in the State of Chiapas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas on 26 March 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as an area for medical care has yet to be set up; equipment has yet to be installed in the workshops; the center is still not organizing and promoting work activities; a public telephone has yet to be installed; training courses for security personnel and guards have yet to be promoted; groups of inmates are still exercising authority; and improper payments are still being made.

—Recommendation 51/93. Case of Mrs. Hortensia Lopez Adame and Mr. Luis Zamora Hernandez. It was sent to the attorney general for the Federal District on 30 March 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

The First Special Report of 8 October 1993 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June of that year considered it complied with in full.

—Recommendation 52/93. Case of Mr. Jorge Alejandro Gutierrez Aguilar. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas and to the chairman of the Grand Commission of the Congress of that state on 31 March 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part by both authorities.

This report regards it as complied with in full by the chairman of the Grand Commission of the Congress of the State of Chiapas in light of the complete text of the ruling submitted by the Justice Committee of the Congress, which was approved at the regular session of 16 December 1993. The ruling was that Licenciado Julio Garcia Caceres' refusal to honor Mr. Jorge Alejandro Gutierrez Aguilar's request was in conformity with the law and that, consequently, there were no grounds for bringing a suit for damages against Mr. Garcia Caceres.

The recommendation is still regarded as complied with in part by the governor of Chiapas inasmuch as the arrest warrants issued by the third criminal-court judge in the Judicial District of Tuxtla Gutierrez have not yet been served on Genaro Hernandez Miguel, Ignacio Gomez Gomez, Carmen Hernandez Lopez, Pablo Velasco Alfaro, Marina Bravo Martinez, Noe Hernandez Caballero, Silfredo Hernandez Cruz, Jesus Antonio Decelis Velasco, Abraham Hernandez Samayoa, and Elvia Diaz Gonzalez, who are suspected of the crimes of dispossession, damages, and specific fraud in case 519/991.

Administrative investigatory proceeding Q/29/93 has not yet been completed. It is looking into the reasons why the arrest warrants have not been executed so that the proper disciplinary measures can be imposed. Another administrative investigatory proceeding has yet to begin in an effort to determine the accountability of the director of the Public Registry of Real Estate and Trade in Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chiapas so that the proper disciplinary measures can be imposed. If his conduct is found to have constituted any sort of crime, this should be reported to the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office for appropriate action.

—Recommendation 53/93. Case of Mr. Lorenzo Justiniano Santiago Torres. It was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla on 31 March 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as a decision has not yet been made in administrative proceeding of accountability 61/93, which was opened into the public servants who conducted inquiry 32/90, so that, if appropriate, the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office can be called in to proceed accordingly.

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—Recommendation 54/93. Case of Mr. Ruben Rios Montero. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tabasco on 31 March 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrant issued by the lower criminal-court judge in the Judicial District of Macuspana, Tabasco in case 16/992 has not yet been served on Pablo Damian Morales, who is suspected of murdering Mr. Ruben Rios Montero; in addition, it must be demonstrated that an administrative proceeding has been conducted to ascertain why the arrest warrant has not been executed, after which the appropriate disciplinary measures must be taken.

—Recommendation 56/93. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in Rio Bravo in the State of Tamaulipas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tamaulipas on 5 April 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as accepted without evidence of compliance.

This report regards it as complied with in full inasmuch as the National Commission was informed that the Social Rehabilitation Center in question was closed down permanently during the last week of February and that the inmates there were transferred to the Social Rehabilitation Center in Ciudad Reynosa, Tamaulipas.

—Recommendation 57/93. Case of the Tixtla Social Rehabilitation Center in the State of Guerrero. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero on 5 April 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

The First Special Report of 8 October 1993 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June of that year considered it complied with in full.

—Recommendation 58/93. Case of Acayucan Social Rehabilitation Center in the State of Veracruz. It was sent to the governor of the State of Veracruz on 5 April 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

The Second Special Report of 23 March 1994 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June 1993 regarded this recommendation as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 59/93. Case of a group of inmates at the Morelia Social Rehabilitation Center in the State of Michoacan. It was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan on 5 April 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as evidence is still pending that clinical-criminological personality studies have been performed on inmates Alfredo Evora Sanchez, Omar Sanchez Sanchez, and Alberto Salazar Custodio and that they have been transferred to the Federal Social Rehabilitation Center in Almoloya de Juarez in the State of Mexico, with the clarification that the three are still in the custody of the courts. Francisco Salinas Vargas and Salvador Cerda Chavez also have not yet been transferred to the above mentioned center.

—Recommendation 60/93. Case of the Ayutla Social Rehabilitation Center in the State of Guerrero. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero on 5 April 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report considers it complied with in full inasmuch as the National Commission confirmed on a follow-up visit that the inmates standing trial have been separated from those already convicted; that regular medical care is available to the inmates; that medications have been obtained, and that work and educational activities are being promoted among the inmates.

—Recommendation 61/93. Case of the Camargo Municipal Jail in the State of Chihuahua. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chihuahua on 5April 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as accepted without evidence of compliance.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the jail regulations have yet to be issued and made known to staff, inmates, and visitors; qualified staff have yet to be hired for the Interdisciplinary Technical Council; work and educational activities have not yet been made available, and the jail still does not have a library.

—Recommendation 62/93. Case of the Cuauhtemoc Rehabilitation Center for Juvenile Delinquents in the State of Chihuahua. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chihuahua on 13 April 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as accepted in time to submit evidence.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the center regulations have yet to be issued; the Interdisciplinary Technical Council has yet to hold regular sessions; nurses have not yet been hired; areas have not been outfitted for medical care, schooling, and the infirmary, and the dormitories have not yet received maintenance and been outfitted with mattresses.

—Recommendation 63/93. Case of the Cuauhtemoc Social Rehabilitation Center in the State of Chihuahua. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chihuahua on 13 April 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as accepted in time to submit evidence.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the inmates standing trial have not yet been separated from those already convicted nor have the male inmates

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been separated from the female inmates; the prison regulations have yet to be distributed to visitors; the necessary steps have still not been taken to prevent overcrowding; the Interdisciplinary Technical Council has yet to be formed; educational, work, cultural, and recreational activities are still not being promoted among the inmates; a specific area has yet to be set aside for intimate visits, and training courses are not being offered yet to security personnel and guards.

—Recommendation 64/93. Case of Mr. Antonino Gomez Galicia. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 14 April 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as a decision has yet to be reached in preliminary inquiry 579/(PJ)/93, which was begun into the public servants who arrested Mr. Antonino Gomez Galicia, and whatever arrest warrants the proper judge may issue have yet to be executed. Also pending is a decision in administrative proceeding of accountability 10/PAI-DH/93, which is investigating the conduct of David Hernandez Mejia, the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office.

—Recommendation 65/93. Case of Messrs. Ernesto Bocanegra Gonzalez, Carlos Gutierrez Soltero, and Cruz Javier Frayre, who are inmates at the Social Rehabilitation Center in Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chihuahua and to the attorney general of the republic on 21 April 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part by the two authorities.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part by the attorney general of the republic inasmuch as a decision has yet to be made pursuant to preliminary inquiry 2203/CE/93; if appropriate, criminal action has yet to be brought against the public servants who were involved in the operation on 23 November 1992, and whatever arrest warrants may be issued have yet to be executed.

It is also filed as complied with in part by the governor of Chihuahua inasmuch as the findings of the investigation into the part that the public servants played in the injuries caused to inmates Ernesto Bocanegra Gonzalez, Carlos Gutierrez Soltero, and Cruz Javier Frayre have yet to be made known; accountabilities have yet to be clarified in relation to the police agencies that took part in the operation on 23 November 1992, and, if applicable, the proper administrative and criminal penalties imposed, while serving any arrest warrants that may be issued; the introduction of goods, objects, and substances prohibited by prison regulations has yet to be investigated and, if appropriate, the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office called in; the measures necessary to insure the physical integrity of the inmates have yet to be taken; and the potential accountability of the former warden, Licenciado Hector Alfonso Olguin, remains to be determined.

—Recommendation 66/93. Case of Mr. Jesus Quintana Lopez and his fellow aggrieved parties. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 21 April 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

The First Special Report of 8 October 1993 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June of that year considered it complied with in full.

—Recommendation 67/93. Case of Mrs. Carmelina Hernandez Escobar and Mrs. Isabel Hernandez Cruz. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 26 April 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as accepted in time to submit evidence.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as a decision has yet to be made in administrative proceeding of accountability Number 13/PAI-DH/93, which is investigating public servants Alfredo Rodrigo Lagunas Rivera, Marcos Ogarrio Diaz, and Jaime Colon Martinez. If appropriate, the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office should also be called in pursuant to the findings of the investigation, and, if appropriate, criminal action should be brought and whatever arrest warrants may be issued should be executed.

—Recommendation 68/93. Case of Mrs. Elvia Quintana Velazquez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan on 26 April 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as preliminary inquiry MT9/3214/92 has yet to be conducted and a decision made pursuant to it; and the internal investigation into the conduct of the public servants who handled the aforementioned inquiry has yet to begin, with the proper penalties to be imposed thereafter.

—Recommendation 69/93. Case of Mr. Francisco Fabian Leal. It was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan on 27 April 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrant issued by the second lower-court judge in the Judicial District of Patzcuaro, Michoacan in criminal case 52/93 has yet to be served on Enrique Chavarria Huante for the crime of being an accessory to the murder of Francisco Fabian Leal; also, the administrative proceeding of accountability has yet to begin against Hector Alcantara Cortes, the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office, and, if appropriate, the legally prescribed penalty is to be applied to him.

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—Recommendation 70/93. Case of minor Ivette Herrera Ortega. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tlaxcala on 29 April 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as accepted in time to submit evidence.

This report regards it as complied with in full inasmuch as the Tlaxcala State Attorney General's Office decided not to bring criminal action pursuant to preliminary inquiry 34/81/92-III since Ivette Herrera Ortega is living with her father in what used to be the conjugal domicile and it was demonstrated that she had not been illegally taken from this domicile.

—Recommendation 71/93. Case of Messrs. Eugenio Angulo Tobon, Teodoro Angulo Garcia, Anatolio Lucero Huerta, and Anastasio Alvarez Garcia. It was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla on 29 April 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as in time for a reply.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrants issued by the social-defense judge in the Judicial District of Tepexi de Rodriguez, Puebla in criminal case 48/993 have yet to be served on Juan Antonio Escobar, Santos Leon, Aurelio Leon, and Abel Mendoza, who are suspected of murder, conspiracy, racketeering, and carrying illicit weapons and instruments.

—Recommendation 72/93. Case of Mrs. Yolanda Maldonado Vazquez and Mr. Angel Morales Colon. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas on 29 April 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report regards it as complied with in full inasmuch as it was reported that this past 16 February the Third Regional Civil-Criminal Division, Southern Zone, of the State Supreme Court resolved to uphold the 24 August 1993 ruling handed down by the third criminal-court judge in the Judicial District of Soconusco in which he refused to issue an arrest warrant for Exio Gomez de Leon.

Previously, it was demonstrated that a decision had been made in administrative proceeding Q/477 to publicly reprimand Manuel de Jesus Zepeda Gomez, the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office, for the irregularities that he committed in conducting preliminary inquiry 06/122/992, in which he investigated Exio Gomez de Leon for abuse of authority.

It was also confirmed that the property which had been taken from the complainant has been returned to her.

—Recommendation 73/93. Case of the enforcement of nonprison penalties in the State of Jalisco. It was sent to the governor of the State of Jalisco on 29 April 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as in time for a reply.

This report regards it as complied with in full inasmuch as the National Commission confirmed on a follow-up visit that the actions recommended had been carried out.

—Recommendation 74/93. Case of the enforcement of nonprison penalties in the State of Nayarit. It was sent to the governor of the State of Nayarit on 29 April 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as accepted in time to submit evidence.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the State General Directorate of Prevention and Social Rehabilitation has yet to regulate the measures for overseeing convicted offenders whose sentences have been conditionally suspended in a way that respects their Human Rights; the General Directorate must still ask the proper judicial authorities to report to it in writing on the convicted offenders whose sentences have been conditionally suspended so that the directorate can see to the enforcement of the respective penalties; the General Directorate has yet to appoint personnel to oversee the convicted offenders with suspended sentences, and the executing agency must still notify the proper judicial authority of a convicted offender's failure to comply with the indicated obligations so that the it can take whatever steps it deems appropriate to revoke the alternative penalty.

—Recommendation 75/93. Case of the enforcement of nonprison penalties in the State of Guanajuato. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guanajuato on 29 April 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as in time for a reply.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the State General Directorate of Prevention and Social Rehabilitation has yet to regulate the measures for overseeing convicted offenders whose sentences have been suspended through measures designed to respect their Human Rights; and the executing agency must still notify the proper judicial authority of a convicted offender's failure to comply with the indicated obligations so that it can take whatever steps it deems appropriate to revoke the alternative penalty.

—Recommendation 76/93. Case of the enforcement of nonprison penalties in the State of Coahuila. It was sent to the governor of the State of Coahuila on 29 April 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as in time for a reply.

This report regards it as complied with in full inasmuch as the Third General Inspection Office for Prison Affairs verified that the recommendations have been carried out.

—Recommendation 77/93. Case of the enforcement of nonprison penalties in the State of Zacatecas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Zacatecas on 3 May 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as in time for a reply.

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This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the State General Directorate of Prevention and Social Rehabilitation has yet to regulate the measures for overseeing convicted offenders whose sentences have been suspended through measures designed to respect their Human Rights; has yet to enter into agreements with public, educational, social-welfare, and private institutions under which those sentenced to render community service perform tasks that benefit the population, and has yet to notify the proper judicial authority of a convicted offender's failure to comply with the indicated obligations so that, if appropriate, whatever measures are deemed pertinent to revoke the alternative penalty can be taken.

—Recommendation 78/93. Case of the enforcement of nonprison penalties in the State of Yucatan. It was sent to the governor of the State of Yucatan on 3 May 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as in time for a reply.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the State General Directorate of Prevention and Social Rehabilitation has yet to regulate, as recommended, the measures for overseeing convicted offenders whose sentences have been suspended and to enter into agreements with public, educational, social-welfare, and private institutions under which those sentenced to work for the community perform services that benefit the population and that do not violate their Human Rights. Suitable areas also still need to be refurbished or built for rehabilitation on release or restricted release outside the penitentiaries; personnel have yet to be appointed to oversee the convicted offenders subject to suspended sentences, and, if appropriate, the appropriate judicial authority is to be notified when the convicted offender fails to comply with the indicated obligations.

—Recommendation 79/93. Case of the enforcement of nonprison penalties in the State of Nuevo Leon. It was sent to the governor of the State of Nuevo Leon on 3 May 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as in time for a reply.

This report regards it as complied with in full inasmuch as the Third General Inspection Office for Prison Affairs confirmed that the recommendations have been carried out.

—Recommendation 80/93. Case of the enforcement of nonprison penalties in the State of Chiapas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas on 3 May 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as accepted in time to submit evidence.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the State General Directorate of Prevention and Social Rehabilitation, or the appropriate agency, has yet to regulate the measures for overseeing convicted offenders whose sentences have been conditionally suspended in a way that respects their Human Rights; the General Directorate must still ask the proper judicial authorities to report to it in writing on the convicted offenders whose sentences have been conditionally suspended so that the directorate can take charge of oversight by appointing personnel to monitor the convicted offenders with suspended sentences and by notifying the proper judicial authority of a convicted offender's failure to comply so that it can take whatever steps it deems appropriate to revoke the alternative penalty.

—Recommendation 81/93. Case of the enforcement of nonprison penalties in the State of Aguascalientes. It was sent to the governor of the State of Aguascalientes on 3 May 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as in time for a reply.

This report regards it as complied with in full inasmuch as the Third General Inspection Office for Prison Affairs has confirmed that the recommendations have been carried out.

—Recommendation 82/93. Case of the enforcement of nonprison penalties in the State of San Luis Potosi. It was sent to the governor of the State of San Luis Potosi on 3 May 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as in time for a reply.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the renovation of the Early Release Farm along the Rio Verde-Ciudad Valles Highway has yet to be completed; the State General Directorate of Prevention and Social Rehabilitation has yet to appoint professionally trained personnel to oversee the convicted offenders whose sentences have been suspended and has yet to notify the proper judicial authority of a convicted offender's failure to comply with assigned obligations so that, if appropriate, measures can be taken to revoke the alternative penalty.

—Recommendation 83/93. Case of the enforcement of nonprison penalties in the State of Colima. It was sent to the governor of the State of Colima on 3 May 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as in time for a reply.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the State General Directorate of Prevention and Social Rehabilitation has yet to regulate the measures for overseeing convicted offenders whose sentences have been conditionally suspended or who are on parole; has yet to appoint personnel to monitor the convicted offenders with suspended sentences, and has yet to notify the proper judicial authority of a convicted offender's failure to comply with assigned obligations so that, if appropriate, whatever steps are deemed pertinent can be taken to revoke the alternative penalty.

—Recommendation 85/93. Case of the Observation and Treatment Center for Juvenile Delinquents in Reynosa in the State of Tamaulipas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tamaulipas on 7 May 1993.

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The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as in time for a reply.

This report considers it complied with in part inasmuch as the building must still refurbished so that the juveniles have a clean, decent place to live; the manuals of organization and procedure have yet to be drafted; technical staff have yet to be hired for the psychology and workshop areas and must still be given room to discharge their functions properly; more beds and mattresses are still needed in the dormitories; the Directorate of Prevention and Assistance, Guardianship Measures, and Social Rehabilitation has yet to appropriate the budget needed to insure an adequate diet for the juveniles; an area exclusively for medical care has yet to be set aside, and dental care is still not being provided; a place for family visits has still not been made available; and guards are still wearing uniforms inside the center.

—Recommendation 86/93. Case of Messrs. Alfredo Solorio Padilla and Faustino Baltazar Torres. It was sent to the governor of the State of Jalisco on 7 May 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as in time for a reply.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as a decision has yet to be made pursuant to preliminary inquiries II-34/90 and 780/90, which were opened in the Municipality of Ciudad Guzman; topographers have yet to be called in, and, if appropriate, criminal action has yet to be brought against the individual or individuals accountable, and whatever arrest warrants the trial judge may issue must still be executed. Moreover, an investigation still needs to be conducted to determine the accountability of the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office who was in charge of the aforementioned inquiries and, if appropriate, a preliminary inquiry into him must then begin.

—Recommendation 87/93. Case of Mr. Alvaro Apolinar Aguilar Rojas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla on 7 May 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as in time for a reply.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as a decision has yet to be made in preliminary inquiry 1002/93/D, which was begun to investigate the accountability of the public servants who were involved in and condoned the wrongful arrest and confinement of Mr. Alvaro Apolinar Aguilar Rojas; also, if appropriate, criminal action should be brought, and whatever arrest warrants may be issued should be executed.

The recommended administrative proceeding against Licenciado Jose Armando Canto Huitzil, the former general coordinator of the Puebla State Judicial Police, for his involvement in the aforementioned incident also has yet to begin.

—Recommendation 88/93. Case of the 13 Tzotzil Indians who were arrested in the communities of San Isidro el Ocotal and Mitziton, Municipality of San Cristobal de las Casas, Chiapas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas on 12 May 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as complied with in part.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrants issued by the lower criminal-court judge in San Cristobal de Las Casas in case 90/93 have yet to be served on Messrs. Roman Perez Alvarez, Manuel Hernandez Gonzalez, Erasmo Gonzalez Hernandez, Fausto Gonzalez Hernandez, Porfirio Gonzalez Hernandez, Ciro Gomez Lopez, and Carmelino Gonzalez Hernandez, who are suspected of murdering Mexican Army officers Marco Antonio Romero Villalba and Porfirio Millan Pimentel. Also, the National Commission has yet to see the ruling handed down by the trial judge pursuant to the submission of preliminary inquiry 1349/CAJ4/93, which brought criminal action against the group commander of the State Judicial Police, Jose Carmelo Hernandez Farelo, who is suspected of abusing his authority and wrongfully detaining Tzotzil Indians Manuel Perez Diaz, Rafael Heredia Lopez, Agustin Heredia Jimenez, Julio Perez Diaz, Manuel Hernandez Gonzalez, Ciro Gomez Lopez, Hermelindo Hernandez Gonzalez, Erasmo Gonzalez Hernandez, Fausto Gonzalez Hernandez, Marcelino Chilon de la Cruz, Porfirio Gonzalez Hernandez, Lorenzo Gonzalez Lopez, and Carmelino Gonzalez Lopez. In addition, a decision has yet to be made in administrative proceeding of accountability Q/28/93, which seeks to ascertain the offenses committed by the members of the State Judicial Police who arrested the 13 Tzotzil Indians, after which whatever penalties may be in order should be applied and the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office called in to proceed in accordance with his authority.

—Recommendation 89/93. Case of Mr. Francisco Romero Montalvo. It was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla on 13 May 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as in time for a reply.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as preliminary inquiry 2257/992/3d has yet to be completed and the causes of Mr. Francisco Romero Montalvo's death cleared up. Also still unfinished is administrative proceeding 128/93, which seeks to determine the accountability of the public servants in charge of the aforementioned inquiry.

—Recommendation 90/93. Case of the Texcoco Social Rehabilitation Center in the State of Mexico. It was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico on 14 May 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as in time for a reply.

This report regards it as complied with in full inasmuch as the National Commission for Human Rights, through the Third Inspection Office for Prison Affairs, has confirmed that the prison regulations have been circulated; a lodging area exclusively for inmates of diminished

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criminal capacity and mentally ill inmates has been set up; the wiring and plumbing have been repaired; steps have been taken to make drinking water available to the inmates, and work activities have been expanded.

—Recommendation 91/93. Case of the Cadereyta Municipal Public Jail in the State of Nuevo Leon. It was sent to the governor of the State of Nuevo Leon on 14 May 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as in time for a reply.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the clinical-criminological classification is still pending; technical personnel have yet to be assigned to social rehabilitation work; the workshop area has yet to be set up to make work activities available; classes have yet to be offered and cultural and recreational activities scheduled; and areas exclusively for intimate visits, one for male and the other for female inmates, have still not been set up.

—Recommendation 92/93. Case of the Guadalupe Municipal Jail in the State of Nuevo Leon. It was sent to the governor of the State of Nuevo Leon on 14 May 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as in time for a reply.

This report regards it as complied with in full inasmuch as the National Commission for Human Rights has confirmed that the jail regulations have been issued; all inmates have been given mattresses; the Interdisciplinary Technical Council has been formed; educational and work activities have been organized for all inmates; the center has been stocked with sufficient medications, and specific areas for family and intimate visits have been made available.

—Recommendation 93/93. Case of Mrs. Gloria Gomez Zamorano, Mrs. Azucena Gomez Zamorano, and Maria Felix Villegas Mata. It was sent to the governor of the State of Morelos on 14 May 1993. The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 reported it as in time for a reply.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrants issued by the second criminal-court judge in the First Judicial District of the State of Morelos in trials 351/992-1 and 556/992-1 have yet to be served on Donaciano Tapia Mendoza, Carmelo Tapia Mendoza, Dolores Mendoza Sedano, and Columba Aguilar Gutierrez, who are suspected of murder and attempted murder, and they have yet to be placed in the judge's custody.

—Recommendation 94/93. Case of the inmates of diminished criminal capacity and the mentally ill inmates at Social Rehabilitation Centers in the State of Guanajuato. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guanajuato and to the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the State of Guanajuato on 22 June 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part by the governor of Guanajuato inasmuch as the following actions remain to be taken in connection with the inmates of diminished criminal capacity and the mentally ill inmates: identify them in timely fashion, formulate the psychiatric diagnoses in accordance with the current WHO International Classification of Diseases; assign specific areas to house them; provide psychotherapeutic, educational, work, and recreational rehabilitation; see to it that they receive proper food and assistance; prevent them from being housed in isolation areas; limit their transfer from one prison to another; and when appropriate, refer them to specialized institutions. As far as the prisons are concerned, address the problem of overcrowding; do the clinical-criminological classification; set up the Interdisciplinary Technical Councils; expand the medical and technical staffs; stop self-governance; establish programs to treat the drug-withdrawal symptoms of recently arrived inmates; provide rehabilitation support to handicapped inmates; establish a clinical file at each prison; improve monitoring of the administration of mood-altering drugs; investigate and, if appropriate, penalize the prison personnel who come to work under the influence of alcohol; investigate and, if appropriate, stop self-governance in the Leon Social Rehabilitation Center; investigate the trafficking of mood-altering drugs and, if appropriate, punish those responsible for it, and call in the agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office; and finally, refer the mentally ill minor at the Acamburo Municipal Jail to a proper specialized institution.

The recommendation is regarded as complied with in full by the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the State of Guanajuato inasmuch as the National Commission has verified that he has legally acknowledged as suffering from diminished criminal capacity those patients whose mental illness caused behavior for which they were prosecuted and that in each instance the pertinent medical and security measures have been enacted.

—Recommendation 95/93. Case of Mr. Jose Sergio Murillo Carvajal. It was sent to the mayor of Santiago Ixcuintla, Nayarit on 23 June 1993.

This report regards it as not accepted.

Subsequent paragraphs of this report contain the National Commission's opinion on the nonacceptance of this recommendation.

—Recommendation 96/93. Case of Mr. Jose Guadalupe Leon Hernandez Cortes. It was sent to the director general of ISSSTE on 23 June 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in full inasmuch as the investigation conducted by ISSSTE's Internal Comptrollership concluded that of the public servants involved in the incident, only Dr. Salomon Pazzi White, the professional who attended the complainant, Mr. Jose

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Guadalupe Leon Hernandez Cortes, at the time, was accountable. Dr. Pazzi White has been dismissed from ISSSTE.

—Recommendation 97/93. Case of Mr. Santos Hernandez Garcia. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero on 23 June 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as preliminary inquiry TAB/IV/01/990 into the death of Mr. Santos Hernandez Garcia has yet to be completed and a decision reached pursuant to it.

Also pending is the completion of the administrative proceeding begun against the agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office, Licenciados Angel Solache Pineda, Gabino Palma Hernandez, and other representatives of the office who were in charge of the aforementioned inquiry. In addition, the accountability arising from the inactivity of the Judicial Police agents who were charged with investigating the incident has yet to be determined, particularly in connection with the commander who received the investigation request on 23 January 1990. If they are found administratively or criminally accountable, action must be taken against them in accordance with the law.

—Recommendation 98/93. Case of minor Braulio Mora Cruz and Messrs. Rodolfo Mora Herrera and Jesus Cruz Velazquez. It was sent to the mayor of Tuxtepec, Oaxaca on 30 June 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as a decision remains to be made in preliminary inquiry 113(II)/94, which was opened as a result of the investigation conducted in the administrative proceeding pursued against public servants Emilio Sosa Bravo, Carlos Vanvollenhoven Dominguez, and Rodolfo A. Alegria Reyes.

—Recommendation 99/93. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in Cancun, Quintana Roo. It was sent to the governor of the State of Quintana Roo on 2 July 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the clinical-criminological classification has not yet been performed; the prison regulations have yet to be issued and disseminated; beds and mattresses have yet to be provided to all inmates; specialized personnel have yet to be hired to serve on the Interdisciplinary Technical Council and to identify individualized treatment for inmates, as well as the duration and type of penalties; work, educational, and cultural activities have not yet been made available to all inmates to insure their social rehabilitation; a telephone and a mailbox have yet to be installed, and privileges and subordination still exist among the inmates.

—Recommendation 100/93. Case of the enforcement of nonprison penalties in the State of Campeche. It was sent to the governor of the State of Campeche on 2 July 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in full inasmuch as on a follow-up visit by the Third General Inspection Office for Prison Affairs the governor demonstrated that he had taken all of the recommended actions.

—Recommendation 101/93. Case of the rehabilitation treatment, pre-release treatment, and legal benefits of inmates at the Morelos State Center. It was sent to the governor of the State of Morelos on 8 July 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the results are not yet in from the studies that the Special Case File Review Commission is conducting into the status of the inmates who have received pre-release treatment, preparatory release, and partial reduction of penalty without meeting the pertinent legal requirements so that the appropriate legal measures can be taken. Also still pending is preliminary inquiry SC/6147/93-07, which is looking into the alleged accountability of other officials of the General Directorate of Prevention and Social Rehabilitation and of the State Social Rehabilitation Center in relation to improper payments for legal benefits.

—Recommendation 102/93. Case of Mr. Luis Aguerrido Martinez. It was sent to the chief justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Michoacan on 9 July 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as a decision has yet to be made in the administrative proceeding begun against the public servants attached to the First Criminal Court in the Judicial District of Apatzingan, Michoacan who conducted trial 48/92, and the resulting disciplinary measures remain to be applied.

—Recommendation 103/93. Case of the Apan District Jail in the State of Hidalgo. It was sent to the governor of the State of Hidalgo on 12 July 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in full inasmuch as staff from the Third General Inspection Office for Prison Affairs confirmed that the the clinical-criminological classification has been performed; that suitable sleeping quarters have been provided; that technical staff have been assigned to the psychology, education, social-work, and security and guard sections; that the Interdisciplinary Technical Council has been formed; that work activities have been made available to the entire inmate population; that educational, athletic, cultural, and recreational activities have been promoted; and that an area for intimate visits has been set up.

—Recommendation 104/93. Case of Mr. Santos Reyes Santiago and his wife Aurelia Salinas Santiago. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero on 12 July 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the murder of Mr. Santos Reyes Santiago and Mrs. Aurelia Salinas Santiago has yet to be cleared up. Also, the internal investigation ordered by the state attorney general has not yet concluded; it seeks to determine the

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accountability of the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office, Licenciado Antonio Morales Gonzalez, and of the commander of the State Judicial Police, Lorenzo Lezama Cruz, and of the other public servants who were involved in conducting preliminary inquiry ABAS/199/990 into the murder of the aggrieved parties.

—Recommendation 105/93. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in Valladolid, State of Yucatan. It was sent to the governor of the State of Yucatan on 14 July 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as work activities for the inmates have not yet been promoted; the necessary machinery and equipment has not yet been installed in the carpentry workshop; a specific area with furniture suited to educational activities has not yet been set up; a library has still not been established, and the necessary steps have not yet been taken to make educational and work activities available; intimate visits of a reasonable length and under decent conditions have not yet been arranged for on the basis of a technical evaluation; guards remain to be hired and comprehensive training courses offered to them; organizational and command functions are still being delegated to inmates, and a prison mailbox has yet to be installed.

—Recommendation 106/93. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in the City of Apizaco in the State of Tlaxcala. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tlaxcala on 14 July 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in full inasmuch as personnel from the Third General Inspection Office for Prison Affairs verified that the project to increase the volume of incoming water has been completed; that the vermin have been exterminated; that the inmates are given a hearing before a disciplinary measure is imposed; that the isolation room is being maintained; that medical care is ongoing and that the center has been stocked with medications; that more workshops have been set up; that work, educational, and athletic activities have been promoted; that the inmates are being allowed to receive intimate visits, and that an area in the women's section has been set up for family visits.

—Recommendation 107/93. Case of the enforcement of nonprison penalties in the State of Durango. It was sent to the governor of the State of Durango on 14 July 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as appropriate areas for treatment on release or restricted release outside the prison have yet to be built or outfitted, and the executing authority has yet to notify the appropriate judicial authorities when convicted offenders have failed to comply with their assigned obligations so that they can take the proper steps to revoke, if appropriate, the prison alternative or benefit.

—Recommendation 108/93. Case of the enforcement of nonprison penalties in the State of Morelos. It was sent to the governor of the State of Morelos on 14 July 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in full inasmuch as the National Commission has verified that the State General Directorate of Prevention and Social Rehabilitation has taken the recommended actions.

—Recommendation 109/93. Case of the enforcement of nonprison penalties in the State of Baja California. It was sent to the governor of the State of Baja California on 14 July 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the State General Directorate of Prevention and Social Rehabilitation has yet to regulate the measures for controlling convicted offenders sentenced to nonprison penalties in ways that respect their Human Rights; the executing authority has not yet entered into agreements with public, educational, social-welfare, and private institutions under which those sentenced to do community work perform tasks that help the population and that do not violate Human Rights; and the executing authority has yet to inform the judicial authorities when convicted offenders fail to fulfill their assigned obligations so that they can take steps to revoke the prison alternative, if appropriate.

—Recommendation 110/93. Case of Mr. Antonio Torres Bravo. It was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla on 14 July 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrant issued by the social-defense judge in the Judicial District of Zacatlan in criminal case 70/93 has not yet been served on Everardo or Medardo Carvajal Perez and Isauro Castillo, who are suspected of assault and battery and abuse of authority. A decision also has yet to be made in administrative proceeding of accountability 137/93, which is looking into the reasons for the delay in inquiry 360/92, particularly as regards the performance of Licenciado Victor Manuel Barcenas Coronel, the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office in Zacatlan, and other public servants who were involved in the same matter, after which the resulting disciplinary measures must, if appropriate, be applied.

Information is still awaited on the actions taken to reconcile the citizens and the auxiliary authorities in Chicontla, Jopala, Puebla and on the programs to disseminate information about and heighten the public's awareness of individual guarantees and Human Rights and of the penalties that apply to public servants who abuse their authority.

—Recommendation 111/93. Case of Mr. Juan Copalcua Lira. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tlaxcala and to the coordinator of the State Congress on 16 July 1993. This report regards it as complied with in full by the state governor inasmuch as in an official document dated 11 May 1994 he reported to this National Commission that Messrs. Benito Lopantzi, Bonifacio Cuahutle Vazquez, Tomas Vazquez Copalcua, Pascacio Conde Xochitiotzin, and

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Gregorio Lira Vazquez, for whom the third criminal-court judge in the Judicial District of Guridi y Alcocer issued arrest warrants in case 139/94 as suspects in the damage caused to the property of Juan Copalcua Lira, appeared before the judge under the temporary stay decreed in amparo proceeding 534/94-4.

The recommendation is considered complied with in part by the coordinator of the State Congress because the investigation into the conduct of the mayor of Contla de Juan Cuamatzi in connection with the partial execution of the ruling handed down by the district judge in the State of Tlaxcala has yet to conclude.

—Recommendation 112/93. Case of Mr. Donaciano Rojas de la Cruz. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero on 20 July 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as preliminary inquiry TAB/I/771/990 has yet to conclude. It was begun to investigate the murder of Donaciano Rojas de la Cruz. In addition, a decision has yet to be reached in the investigation into the accountability of agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office Cristino Ruiz Guzman, Jose Luis Bello Munoz, Juan Jose Arciniega Cisneros, and Arturo Deloya Fonseca, who conducted the aforementioned inquiry, and Licenciados Pedro Ramirez Millan, the consulting judicial director, and Linda Luz Salgado Bautista and Francisco Carmen Arciniega, auxiliary agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office, who approved the decision not to bring criminal action in this same preliminary inquiry.

—Recommendation 113/93. Case of the "gay" community in Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chiapas, and Messrs. Martin Ramon Moguel Lopez and Jorge Alejandro Gutierrez Esponda. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas on 20 July 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as a decision has yet to be made pursuant to preliminary inquiries 2145/ZC/991, 9/83/92, 601/CAJ3/992, and 1473/CAJI/992, and new evidence, if appropriate, has yet to be submitted in the inquiries that have already been brought before the courts.

Also pending is a decision in internal administrative proceeding Q/513/93 into the accountability of the agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office who conducted the preliminary inquiries in which irregularities were observed, after which criminal action should be brought against whatever person or persons are found to be at fault. In this same administrative proceeding, the accountability of the agents of the Judicial Police who arrested and transferred Mr. Martin Ramon Moguel Lopez has not yet been determined. Also, if appropriate, criminal action should be brought against the agents of the Judicial Police who unlawfully arrested and mistreated Mr. Hugo Vera Perez and against Licenciado Jose Luis Fuentes Nucamendi, the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office who improperly prolonged the detention of Messrs. Hugo Vera Perez and Ramon Macal Moreno.

—Recommendation 114/93. Case of Mr. Leonel Felipe Dorantes. It was sent to the governor of Guerrero on 20 July 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as preliminary inquiry ALLE/01/043/990 has yet to conclude; also not yet completed is the internal investigation ordered by the state attorney general to ascertain why no action was taken during the aforementioned preliminary inquiry; if appropriate, applicable disciplinary measures are then to be taken and a decision made pursuant to the proper preliminary inquiry.

—Recommendation 115/93. Case of Messrs. Lorenzo Chacon Lopez and Salvador Gonzalez Cruz. It was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan on 21 July 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as preliminary inquiry 10/990/II into the murders of Messrs. Lorenzo Chacon Lopez and Salvador Gonzalez Cruz and the assault and battery of Alejandro Barrera and Angel Torres Moreno is not yet complete. The investigation and, if appropriate, the preliminary inquiry into the accountability of Ignacio Colina Quiroz, the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office, and the other public servants who handled the inquiry have yet to begin, promptly executing whatever arrest warrants may be issued.

—Recommendation 116/93. Case of Ismael Reyes de la Cruz, Antonio Pablo Terrero, and Adelaido Barrera Sanchez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero on 21 July 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrant issued by the lower civil-criminal court judge in the Judicial District of Guerrero in case 01/990 has yet to be served on Gabriel Marcos Ramirez, Rogelio de la Cruz de la Cruz, and Juventino Casimiro Munoz. Also, the investigation into why the arrest warrant has not been executed has yet to conclude, after which the consequent disciplinary measures are to be applied, if appropriate, and the pertinent preliminary inquiry conducted.

—Recommendation 117/93. Case of Mr. Bernabe Ramirez Chavez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla on 21 July 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in full inasmuch as the State Attorney General's Office reported on 8 November 1993 that the social-defense judge in the Judicial District of Acatlan de Osorio, Puebla, revoked the arrest warrant issued for Guilebaldo Dominguez Castellanos because the first district judge in that state granted him an amparo according him the protection of the federal courts.

—Recommendation 118/93. Case of Mr. Juan Ruano Lazaro. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero on 21 July 1993.

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This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the internal investigation ordered by the state attorney general has not yet been completed. Its purpose is to determine the accountability of Licenciado Ramiro Arroyo Martinez, the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office who was in charge of preliminary inquiry BRA/SC/076/990 (DGAP/043/990). If appropriate, a preliminary inquiry should then be opened and a decision made pursuant to it.

—Recommendation 119/93. Case of Messrs. Vicente Ventura Trinidad and Felipe Ventura Rodriguez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Aguascalientes on 21 July 1993.

This report regards it as not accepted.

Subsequent paragraphs of this report contain the National Commission's opinion on the nonacceptance of this recommendation.

—Recommendation 120/93. Case of the Ciudad Madero Social Rehabilitation Center in the State of Tamaulipas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tamaulipas on 21 July 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as all of the inmates have yet to be given beds and mattresses; legal solutions to relieve overcrowding have yet to be considered; the clinical-criminological classification remains to be done; work and educational activities are not yet available to all inmates, and specific areas for family and intimate visits have not yet been set up.

—Recommendation 121/93. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in Acapulco, State of Guerrero. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero on 21 July 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the inmates have yet to be given suitable sleeping quarters; the wiring and plumbing have yet to receive maintenance; and work and educational activities are not being promoted, particularly through training courses.

—Recommendation 122/93. Case of the Torres de Avila brothers, Jaime and Martin. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tamaulipas and to the attorney general of the republic on 21 July 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in full by the state governor inasmuch as in a document dated 9 March 1994 he forwarded a copy of preliminary inquiry 947/993, which concluded that there was insufficient evidence to bring criminal action against State Judicial Police agents Francisco Becerra Martinez and Jose Antonio Trevino Rodriguez, who arrested Jaime and Martin Torres Avila.

It is regarded as complied with in part by the attorney general of the republic inasmuch as the arrest warrant issued by the seventh district judge in Ciudad Reynosa, Tamaulipas has not yet been served on Moises Figueroa Ventura, who is suspected of abusing his authority to the detriment of the Torres de Avila brothers.

—Recommendation 123/93. Case of Mr. Arturo Parra Chavez. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 21 July 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in full inasmuch as the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic reported that as a result of the recommended administrative proceeding Isaac Hernandez Gonzalez was fired as an agent of the Federal Judicial Police and that Federal Judicial Police agent Everardo Suarez Trejo was suspended for 60 days.

The attorney general of the republic also reported that he had decided not to bring criminal action in preliminary inquiry 4092/USR/93, which was investigating the conduct of various public servants with the Attorney General's Office during the incident mentioned in the recommendation, because he felt that their conduct was not criminal.

—Recommendation 124/93. Case of Mr. Ernestino Hernandez Roque et alii. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 21 July 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrants sought by the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office have yet to be issued and served on Abel Garcia Cortes, Martin Rafael Velazquez Cardenas, Raul Enrique Madrid Gomez, Horacio Armendariz Hernandez, Juan Spencer Bailleres Barcenas, and Ricardo Alejandro Pulliam Aburto, who are suspected of abusing their authority. Also, a decision has yet to be made in the severance of administrative proceeding DH-09/93, which was begun to determine the accountability of Horacio Armendariz Hernandez, Juan Spencer Bailleres Barcenas, and Ricardo Alejandro Pulliam Aburto.

—Recommendation 125/93. Case of Mrs. Juana Mauleon Villa. It was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan and to the attorney general of the republic on 21 July 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in full by the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic inasmuch as it reported that a decision was made pursuant to preliminary inquiry 4303/USR/93 not to bring criminal action and that administrative proceeding DH-10/93 was concluded with a ruling of inadmissibility inasmuch as the incident that prompted it was investigated as part of case file 431/92.

It is considered complied with in part by the governor of Michoacan inasmuch as the arrest warrants issued by the second criminal-court judge in the Judicial District of Morelia, Michoacan in trial 300/992 have yet to be served on Maria Cecilia Diaz Ramirez, Marilu Gaona Arana, Lazaro Guzman Pilar, Francisco Cooper Arana, Javier Ruiz Cazarez, Adalberto Gonzalez Ruiz, Jesus

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Arana Palacios, Manuel Martinez Rios, Maria Concepcion Aurioles Macedo, Eufemia Rios Gomez, and Antonio Hernandez Rodriguez, who are suspected of murder, pandering, harboring, false statements and reports to an authority, failure to provide assistance, and assault and battery to the detriment of Carlos Ballesteros Heredia and society; also, an investigation must still be conducted into the reasons why the warrants have not been executed, with the resulting disciplinary measures applied, if appropriate.

—Recommendation 126/93. Case of Santa Luisa Reyes Ventura, an inmate at the Huauchinango Social Rehabilitation Center in the State of Puebla. It was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla on 21 July 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as preliminary inquiry 65/93 into the death of Santa Luisa Reyes Ventura has yet to be completed; criminal action brought against the suspects, and, if appropriate, any arrest warrants executed.

The National Commission is also still waiting to hear about the administrative investigation which the State Interior Secretariat requested that the chief justice of State Superior Court conduct into criminal pathologist Ramon Eduardo Castro Moctezuma for his involvement in the autopsy performed on the body of Santa Luisa Reyes Ventura; he should be suspended while the investigation is being conducted.

—Recommendation 127/93. Case of the Ensenada Municipal Jail in the State of Baja California. It was sent to the governor of the State of Baja California on 22 July 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the inmates standing trial have not yet been separated from those already convicted; the clinical-criminological classification has yet to be done; the prison regulations have yet to be issued and made known to staff, inmates, and visitors; solutions to the existing overcrowding have yet to be developed; the dormitories have still not been given maintenance and still do not have enough beds, mattresses, and blankets; the cell called "la bartola" has not yet been closed down; a room with all of the amenities that would make for decent treatment of the inmates, such as a bed, mattress, blankets, water, washbasin, and suitable lighting and ventilation, has still not been set up as an isolation area; ongoing medical care is still not available at the jail; a large enough medical staff has not yet been hired, and nursing services are still not available; a work training program is still not in place; productive activities coordinated by the jail are not being promoted; the tools and equipment needed in the workshops have not been supplied yet; educational activities for all inmates are not yet being promoted; cultural and recreational events are not being organized often enough, and a specific place for both family and conjugal visits has not been designated so that they can take place properly.

—Recommendation 128/93. Case of the Iguala Social Rehabilitation Center in the State of Guerrero. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero on 22 July 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in full inasmuch as staff from the Third General Inspection Office for Prison Affairs verified that the plumbing has received maintenance; that the center has been stocked with sufficient medications; work, educational, and cultural activities have been made available to all inmates, and there is remuneration for all productive work; improper payments and businesses run by officials inside the prison have been eliminated; essential items are being allowed into the center under regulations, and the prices of items at the prison store are similar to those on outside markets.

—Recommendation 129/93. Case of the challenge appeal filed by Mr. Amador Barrios Garibay. It was sent to the chairman of the Human Rights Defense Commission of the State of Guerrero on 22 July 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in full inasmuch as on 13 September 1993 the chairman of this commission resolved to revoke the ruling that the commission issued on 2 October 1992 shelving the case file because the statute of limitations had expired. He added that the wrongs mentioned in Recommendation 129/93 of the National Commission were remedied by the authority that had been blamed (the General Directorate of the State Judicial Police) when it showed that it had served the arrest warrants issued by the lower civil-criminal court judge in Chilapa de Alvarez, Guerrero on Antonio Gatica Pale and Francisca Barrios Moreno, who are suspected of dispossessing the complainant; as a result, the decision was made to shelve case file CODDEHUM/VG/176/992-II.

—Recommendation 130/93. Case of Mr. Saul Hernandez Sanchez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 22 July 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the necessary procedural steps have not yet been taken to clear up the murder of Mr. Saul Hernandez Sanchez, and criminal action has yet to be brought against the suspects, and whatever arrest warrants may be issued have yet to be executed.

Also pending is a decision in administrative investigation 18/PAI-DH/93 into the accountability of the agents of the State Judicial Police who have not investigated the murder of Mr. Saul Hernandez Sanchez. If appropriate, a preliminary inquiry should then be opened into them and submitted, and whatever arrest warrants may be issued should be executed. In addition, an administrative investigation should be opened into the agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office in charge of inquiry 155/92 for delaying it; if appropriate, the pertinent preliminary inquiry should be opened and submitted, and whatever arrest warrants may be issued should be executed.

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—Recommendation 131/93. Case of Daniel Arroniz Quiroz, an inmate at the Regional Prison in Tuxtepec, Oaxaca. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 22 July 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the inmates' governing board has yet to be outlawed and the inmates prevented from performing functions of authority and surveillance; some inmates are still receiving payments, and the prison officials who were guilty of negligence in the case of the complainant, Daniel Arroniz Quiroz, have yet to be investigated and punished.

—Recommendation 132/93. Case of the Cosamalopan Regional Social Rehabilitation Center in the State of Veracruz. It was sent to the governor of the State of Veracruz on 22 July 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the clinical-criminological classification has not yet been done; all inmates have yet to be given suitable sleeping quarters; the isolation area has not yet been outfitted with all services; all of the facilities have yet to receive regular maintenance and be kept sanitary, and work, cultural, and recreational activities have yet to be encouraged.

—Recommendation 133/93. Case of the enforcement of penalties other than imprisonment in the State of Veracruz. It was sent to the governor of the State of Veracruz on 22 July 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in full inasmuch as the Third General Inspection Office for Prison Affairs verified that the pending actions had been taken.

—Recommendation 134/93. Case of the enforcement of penalties other than imprisonment in the State of Sonora. It was sent to the governor of the State of Sonora on 22 July 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in full inasmuch as an analysis of the documents forwarded by the state government showed that the recommendations had been complied with.

—Recommendation 135/93. Case of the enforcement of penalties other than imprisonment in the State of Chihuahua. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chihuahua on 22 July 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the Chihuahua State Office of Social Prevention has yet to regulate the measures for monitoring all of the convicted offenders with suspended sentences in ways that respect their Human Rights; the office has yet to appoint personnel to monitor convicts with suspended sentences and to notify the proper judicial authorities when convicted offenders fail to comply with their assigned obligations so that these authorities can take whatever steps they deem pertinent to revoke the benefit, if appropriate.

—Recommendation 136/93. Case of Mrs. Veronica Trejo, Mrs. Guadalupe Romero, Mr. Hector Ruiz, Mrs. Georgina Campos, Mrs. Maria Francisca Vergara, and Mr. Jeronimo Segovia. It was sent to the delegate of the Federal District Department in Cuauhtemoc on 23 July 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in full inasmuch as on 7 September 1993 the assistant director general of the Casa Propia Trust (FICAPRO) reported that the residents of the building at 54 Orizaba Street in Colonia [urban community] Roma had signed agreements with the Cuauhtemoc Division and the Casa Propia Trust under which loans would be granted to purchase homes during a construction period not to exceed eight months. Agreements were also signed to determine prices and methods of paying for the homes, as well as for the evacuation of the aforementioned building. The first agreement was signed with FICAPRO and the second with the Cuauhtemoc Division.

As a result, four of the six complainants sent a letter to this National Commission in which they stated that these agreements satisfied their demands, adding that the other two complainants no longer live in the building, from which we can deduce that they are no longer interested in pursuing the case through legal channels (their current address is unknown).

—Recommendation 137/93. Case of the San Andres Tuxtla Social Rehabilitation Center in the State of Veracruz. It was sent to the governor of the State of Veracruz on 23 July 1993.

This reports considers it complied with in full inasmuch as personnel from the Third General Inspection Office for Prison Affairs verified on a follow-up visit that work, educational, cultural, and recreational activities have been promoted in the center.

—Recommendation 138/93. Case of Mr. Manuel Romero Robles. It was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan on 26 July 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as preliminary inquiry 091/992-II has yet to be completed and a decision made pursuant to it; also, an investigation has not yet been opened to determine the accountability of the agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office who handled the inquiry, after which criminal action should, if appropriate, be brought and any arrest warrants executed.

—Recommendation 139/93. Case of Mrs. Irasema Contreras de Borbon. It was sent to the governor of the State of Sinaloa on 26 July 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as a decision has yet to be made pursuant to preliminary inquiry 192/91, which was opened in an effort to thoroughly clear up the incident that prompted the recommendation.

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—Recommendation 140/93. Case of Mr. Heriberto Zarate Palomec or Palomeque. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 27 July 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as it remains to be seen whether the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office has furnished other material to complete preliminary inquiry 133/990, which was submitted to the first criminal-court judge with offices in Juchitan de Zaragoza, Oaxaca, so as to secure the arrest warrants sought for Reynaldo Gallegos Osorio, Renato Reyna Ortiz, and Macario Vazquez for the crime of assault and battery.

Also pending is a decision in administrative proceeding of accountability 19/PAI-DH/93, after which, if appropriate, criminal action should be brought against the public servants who conducted the inquiry in question.

—Recommendation 141/93. Case of the Oaxaca State Guardianship Center for Minors Displaying Antisocial Conduct. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 27 July 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in full inasmuch as personnel of the Third General Inspection Office for Prison Affairs paid a follow-up visit to the center and verified that the internal regulations and the organization and procedures manuals of the Guardianship Council had been issued; that there is a continuous supply of water in the center; that a an area for bedridden minors has been outfitted; that medical staff has been hired; that a program for the proper administration of medications has been established; that sufficient equipment has been installed in the workshops; that the Interdisciplinary Technical Council is meeting regularly, and that suspension of family visits is no longer being used as a disciplinary measure.

—Recommendation 142/93. Case of Mr. Juan Guzman Jacinto. It was sent to the chief justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Michoacan in Morelia on 27 July 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as a decision has yet to be made pursuant to the administrative proceeding begun against the first criminal-court judge in the Morelia, Michoacan Judicial District, who presided over trial 77/91.

—Recommendation 143/93. Case of Mr. Simon Valdes Osuna. It was sent to the judge advocate general in the National Defense Secretariat on 27July 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as preliminary inquiry SC/114/93/V, which was begun into the military personnel attached to the Eighth Infantry Battalion who arrested the complainant, has not yet been completed, after which, if appropriate, criminal action should be brought and any arrest warrants executed. Also pending is a decision pursuant to the investigation into the Mexican Army physician who failed to certify the complainant's injuries; criminal action should be brought against him, if appropriate, and any arrest warrant should be executed.

—Recommendation 144/93. Case of Mrs. Margarita Moreno Urcid. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tlaxcala on 28 July 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as preliminary inquiry 1577/90-3 has yet to be conducted and a decision made pursuant to the administrative investigation into the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office in charge of the aforementioned inquiry, after which the proper penalties should be applied. If criminal conduct is found, legally prescribed action should be taken.

—Recommendation 145/93. Case of the Tenancingo Preventive and Social Rehabilitation Center in the State of Mexico. It was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico on 28 July 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in full inasmuch as staff from the Third General Inspection Office paid a follow-up visit during which they confirmed that the prison regulations have been circulated among the female inmates and visitors; that the plumbing has received maintenance; that lighting and ventilation have been installed in dormitory two; that the center now has enough water; that the number of workshops has been increased, and that cultural, work, recreational, and athletic activities have been promoted in the women's section.

—Recommendation 146/93. Case of the Cortazar Prevention and Social Rehabilitation Center in the State of Guanajuato. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guanajuato on 28 July 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the clinical-criminological classification has not yet been performed; minimum lodging conditions have yet to be provided in the isolation area; the Interdisciplinary Technical Council has yet to be established; training, work activities, and schooling have yet to be made available to the inmates; cultural and recreational activities are not being promoted; an area for intimate visits has yet to be set up, and training is not yet being offered to security personnel and guards.

—Recommendation 147/93. Case of Ismael Rosas Marquez and Jose Juan Perez Castillo, inmates at the Social Rehabilitation Center in Puebla, Puebla. It was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla on 28 July 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as listening in on and interrupting the inmates' telephone conversations is not yet strictly forbidden; a public telephone has not yet been installed in dormitory "L"; the criteria for the clinical-criminological classification of the inmates with a view towards their treatment have yet to be established; the isolation areas are not being used for their specific purpose; and files for all inmates

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have yet to be compiled, including all documents having to do with them, particularly the ones stemming from their trial and treatment.

—Recommendation 148/93. Case of the medical service at the Social Rehabilitation Center in Celaya, Guanajuato. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guanajuato on 28 July 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as a recovery room for convalescing patients has yet to be set up; the medical service does not yet have instruments for minor surgery; the center and the State Public Health Services have yet to sign a cooperation agreement to provide better care to the inmates; laboratory examinations have yet to be conducted on the food-preparation staff; dental care has yet to be made available to the inmates; specialized treatment is not yet being provided to inmates who are psychiatric patients, and specialized surgery has not yet been made available free of charge to inmate Manuel Marquez.

—Recommendation 149/93. Case of the beating and mistreatment of inmates and inadequate care of mental patients at the Social Rehabilitation Center in Morelia, Michoacan. It was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan on 28 July 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the positions of authority and control given to certain inmates have yet to be abolished; an inmate is still in charge of caring for psychiatric patients at night; complementary psychotherapeutic care has yet to be made available, and whatever administrative and criminal violations public servants at the center may have committed have yet to be investigated and the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office called in, if appropriate.

—Recommendation 150/93. Case of the medical service at the Guadalajara Social Rehabilitation Center in the State of Jalisco. It was sent to the governor of the State of Jalisco on 28 July 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in full inasmuch as an analysis by the Third General Inspection Office for Prison Affairs of the documents forwarded by the state government showed that the pending actions had been carried out.

—Recommendation 151/93. Case of the Irapuato Social Rehabilitation Center in the State of Guanajuato. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guanajuato on 28 July 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the inmates do not yet have proper sleeping quarters; running water and bedclothes are not yet available in the isolation area, and work activities and schooling are not yet being offered to all inmates.

—Recommendation 152/93. Case of the Orientation School of the Guardianship Council for Minors in the State of Zacatecas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Zacatecas on 2 August 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the institution's regulations and organization and procedures manuals have yet to be issued and distributed; the building and the plumbing have not received maintenance; the isolation area has yet to be set up, and the isolation of minors has not yet been restricted to 15 days.

—Recommendation 153/93. Case of Mrs. Maria de Jesus Robledo Cortes. It was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan on 2 August 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as preliminary inquiry 1st/4826/92 has not yet been conducted and a decision reached pursuant to it. Also, an administrative proceeding of accountability has yet to begin to determine the accountability of the agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office who handled preliminary inquiries 1st/4833/92, 1st/4835/92, and the one mentioned above. If criminal conduct should be found, a preliminary inquiry should be initiated and resolved in accordance with the law.

—Recommendation 154/93. Case of the Tierra Amarilla Ejido members. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tabasco on 2 August 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrants issued by the fourth lower criminal-court judge in the First Judicial District of the State of Tabasco in case 81/990 have not yet been served on Miguel Reyes Jesus, Carmen Jesus Leon, and 20 others. Also, confirmation is still pending as to the start and completion of the investigation into the reasons why the warrants were not executed, with pertinent disciplinary measures to be imposed, if appropriate; in addition, if applicable, a preliminary inquiry should be opened and a decision made pursuant to it.

—Recommendation 155/93. Case of the Guardianship Council for Minors in the City of Alpuyeca in the State of Morelos. It was sent to the governor of the State of Morelos on 4 August 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in full inasmuch as personnel from the Third General Inspection Office for Prison Affairs paid a follow-up visit during which they found that the minors have been classified by age and legal status; the center regulations have been issued and circulated; the organization and procedures manuals have been drafted; sufficient specialized staff have been hired to train the minors for work programs, which have been promoted among all residents; educational and recreational activities have been made available to the minors, and the boys are being treated fairly and without discrimination.

—Recommendation 156/93. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center for Juvenile Delinquents of the State of

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Aguascalientes. It was sent to the governor of the State of Aguascalientes on 4 August 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the institution's internal regulations have yet to be issued and distributed; there are not yet enough beds in the dormitories; the center does not yet have medical instruments available; dental care is not yet being made available to the minors; educational activities are not yet available for all minors; an agreement has yet to be signed with an appropriate institution to offer secondary-school education; primary-and secondary-school programs suited to the minors in the center have yet to be developed; cultural, athletic, and recreational activities are not yet available under an ongoing schedule, and work activities have not yet been made available to every minor.

—Recommendation 157/93. Case of the Guardianship Shelter for Juvenile Delinquents in the City of Chilpancingo, Guerrero. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero on 4 August 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the shelter regulations have yet to be issued and distributed to staff, minors, and relatives; the organization and procedures manuals have yet to be drafted; the shelter still does not have enough beds, mattresses, and blankets; the dormitories have yet to be maintained and periodically fumigated; running water has yet to be made available in the lavatories; ongoing medical and dental care is not yet available to the minors; the medical department still does not have enough instruments; educational activities are not yet available to all minors; an agreement has not yet been signed with the National Institute for Adult Education under which it will offer and certify secondary-school education; work activities are not yet available, and the various workshops have yet to be outfitted with the necessary tools and equipment so that the minors can receive training.

—Recommendation 158/93. Case of Mrs. Sonia Zaizar Miranda. It was sent to the delegate of the Federal District Department in Cuauhtemoc on 5August 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as it has not been demonstrated that the administrative proceeding has begun against the public servants of the Cuauhtemoc Division who were involved in the incident that prompted the recommendation; Also still pending is confirmation that the Office of the Attorney General for the Federal District has been apprised of the acts ascribed to the implicated public servants.

—Recommendation 159/93. Case of Messrs. Lorenzo Trevino Ramirez, Pedro Cruz Alvarez, and their families. It was sent to the secretary general for safety and roadways of the Federal District Department on 10 August 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in full inasmuch as the secretary general informed us of the decision made in case file CGDRS/27/4491/93, which was to remove Domingo Hernandez Alvarez from his post and disqualify him from holding any civil-service position or commission for the next three years; to suspend Silvano Ramirez Chavez for 90 days, and to suspend Juventino Herrera Vega, Pablo Cruz Hernandez, Jose Alejandro Olvera Chavez, Jose Jorge Lopez Martinez, and Pedro Rivera Lopez for 30 days. Antonio Cruz Hernandez was declared not accountable.

—Recommendation 160/93. Case of the Indian Community of Santa Maria del Rio, Municipality of Santa Maria del Rio, San Luis Potosi. It was sent to the governor of the State of San Luis Potosi on 10 August 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as on 21 February 1994 the lower civil-criminal court judge in Santa Maria del Rio, San Luis Potosi in criminal case 19/94 issued an arrest warrant for Francisco Ramirez and Magdalena Tenorio de los Santos, the suspects in the crime of dispossession, who appeared voluntarily before the trial judge. They were ordered detained; they requested and obtained release on bail; a preliminary statement was taken from them, and by the constitutional deadline they were committed for trial on the above charges. The trial is in the investigative stage.

Moreover, on 10 November 1993 the governor reported that a determination had been reached in the administrative proceeding begun against Licenciado Andres Mata Rodriguez. No penalty whatsoever would be imposed on him because the judgment was that he had committed no offense in the discharge of his functions. Also, it was concluded that there were no grounds for calling in the agent of the Investigative Public Prosecutor's Office.

—Recommendation 161/93. Case of minor Raul Vazquez Hernandez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tabasco on 17 August 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as a decision has yet to be made in preliminary inquiry 148/91; criminal action has yet to be brought against whoever committed the offenses against minor Raul Vazquez Hernandez, and whatever arrest warrants may be issued have yet to be executed. In addition, it must still be demonstrated that an investigation has opened and concluded to determine the accountability of Licenciado Marco Fernando Romero Garcia, the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office, and other public servants who handled the inquiry, and that the appropriate disciplinary measures have been imposed; if applicable, a preliminary inquiry should then begin and draw conclusions.

—Recommendation 162/93. Case of Mr. Raul Jordan Benitez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla on 17 August 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as a decision has yet to be made in administrative

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proceeding 177/93, which was begun to identify the irregularities committed by the public servants who were in charge of inquiry 1283/92/D.

—Recommendation 163/93. Case of Mr. Emiliano Sulu Hoil. It was sent to the agrarian reform secretary on 17 August 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the internal investigation to determine why case file 143608, which concerns the incident mentioned in the recommendation, had not been resolved has not yet concluded. Afterwards, of course, penalties are to be imposed on any accountable parties, and a decision must be reached in the administrative proceeding that is looking into irregularities committed in the handling of another case file, 53957.

—Recommendation 164/93. Case of Mr. Ramiro Aguero Hernandez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Durango on 19 August 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as a determination has not yet been made in preliminary inquiry 1995/93, which was begun into the murder of Ramiro Aguero Hernandez, and a decision has yet to be made in the internal investigation into Licenciado Arturo Torres Munoz, the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office in Gomez Palacio, for his negligent handling of this matter, after which, if appropriate, criminal action should be brought against him.

—Recommendation 165/93. Case of Messrs. Eloy and Ladislao Salvador Cisneros Guillen. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero on 19 August 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as a determination has yet to be made in preliminary inquiry DGAP/120/93, which was begun into Commander Oscar Cruz Anguiano, agent Marco Aurelio Rojas Dominguez, and other members of the State Judicial Police who arrested Messrs. Eloy and Ladislao Salvador Cisneros Guillen, after which criminal action, if appropriate, is to be brought against them for whatever crimes are found. If arrest warrants are issued, they should be served immediately.

—Recommendation 166/93. Case of Mr. Emiliano Galvez Regino. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero on 19 August 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrant issued by the lower criminal-court judge in the Judicial District of Abasolo in criminal case 40-III/992 has yet to be served on Epigmenio Gorgua Nicolas. If appropriate, legal action should be taken to secure the assistance of the courts and police forces of the State of Michoacan to arrest him. Also, as part of the pertinent preliminary inquiry, investigations should be undertaken to ascertain the potential involvement of Mr. Jose Hilario de la Cruz as a mastermind in the murder of Mr. Emiliano Galvez Regino. In addition, the pertinent internal investigation has yet to begin into the reasons why the arrest warrant has not been executed, with the corresponding disciplinary measures imposed, if applicable.

—Recommendation 167/93. Case of Messrs. Horacio and Laura Beristain Flores. It was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla on 19 August 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in full inasmuch as a decision was reached in preliminary inquiry 1209/93/D, which was conducted into the officials and agents of State Public Security who evacuated and demolished the home of the complainants. The decision was not to bring criminal action against them because they were found not to have committed the alleged crimes of dispossession and assault and battery against Horacio and Laura Beristain Flores.

—Recommendation 168/93. Case of Mr. Bartolo Ramales Garcia and family. It was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla on 25 August 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as a determination has yet to be made in preliminary inquiry 158/93, which became 57/93; criminal action, if appropriate, has yet to be brought and any arrest warrant has yet to be executed. Also, a decision has yet to be made in internal investigation 180/93 to determine the accountability of the agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office in Izucar de Matamoros and Chiautla de Tapia, for omissions and delays in the administration of justice in conducting the aforementioned inquiry, and of the agents of the State Judicial Police who on 4 March 1993 forced their way into Mr. Bartolo Ramales Garcia's home, beat his family, and killed him. Based on whatever findings are obtained, the agent of the Investigative Public Prosecutor's Office should then be called in to play his proper role.

—Recommendation 169/93. Case of minor Agustin Gonzalez Sanchez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla on 26 August 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as a determination has yet to be made in preliminary inquiry 1633/93, which was begun into the agents of the State Judicial Police who broke into and damaged two homes. If appropriate, criminal action should then be brought and whatever arrest warrants may be issued should be served. In addition, investigative proceeding 181/93 has yet to determine the accountability of the agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office in connection with their negligent conduct of the inquiries into the complaint of breaking and entering and the murder of minor Agustin Gonzalez Sanchez. Moreover, a decision has not yet been made in preliminary inquiry 1364/93/D, which was opened into Licenciados Guillermo Ramirez Juarez and Pedro Sandoval Cruz, after which, if appropriate, criminal action should be brought and any arrest warrants executed.

—Recommendation 170/93. Case of the Tuxtepec, Oaxaca Regional Prison. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 26 August 1993.

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This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the clinical-criminological classification has yet to be done; the prison regulations have yet to be issued and distributed to staff, inmates, and relatives; the inmates' governing board still exists; an area that can serve as the Observation and Classification Center has yet to be set aside; beds and bedclothes have yet to be made available in the reception, admissions, and intimate-visit areas; the inmates isolated for security reasons have not yet been relocated in the men's section and allowed to participate in prison activities; technical staff have not yet been hired in the pedagogy, psychology, dentistry, and workshop areas; the Interdisciplinary Technical Council has yet to be formed; the hospitalization rooms have yet to be stocked with medications and furnished; dental care is not yet available to the inmates; the workshop area is not finished; work, educational, and athletic activities are not yet being promoted, and a library remains to be created in the prison.

—Recommendation 171/93. Case of Oaxaca Central Penitentiary in the State of Oaxaca. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 26 August 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the inmates standing trial have not yet been completely separated from those already convicted; suitable sleeping quarters have not yet been made available to all inmates; the isolation area has not yet been refurbished so that the ventilation, lighting, and hygiene are minimally acceptable, and it still has no toilet; drugs are still being brought into and consumed in the prison, as a result of which the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office should be called in, if appropriate; schooling has yet to be made available to and promoted among all inmates; an exclusive area in which all inmates can receive intimate visits under decent conditions has yet to be set aside; improper payments have yet to be abolished, and prison officials should be the ones who decide on penalties.

—Recommendation 172/93. Case of Messrs. Otilio Lopez Aragon and Armando Lopez Pimentel. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 26 August 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as a determination has not yet been made in the preliminary inquiry into the likely accountability of State Judicial Police agents Jaime Amador Gonzalez Sibaja, Rafael Vazquez Tadeo, Raymundo Jimenez Garcia, Jorge Martinez Arroyo, and Flavio Lopez Ruiz in the torture of Messrs. Otilio Lopez Aragon and Armando Lopez Pimentel, and, if appropriate, criminal action has yet to be brought against them. A decision must also be made in investigative proceeding 14/PAI-DH/93, which is looking into the accountability of Public Prosecutor's Office agent Felix Cristobal Nicolas Lopez and criminal pathologists Alba Lidia Santibanez and Rafael Rey Cortes. The investigation has yet to conclude into the former for his failure to investigate the conduct of the Judicial Police agents who arrested the aggrieved parties, after which, if appropriate, criminal action should be brought and any arrest warrants executed.

—Recommendation 173/93. Case of the Tehuantepec Regional prison in the State of Oaxaca. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 30 August 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the inmates standing trial have yet to be separated from those already convicted and the clinical-criminological classification is still pending; the prison regulations have not yet been issued and made known to staff, inmates, and visitors; the inmates have not yet been prevented from discharging functions of self-governance so that prison officials can maintain control; the dormitories and lavatories have not yet received maintenance; the isolation areas have not yet been refurbished so that they meet minimum habitability standards; privileges still exist; personnel have yet to be hired for the psychology, pedagogy, and psychiatry areas, and the Interdisciplinary Technical Council has yet to hold regular sessions; medical and dental care is still not available regularly and free of charge; the medical clinic has yet to be stocked with medicine and instruments; inmates who seem to be mentally ill have yet to be evaluated and given specialized treatment; more workshops have yet to be installed, and the clothing workshop has yet to be stocked with sufficient materials; training and work, educational, recreational, and cultural activities have yet to be made available to the inmates; training courses are not yet being offered to the guards; drugs are still being brought into and trafficked in the prison, and possible corruption between prison staff and inmates has yet to be investigated, after which, if appropriate, administrative penalties should be imposed and the Public Prosecutor's Office called in; and the relatives of inmates are still staying in the prison without any legal justification.

—Recommendation 174/93. Case of the Matehuala District Jail in the State of San Luis Potosi. It was sent to the governor of the State of San Luis Potosi on 30 August 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as convicted inmates have yet to be transferred to the Matehuala Regional Social Rehabilitation Center; the clinical-criminological classification has not yet been performed; the Interdisciplinary Technical Council has not yet been established; the prison regulations have not yet been issued and made known to staff, inmates, and visitors; the dormitories and lavatories have yet to receive maintenance; periodic fumigations are not yet taking place, and equipment for cleaning the prison has not yet been made available; work and educational activities for the inmates have not yet been promoted; beds have not yet been placed in the intimate-visit rooms in the men's section, and a room for this purpose has yet to be set up in the women's section.

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—Recommendation 175/93. Case of the Renewal Current of Merchants in the City of Puebla, Puebla. It was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla on 30 August 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrants issued by the third social-defense judge in Puebla in criminal case 94/92 have yet to be served on Heraclio Juarez, Raul Ronquillo, Guillermo Herrera, Carmela Fragoso, Flora Fragoso, and Antonio Vidal, who are suspected of aggravated robbery, dispossession, and deliberate property damage; a determination has yet to be made in internal investigation 179/93 into the reasons why the warrants have not been executed, with the appropriate penalties imposed if applicable; also, an investigation has yet to begin to determine why undersecretary "B" of the State Internal Affairs Secretariat refused to receive and hear either the complainant or the assistant inspectors of this National Commission, after which the appropriate disciplinary measures should be imposed, if applicable.

—Recommendation 176/93. Case of Messrs. Francisco Gutierrez Medina and Edgar Francisco Portillo Rodriguez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chihuahua and to the attorney general of the republic on 1September 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part by the governor of Chihuahua inasmuch as a determination has yet to be made in the investigation ordered into the conduct of the State Judicial Police agents during the incident mentioned in the recommendation, and the resulting penalties also have yet to be applied. If any crime is found to have been committed, prosecution should commence, and any arrest warrants should be executed.

It is also regarded as complied with in part by the attorney general of the republic inasmuch as a determination has yet to be made on the appeal that is being heard in amparo case 135/94 by the Third Unitary Tribunal of the 17th Circuit in the State of Chihuahua and that was filed by the agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office against the refusal of the third district judge in that state to issue arrest warrants when criminal action was brought against Federal Judicial Police agents Ramon Lopez Reyes, Mario Pampin Garcia, and Pablo Lopez Enciso, as well as against physicians Rogelio Alonso Barrera and Deul Duran Varela.

—Recommendation 177/93. Case of Mr. Antonio Olaguez Olaguez. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 1 September 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as a determination has yet to be made in preliminary inquiry 5310/USR/93, which was investigating Federal Judicial Police agents Jose Gerardo Sanchez Gonzalez, Sergio Arturo Acero Gutierrez, Raul Castillo Covarrubias, and Juan Granados Martinez, as well as agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office Damian Leyva Moreno. Also, the goods that were seized illegally from Mr. Antonio Olaguez Olaguez have not been returned to him, and compensation commensurate with their actual values has not yet been paid to him.

—Recommendation 178/93. Case of Messrs. Ninfo Flores Torres, Jorge Mora Gonzalez, and Eleno Rosales Gonzalez. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 1 September 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in full because as a result of the administrative proceeding that investigated the incident mentioned in the recommendation, Federal Judicial Police agent Fernando Vergara Espinoza was fired and disqualified from government employment for one year; the second commander of the same police force, Hector Sandoval Ortega, was fired for registration purposes and disqualified from government employment for the same period; and Licenciada Rosa Maria Alcazar Sanchez, an agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office, was fired for registration purposes.

The attorney general also reported that pursuant to the recommended preliminary inquiry he proposed that criminal action not be brought inasmuch as in his judgment no crime was committed.

—Recommendation 179/93. Case of Mr. Pedro Bustillos Rajochique. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chihuahua and the chief justice of the Supreme Court of Justice of the same state [no date given].

This report regards it as complied with in full by the chief justice of the Supreme Court of Justice of the State of Chihuahua inasmuch as the National Commission received a copy of the verdict that was returned on 17 June 1993 in criminal case 75/89 against Pedro Bustillos Rajochique and that took effect on 17 July 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part by the governor inasmuch as the administrative proceeding of accountability that was recommended against the Civil Registry official in the Municipality of Guachochi, Chihuahua has yet to begin.

—Recommendation 180/93. Case of Mr. Jorge Luis Hernandez Morales. It was sent to the mayor of the Federal District and to the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the State of Mexico on 6 September 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in full by the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the State of Mexico inasmuch as he reported on the findings of the administrative investigation begun pursuant to the recommendation and approved at the full session on 11 October 1993. The investigation found that although administrative proceedings were in order against Licenciado Jose Luis Gutierrez Santana, the former fourth lower-court judge in Texcoco, Mexico, the applicable penalties are barred by the statute of limitations; this would also apply in the event that the former public

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servant had been guilty of criminal wrongdoing inasmuch as more than four years had passed since the day after the incident.

This report regards it as complied with in part by the mayor of the Federal District inasmuch as he has yet to confirm that the administrative proceedings recommended against the former warden at Northern Preventive Prison, Brigadier General Salvador Lopez Leal, to determine his accountability in the line of duty, have begun and concluded, and the agent of the proper Public Prosecutor's Office has yet to be called in, if appropriate.

—Recommendation 181/93. Case of Mrs. Marcela Martinez Sanchez. It was sent to the attorney general for the Federal District on 6 September 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as a new decision has yet to be made in administrative proceeding QC/0106/SEP-93, which was instituted against the public servants involved in the incident mentioned in the recommendation.

—Recommendation 182/93. Case of Mrs. Esther Martinez Yanez and Elizabeth Ruiz Martinez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Nayarit on 9 September 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrants sought in connection with the criminal action brought against Jose Gonzalez Vazquez, Roberto-Arturo Herrera Lopez, Vicente Valadez Monroy, Arturo Barrosa Altamirano, and Florentino Campos Perez have yet to be served on them as the suspects in the crime of aggravated homicide; and a determination has yet to be made in the administrative investigation instituted against the agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office, Licenciados Salvador Gonzalez Carbajal, Victor Manuel Lopez Inda, and Rigoberto Garcia Ortega, who conducted preliminary inquiry PEN/066/990.

—Recommendation 183/93. Case of the threats, beating, and mistreatment at the Federal District Penitentiary. It was sent to the mayor of the Federal District on 17 September 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the result of preliminary inquiry 44/2065/93 is not yet known, and the suspension of the members of the special surveillance group that was on duty during the days that the incidents took place has yet to be confirmed.

—Recommendation 184/93. Case of the Indian Communities of Chalam del Carmen, Eden del Carmen, Nuevo Sacrificio, and Rio Florida, Municipality of Ocosingo, Chiapas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas on 20 September 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as a determination has yet to be made in preliminary inquiry 2963/CAJ4/993, which was opened to investigate the likely criminal liability of Licenciado Rafael Velazquez Esquinca, the former assistant attorney general for preliminary inquiries; Porfirio Penagos Orantes, an agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office; Ignacio Flores Montiel, the former coordinator of State Public Security, and Angel Vazquez Alvarez, an agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office. Administrative investigation Q/549/93, which is being conducted against the aforementioned individuals, also has yet to conclude.

In addition, the work tools that were improperly seized from the Indians have not yet been returned, and evidence is still required that damages have been paid to the residents of the Indian Communities of Chalam del Carmen, Eden del Carmen, Nuevo Sacrificio, and Rio Florida after their losses are evaluated.

—Recommendation 185/93. Case of Mr. Joaquin Rivera Lizardi. It was sent to the judge advocate general on 21 September 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as a decision has yet to be made in preliminary inquiry SC/137/93/I, which was ordered against the noncommissioned officers with the 14th Infantry Battalion in Guadalajara, Jalisco, Alejandro Plascencia Luna and Jorge Garcia Hernandez, and the other military personnel who arrested and handed over the complainant and aggrieved party, Joaquin Rivera Lizardi, as well as the individuals who conducted inquiry C-043/90, including the physician who failed to certify Mr. Rivera Lizardi's injuries. If criminal action is brought, any arrest warrants are then to be executed.

—Recommendation 186/93. Case of the murder of Mr. Herminio Perez Acevedo. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 21 September 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the necessary procedural steps must still be taken to complete preliminary inquiry 648/II/92, which was opened to investigate the murder of Mr. Herminio Perez Acevedo. Also, administrative proceeding No. 15/PAI-DH/93 has yet to be concluded against the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office and the agents of the Judicial Police in charge of this inquiry, after which, if appropriate, criminal action should be brought and any arrest warrants served.

—Recommendation 187/93. Case of the patients at the "Dr. Samuel Ramirez Moreno" Rural Psychiatric Hospital in the Federal District. It was sent to the secretary of health on 21 September 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the procedures manual and hospital regulations have yet to be issued; the maintenance projects on the hospital facilities have yet to be completed; block six has yet to be outfitted and occupied; the emergency room, admissions area, and laboratory projects have yet to be undertaken; the workshop and occupational therapy programs have not yet been expanded; and teaching projects aimed at medical and paramedical personnel have yet to be developed and implemented.

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So that the hospital does not function solely as an asylum, more patients have been discharged to the custody of their families; blocks 1, 2, 3, and 4 are currently being remodeled; the hospital regulations and procedures manual are being drafted, and the organization manual has been issued; construction of the outpatient, emergency, child psychiatry, admissions, laboratory, clinical files, electroencephalograph, Gesell Room, and waiting room areas has been authorized; clothes have been provided to patients; the facilities of the halfway-house hospital have been totally completed though they have yet to be equipped, and training courses have been given to staff.

—Recommendation 188/93. Case of Mr. Jorge Ansures Hernandez et alii. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas on 21 September 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrants issued by the lower civil-criminal court judge in the Yajalon, Chiapas District have not yet been served on Dagoberto Reynosa Rodas, Diego Guzman Perez, Beltran Torres Cancino, and Alberto Cancino Cancino as part of criminal case 125/991; and a decision has yet to be made in administrative investigation Q/55/93, which seeks to determine the accountability of Alberto Alvarez Perez, the director of the State Judicial Police, and other members of this police force for failing to execute the aforementioned arrest warrants.

—Recommendation 189/93. Case of Miss Rosa Maria Rangel Gutierrez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tlaxcala and to the mayor of Santa Ana Chiautempan on 27 September 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in full by the governor of Tlaxcala inasmuch as he demonstrated that with a view to completing preliminary inquiries 1067/92, 1067/92bis, and 1068/92, Rosa Maria Rangel Gutierrez was called to testify several times but did not appear and that the efforts to locate her have been unsuccessful.

This report regards it as complied with in full by the mayor of Santa Ana Chiautempan inasmuch as he reported that the closure seals at Miss Rosa Maria Rangel Gutierrez' establishment were removed, as recommended, and that a decision had been reached in the administrative procedure to reprimand Mr. Braulio Montes Montiel, the inspector for the Directorate of Municipal Public Services.

—Recommendation 190/93. Case of Messrs. Santiago Castan Silverio and Alejandro Cruz Marquez. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 27 September 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as preliminary inquiry 5782/USR/93 has yet to conclude; it is investigating Licenciado Herbe Ponciano Mokul Cen, an agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office in the State of Quintana Roo; Federal Judicial Police Commander Francisco J. Gallardo Leal, and the Federal Judicial Police agents stationed in Chetumal, Quintana Roo who were involved in the incident described in the recommendation.

—Recommendation 191/93. Case of drugs, firearms, and violence in the Mexicali Public Jail in the State of Baja California. It was sent to the governor of the State of Baja California on 29 September 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as evidence has yet to be submitted that periodic searches are being conducted; contact has not yet been made with the National Council Against Addictions; a detoxification program run by specialists has yet to be established; drug-use tests are not yet being conducted among inmates, security personnel, and guards, and inmates identified as traffickers have not yet been transferred to institutions with stricter security.

—Recommendation 192/93. Case of Mr. Juan Garcia Herrera et alii. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas on 29 September 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the subpoena for Gilberto Hiesmo, Valentin Arias Garcia, Abel "N," and Valentin (alias, "La Rata" [the rat]) has yet to be served as part of criminal case 178/92. In addition, internal investigative proceeding Q/544/93, which was opened into the public servants who failed to serve the subpoena, has not yet concluded.

—Recommendation 193/93. Case of Mr. Ricardo Montoya Obeso. It was sent to the governor of the State of Baja California on 30 September 1993.

This report regards it as not accepted.

Subsequent paragraphs of this report will contain the National Commission's opinion regarding the nonacceptance of this recommendation.

—Recommendation 194/93. Case of the living conditions of the female inmates suffering from mental illness in the Nuevo Leon State Social Rehabilitation Center. It was sent to the governor of the State of Nuevo Leon on 4 October 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in full inasmuch as personnel from the Third General Inspection Office for Prison Affairs paid a follow-up visit to the prison and found that the cells for the mentally ill had been refurbished to meet minimum habitability standards.

—Recommendation 195/93. Case of the mistreatment, isolation, and unjustified transfers of inmates because they had exercised their right to file complaints at Social Rehabilitation Centers in the State of Chiapas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas on 4 October 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as a determination has yet to be made in preliminary inquiry 18/BIS/CAJ4/94, which is being conducted into

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Victor Manuel de la Cruz Romero and others, who are suspected of confining inmate Juan Carlos Micelis Cruz and committing other crimes mentioned in the recommendation; the administrative proceeding to determine the accountability of Victor Manuel de la Cruz Romero and others has yet to begin and, of course, conclude; the physical integrity of all inmates at state penitentiaries has not yet been guaranteed; inmates are still being placed in isolation just because they have exercised their right to file complaints; inmates are still being transferred without proper documentation and pertinent technical studies, with a clear indication of the grounds provided for in legislation, if appropriate; inmates are still being mistreated, and the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office has yet to be apprised of any incidents, if appropriate; measures have yet to be taken to follow up on the legal status of the inmates and to make sure that none are imprisoned if they have served their sentences; penalties have yet to be applied in accordance with the regulations governing State Prevention and Social Rehabilitation Centers and then recorded in each inmate's case file, indicating precisely the violation charged and the assessment of the Interdisciplinary Technical Council; and training in Human Rights has yet to be offered to all personnel at the State Directorate of Prevention and Social Rehabilitation.

—Recommendation 196/93. Case of Mr. Marcos Rivera Ramirez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Morelos on 6 October 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrants issued by the lower civil-criminal court judge in Jonacatepec, Morelos in criminal case 50/93 have yet to be served on Moises Rios Garcia and Gudelio Estudillo Gonzalez, who are suspected of murdering Marcos Rivera Ramirez. The arrest warrants issued by the above judge also have yet to be served on Adrian Sanchez Soto, Juan Onofre Delgado, Bertin Labastida Hernandez, and Jose Leonardo Benedicto for abuse of authority. In addition, a decision has yet to be made on the appeal filed by the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office against the aforementioned judge's ruling to the effect that there were no grounds for issuing an arrest warrant for Emilio Chavarria Perdomo and Erasmo Torres Hernandez.

—Recommendation 197/93. Case of the Municipal Public Jail in Ocosingo, Chiapas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas on 8 October 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as action has yet to be taken to install proper lighting and ventilation in the dormitories; technical personnel have not yet been hired for the clinic and workshops; the Interdisciplinary Technical Council has yet to be formed; medical care is still not available to the inmates, who are also not yet receiving prescribed medications; workshops have yet to be set up in the prison; teachers have yet to be assigned; proper areas for intimate visits have yet to be arranged; training courses are still not being offered to guards, who also do not yet have the equipment they need to perform their functions.

—Recommendation 198/93. Case of Gomez Palacio Municipal Jail in the State of Durango. It was sent to the governor of the State of Durango on 8 October 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as individual files have yet to be compiled for each inmate; the inmates standing trial have yet to be separated from those already convicted and from those being held for administrative offenses; the clinical-criminological studies have not yet been conducted, and the corresponding release benefits, if appropriate, awarded; the prison regulations have yet to be issued and disseminated; the authorities are not yet in full control of the organization and operation of the prison; inmates are still exercising authority; the facilities still require repair; the inmates' rooms do not yet have lighting and ventilation; the plumbing and lavatories are still in need of repair; the Interdisciplinary Technical Council has yet to be established; inmates who seem to be mentally ill have yet to be evaluated and, if appropriate, given medical and psychiatric care, and work and educational activities organized by the prison have yet to be promoted and scheduled.

—Recommendation 199/93. Case of the maximum-security unit at the Social Rehabilitation Center in Villahermosa, Tabasco. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tabasco on 8 October 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the isolation cells have yet to be outfitted so that they meet minimum standards for decent lodging and they are still being used in their current condition; steps have yet to be taken so that the inmates held in isolation are given sufficient wholesome food; medical care is still not available to inmates, and clinical findings are still not being noted in their files; the maximum-security unit is still being used as a privileged area, and the inmates in "voluntary isolation" have yet to be relocated to the dormitories for the general population; coordinating functions are still being assigned to inmates, especially in matters reserved for security personnel and guards; and isolation, when appropriate, is still not being ordered exclusively by the Interdisciplinary Technical Council, with a precise indication of the grounds therefor and duration thereof (not to exceed 15 days), to be noted in the files.

—Recommendation 200/93. Case of the Diagnostic and Juvenile Rehabilitation Centers of the State Council for Minors in the city of Monterrey, Nuevo Leon. It was sent to the governor of the State of Nuevo Leon on 8 October 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as another dormitory has yet to be outfitted at the Diagnostic Center with appropriate facilities and sufficient furniture, and more beds have yet to be placed in

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the existing dormitories; there is still no library; and workshops have not yet been set up and properly equipped so that the minors can receive training.

—Recommendation 201/93. Case of the "Dr. Hector Gonzalez Lugo" Observation and Treatment Center for Juvenile Delinquents in Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tamaulipas on 12 October 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the organization and procedures manuals and the center regulations have yet to be issued and distributed; the plumbing still needs maintenance, and action still needs to be taken so that there is sufficient ventilation in the dormitories; a dormitory with areas for newly admitted minors, minors receiving treatment, and minors in isolation has yet to be set up; the minors have yet to be provided with sufficient high-quality food; ongoing medical and dental care has yet to be made available to the minors, and the center has yet to be stocked with the necessary instruments and medications; the necessary budget has still not been appropriated so that the technical staff can discharge its functions properly; the minutes of the Interdisciplinary Technical Council are still not being written up and included in the minors' files; recreational and athletic programs have yet to be organized; there is still no library in the institution; work activities remain to be promoted; the workshops still lack tools and materials, and the hours for family visits have yet to be extended.

—Recommendation 202/93. Case of Mr. Teofilo Arellano Campos. It was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla on 12 October 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrants requested by the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office have yet to be issued and, if appropriate, served on Gonzalo Hernandez Cime, Fabian Perez Hernandez, Carlos Flores Morales, Fidel Sosa Cervantes, Amado Juarez Garcia, Jose Munoz Santiago, and Alberto Osorio Valdez, who are suspected of collectively murdering Mr. Teofilo Arellano Campos.

Also, investigative proceeding 261/93, which was begun into the public servants who delayed their preliminary inquiry, has not yet been completed, and the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office has not been called in to open another preliminary inquiry into whatever crime or crimes may be found, after which criminal action, if appropriate, should be brought and any arrest warrants executed.

—Recommendation 203/93. Case of the Observation and Treatment Center for Juvenile Delinquents in the City of Tampico, Tamaulipas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tamaulipas on 12 October 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as recently admitted minors receiving different forms of treatment, that is to say, those under observation, those receiving therapy, and those receiving social assistance, have yet to be placed in separate dormitories; glass and insect-proof screens have yet to be installed in the dormitory windows so that there is sufficient ventilation; the girl's area has yet to be overhauled; there is not yet sufficient ventilation and lighting in the lavatories, and the plumbing there has not yet been repaired; budgetary funds to insure a proper diet for the minors, to purchase the materials required by the technical staff, and to pay salaries on time have not yet been appropriated; the center still does not have medical instruments and medications; workshops with the necessary materials and equipment remain to be set up in the establishment; and work-training activities remain to be promoted.

—Recommendation 204/93. Case of the Indian Community in San Sebastian Teponahuaxtlan, Municipality of Mezquitic, State of Jalisco. It was sent to the governors of the States of Nayarit and Jalisco, to the agrarian reform secretary, to the attorney for agrarian affairs, and to the director general of the National Indian Institute on 13 October 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part by the governor of Jalisco inasmuch as he has not yet submitted evidence that the new Consensus-Building Commission, to which he must lend the necessary political, economic, and institutional support, has been formed.

This report regards it as complied with in part by the governor of Nayarit inasmuch as he has not yet submitted evidence that the new Consensus-Building Commission has been formed and has yet to report periodically to the CNDH concerning the support that is being given to this commission and concerning the progress in resolving the case of the aggrieved community.

This report regards it as complied with in part by the agrarian reform secretary inasmuch as he has yet to report on the support for the activities of the aforementioned commission.

This report regards it as complied with in part by the attorney for agrarian affairs inasmuch as he has yet to establish the commission that will hear and resolve through negotiations the case referred to in the recommendation, coordinating the efforts of the various government agencies that make it up.

This report regards it as complied with in part by the director general of the National Indian Institute inasmuch as he has yet to report on the support for the activities of the recommended Consensus-Building Commission.

—Recommendation 205/93. Case of the inmates of diminished criminal capacity and the mentally ill inmates in Social Rehabilitation Centers in the State of Colima. It was sent to the governor of the State of Colima and to the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the same state on 13 October 1993.

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This report regards it as complied with in part by the governor of Colima inasmuch as the mentally ill inmates have yet to be identified and then given the appropriate, comprehensive treatment; the problem of overcrowding in the area in which mentally ill inmates and inmates of diminished criminal capacity are concentrated in the Colima Social Rehabilitation Center has yet to be resolved; ongoing medical care is not yet available in the Tecoman and Manzanillo prisons; dental care still requires improvement at the Colima prison; dental and psychology departments have yet to be established at the Tecoman and Manzanillo prisons; clinical-criminological files remain to be compiled, incorporating the technical observations from the medical, psychiatric, psychology, social work, criminology, and nursing departments; the prisons that are to house mentally ill inmates and inmates of diminished criminal capacity have yet to be given the manpower and materials they need to provide pharmacological, psychotherapeutic, educational, familial rehabilitation, occupational, and recreational support to all inmate patients; handicapped inmates have not yet been referred to the appropriate physical rehabilitation services; the quantity and quality of the food served to the mentally ill have not yet been enhanced; medical-psychiatric diagnoses are not yet being made in accordance with the existing international classification of mental illnesses, as approved by the World Health Organization; the isolation of mentally ill prison inmates has not yet been banned; observation and treatment areas have not yet been set up to prevent the mentally ill from injuring themselves or others; the Observation and Classification Center at the Colima Prison is still not being used for the purpose for which it was created; and psychiatric patients have not yet been placed in an area separate from the rest of the inmates.

This report regards it as complied with in full by the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the State inasmuch as he reported that after reviewing the trials of the mentally ill inmates at Social Rehabilitation Centers in that state, he found that in 18 cases the following measures were proper: comprehensive or psychiatric medical care in prison, clinical treatment on parole, and treatment in a psychiatric hospital; as well as requests to the Directorate of Prevention and Social Rehabilitation and to the psychiatry, psychology, social work, and criminology departments in the directorate to conduct definitive studies and evaluations of the inmates who so warrant so that proper decisions can be made on the basis of the reports.

As for Mr. Beltran Medina, it was reported that he has not been tried because he has not made a preliminary statement nor is he able to do so according to the report submitted by Dr. Jaime Casares Queralt, the director of the "Doctor Samuel Ramirez Moreno" Rural Psychiatric Hospital in Mexico City. He has been diagnosed as a paranoid schizophrenic who should be kept under the pharmacological treatment that was decided for him and under the security conditions dictated by his obviously dangerous behavior.

—Recommendation 206/93. Case of the Internment Center called the "Professor Angel Silva" Social Rehabilitation School for Juvenile Delinquents in the City of San Luis Potosi in the State of San Luis Potosi. It was sent to the governor of the State of San Luis Potosi on 15 October 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in full inasmuch as the Third Inspection Office for Prison Affairs found on a follow-up visit that an ongoing program has been established to clean the dormitories, lavatories, bed clothes, and personal clothes of the minors; that the establishment has been fumigated to prevent vermin infestations; that the Interdisciplinary Technical Council has been formed; that a library has been set up in the center, and that a basic intermediate education program has been established for the minors.

—Recommendation 207/93. Case of Mr. Jose Refugio Roa Santos. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tlaxcala on 15 October 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as administrative proceeding 5/93 has yet to conclude. It was opened on 10 November 1993 to investigate the accountability of Licenciados Jose Antonio Xochipa Garcia, an agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office, and Carlos Tadeo Galindo Aceves, the then director of preliminary inquiries, for the wrongful arrest of the complainant and aggrieved party. Should this proceeding find any criminal wrongdoing, the Public Prosecutor's Office should be informed, appropriate criminal action should be brought, and any arrest warrants should be served.

—Recommendation 208/93. Case of Mr. Miguel Arellanes Juarez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 18 October 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrant issued in case 8/992 has not yet been served on Mr. Roberto Garcia Santiago and he has yet to be placed in the custody of the lower civil-criminal court judge in Ejutla de Crespo, Oaxaca. A determination has yet to be reached in investigative proceeding No. 16/PAI-DH/93, which was begun into the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office and the members of the Judicial Police to ascertain the reasons for the delay in conducting preliminary inquiry 115/989 and for the failure to execute the arrest warrant in question. Should any wrongdoing be found, the agent of the Investigative Public Prosecutor's Office should be so informed so that the pertinent inquiry can be opened and, if appropriate, any arrest warrants issued by the courts served.

—Recommendation 209/93. Case of the Hermosillo Social Rehabilitation Center in the State of Sonora. It was sent to the governor of the State of Sonora on 18 October 1993.

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This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the inmates standing trial have not yet been separated from those already convicted, and the clinical-criminological classification has yet to be done; the prison regulations have yet to be distributed among staff, inmates, and relatives; appropriate sleeping quarters have not yet been made available to the inmates; the blocks are not being kept clean and in proper repair; lavatories have yet to be installed; isolation penalties do not yet conform to regulations; mentally ill inmates are not being seen regularly to make sure that their lodging is decent; work and educational activities have yet to be expanded and promoted; the prices of items sold in the prison are not yet the same as on the outside; inmates still exercise authority; improper payments are still being made; prison officials are not yet assigning sleeping quarters; the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office has yet to be called in to investigate the introduction and sale of drugs inside the prison; guards are still using physical violence against the inmates; and guard Guillermo Ibarra has not yet been suspended while the Public Prosecutor's Office is called in to investigate possible wrongdoing by him.

—Recommendation 210/93. Case of the Tamazula Municipal Preventive Prison in the State of Jalisco. It was sent to the governor of the State of Jalisco on 22 October 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the clinical-criminological classification has yet to be performed; the prison regulations have yet to be issued and disseminated; the wiring has yet to be maintained, and a permanent supply of running water is still not available for the lavatories; the inmates still do not have an adequate diet; ongoing, scheduled medical care is still not guaranteed; the inmates are not yet being attended by technical staff in the social-work, psychology, and educational sections; the Interdisciplinary Technical Council has yet to be formed, and work, educational, recreational, athletic, and cultural activities have yet to be promoted.

—Recommendation 211/93. Case of the murder of Mr. Luis Agustino Palacios Medina, an inmate at the Santa Cruz Zenzontepec Municipal Public Jail, District of Sola de Vega, Oaxaca. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 25 October 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as preliminary inquiry 97/993 has yet to be expedited and concluded and the suspected murderer of Luis Agustino Palacios Medina booked; the negligence of the town manager in delaying notification of the murder to the agent of the Investigative Public Prosecutor's Office has not yet been investigated; a determination has yet to be made in internal investigation 23/PAI-DH/93 into the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office who delayed the inquiry, and should any wrongdoing be found, the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office is to be called in and appropriate criminal action brought.

—Recommendation 212/93. Case of Messrs. Martin Solis Carrasco, Herminio Solis Carrasco, and Reyes Mejorada Solis. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tlaxcala on 26 October 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as administrative proceeding 6/93 has yet to be concluded. It was opened into the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office attached to the General Directorate of Preliminary Inquiries of the State Attorney General's Office, Licenciado Jose Antonio Xochipa Garcia; the commander of the 10th Group of the State Judicial Police, Javier Lara Portillo; the regional commander of the Special Homicide Group, Jorge Garcia Jimenez, and the agents of the Judicial Police who were under his command, in an effort to determine their accountability in arresting the complainants and aggrieved parties without an arrest warrant. If the investigation should find any criminal conduct, the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office should be so notified, criminal action brought, and any arrest warrants executed.

—Recommendation 213/93. Case of the Guemes Observation and Treatment Center for Juvenile Delinquents, Ciudad Victoria, Tamaulipas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tamaulipas on 26 October 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as all of the minors do not yet have beds; an ongoing program to clean and maintain the dormitories and the lavatories has yet to be established; the minors have not yet been classified in the dormitories; the Directorate of Prevention, Aid to Victims, Guardianship Measures, and Social Rehabilitation of the State of Tamaulipas has yet to appropriate enough budgetary funds to meet the minors' dietary needs; medical care is not yet available to the minors 24 hours a day, and a telephone has yet to be installed in the institution, specifically for medical emergencies; work, educational, recreational, and cultural activities are not yet being offered to all minors; the possible verbal mistreatment of minors by security personnel and guards has yet to be investigated and, if appropriate, the corresponding administrative penalties applied to any guilty parties.

—Recommendation 214/93. Case of the deportation of Chinese immigrants. It was sent to the interior secretary on 26 October 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in full inasmuch as the secretary reported that he had issued a resolution on 1 February 1994, article one of which states that the National Institute of Migration will be obliged to notify the National Commission for Human Rights of any mass arrival of undocumented persons into our country so that the commission can witness the repatriation effort and help protect the Human Rights of foreigners on Mexican soil in such situations, and that the resolution, which was published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on 3 February 1994, took effect a day later.

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He also reported that pursuant to administrative proceeding of accountability 14/94, which the Internal Comptrollership Unit of the secretariat opened, a decision was made to suspend Ernesto Diaz Guerrero Ceron and Pedro Garcia Bello and disqualify them for one year from any federal government post or commission; to dismiss Baltazar Gutierrez Yanez, Jose Molina Garcia, Jose Bueno Torres, and Carlos Palacios Martinez, to have their files include the information that proceedings were begun against them for engaging in irregularities, and to disqualify them for one year from any federal government post or commission; and to dismiss Jesus Villarreal Monroy, have his file so record, and disqualify him from public employment for three years.

—Recommendation 215/93. Case of Mr. Pablo Gomez Baranda. It was sent to the chairman of the Morelos State Human Rights Commission on 28 October 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the National Commission for Human Rights has yet to be informed of the findings of the investigation into the actions ascribed to the local authorities, actions that were initially not investigated pursuant to complaint 4(22/92-H-O) of the Morelos State Human Rights Commission. Also, information is still being awaited on the conduct and resolution of preliminary inquiries 1st/II/2187/984, 6th/I/I/4629/988, J/I/I/217/988, 1st/J/I/I/218/988, SC/1/2/5375/90, and SC/5069/92.

—Recommendation 216/93. Case of the San Jose del Cabo Municipal Jail in the State of Baja California Sur. It was sent to the governor of the State of Baja California Sur on 28 October 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the new Social Rehabilitation Center in the town has yet to be completed; medical care and meals have yet to be guaranteed to all inmates; the areas assigned to the inmates do not yet have adequate lighting and ventilation, and the wiring and plumbing have not yet received maintenance.

—Recommendation 217/93. Case of the La Paz Social Rehabilitation Center in the State of Baja California Sur. It was sent to the governor of the State of Baja California Sur on 28 October 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the inmates standing trial have not yet been separated from those already convicted; the clinical-criminological classification has not yet been performed; disciplinary measures are not yet being applied to female inmates inside the women's section; all facilities, especially the lavatories, dormitories, and classrooms, are not yet being regularly maintained; the duration of the disciplinary sanction of isolation still exceeds the limit provided for in the regulations governing Social Rehabilitation Centers; ongoing medical care has yet to be made available; the center has yet to be stocked with the medications and equipment it needs to assure efficient care; the necessary budget remains to be appropriated to complete the lodgings for psychiatric patients; work and educational activities have yet to be expanded, with teaching materials and desks to be furnished for this purpose; social workers are not yet processing the inmates' requests, and the prison stores have yet to sell items at prices comparable to those on the outside.

—Recommendation 218/93. Case of the peasants who requested construction of the "Javier Rojo Gomez" New Ejido Population Center in the Municipality of Almoloya, Hidalgo. It was sent to the agrarian reform secretary on 29 October 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as evidence that the blueprints have been drafted has not yet been submitted; the file relating to the complainants' request for the construction of the new ejido population center has not been duly completed, and it has not yet been turned over to the Superior Agrarian Court for a final decision.

In addition, the recommended administrative proceeding has not yet begun in an effort to investigate the accountability of the director general of land tenure, who is under the Agrarian Reform Secretariat, in delaying the processing of the file related to the aforementioned request, after which, if appropriate, the resulting disciplinary measures should be applied.

—Recommendation 219/93. Case of Mr. Jonadad Bravo Rios. It was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla on 29 October 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as a determination has yet to be made in preliminary inquiry 119/94/D, which was opened to investigate the Judicial Police group chief in Acatlan de Osorio, Puebla, the Judicial Police agents under his command who unlawfully arrested, tortured, and held the complainant incommunicado prior to turning him over to the agent of the Investigative Public Prosecutor's Office, and the acting agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office in Acatlan de Osorio, Puebla. If appropriate, criminal action has yet to be brought against them for whatever crimes may be found, and whatever arrest warrants may be issued have yet to be served. A decision is also pending in administrative proceeding 299/93, which was begun into Licenciados Pedro Sandoval Cruz and Fidel Sanchez Rueda, and Patricia Arteaga Solano; if there are grounds, a preliminary inquiry should open, and, if appropriate, criminal action should be brought and any arrest warrants the judge issues should be executed.

—Recommendation 220/93. Case of Mrs. Amelia Escobar Rodas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas on 29 October 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the rearrest warrant issued by the first criminal-court judge in Tapachula, Chiapas in case 414/88 has yet to be served on Faustino Gabriel; the administrative proceeding has yet to begin against the public servants who

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failed to execute in timely fashion the arrest warrant for Jacinto Martinez; a determination has yet to be made in administrative proceeding Q/63/93, which is being conducted against the public servants who delayed execution of the rearrest warrant for Faustino Gabriel; evidence has yet to be submitted that the administrative proceeding and the preliminary inquiry have begun and, of course, been decided, both these actions having been ordered by the state attorney general against the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office attached to the first criminal court who acted in case 414/88.

—Recommendation 221/98. Case of Mr. Juan Margarito Velazquez Mendez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 29 October 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrants issued by the lower civil-criminal court judge in the Judicial District of Leon, Oaxaca in criminal case 122/989 have yet to be served on Messrs. Enedino and Cutberto Perez Garcia, and a determination has yet to be made in administrative investigation No. 20/PAI-DH/93 into the failure of the State Judicial Police director and of other members of that police force to execute the arrest warrant; if any wrongdoing is found, the agent of the Investigative Public Prosecutor's Office is to be called in and, if appropriate, criminal action brought and any arrest warrants executed.

—Recommendation 222/93. Case of the murders of Julian Garcia Lopez and Gregorio Garcia Antonio. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 30 October 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as preliminary inquiry 63/990 into the murder of Mr. Julian Garcia Lopez has not yet been conducted; the arrest warrants issued by the lower civil-criminal court judge in Jamiltepec, Oaxaca in criminal case 38/990 remain to be executed; and a determination has yet to be reached in investigative proceeding 21/PAI-DH/93, which was begun against the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office who failed to investigate the murder and against the agents of the Judicial Police who have not executed the arrest warrants issued in the aforementioned case. If these investigations should find any criminal conduct, a preliminary inquiry should be opened; criminal action, if appropriate, should be brought, and any arrest warrants issued should be served.

—Recommendation 223/93. Case of Mr. Juan Playas Perez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 30 October 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as preliminary inquiry 144/989 has yet to be completed and submitted and whatever arrest warrants may be issued remain to be served. Also, a determination remains to be made in investigative proceeding 22/PAI-DH/93, which was begun against the agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office, Justo Gregorio Monroy Mexicano and Felix Cristobal Nicolas Lopez, for their omissions and delays in the conduct of the above inquiry, and the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office has yet to be called in to open the corresponding preliminary inquiry and serve whatever arrest warrants may be issued.

—Recommendation 224/93. Case of Mr. Raul Pineda Cortes. It was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla on 9 November 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as a decision has yet to be made in preliminary inquiry 76/990/Tetela de Ocampo, and, if appropriate, criminal action remains to be brought and any arrest warrants executed. Also, investigative proceeding 297/93 remains open; it was begun against Licenciados Jose Leon Guzman Baez and Jorge Siu Camarena, agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office, for their slowness in conducting the inquiry in question. If any crime was committed, a preliminary inquiry should be opened, criminal action brought, if appropriate, and any arrest warrants executed.

—Recommendation 225/93. Case of Messrs. Fortino Mendez Romero and Ismael Mendez Sanchez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla on 9 November 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as a determination has yet to be made in preliminary inquiry 281/90/Atlixco, and, if appropriate, criminal action remains to be brought and any arrest warrants issued by the courts executed. In addition, internal investigative proceeding 288/93 remains to be completed; it was begun against Licenciado Pedro Sandoval Cruz, who was at the time an agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office and assistant director of preliminary inquiries. If any crime should be found, a preliminary inquiry into him should begin, criminal action should be brought, and any arrest warrants should be executed.

—Recommendation 226/93. Case of Mr. Francisco Javier Gomez Trujillo et alii. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas on 9 November 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as a determination has yet to be made in preliminary inquiry Q/559/93, which is being conducted against the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office who conducted preliminary inquiry 001/991. Also, administrative proceeding Q/66/93, which is being conducted against the members of the State Judicial Police who arrested Mr. Javier Gomez Trujillo and others, remains to be completed.

—Recommendation 227/93. Case of Mr. Miguel Rizo Aranda. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guanajuato and to the mayor of Penjamo, Guanajuato on 11 November 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part by the governor of Guanajuato inasmuch as the arrest warrant

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sought from the acting lower criminal-court judge in Penjamo, Guanajuato has yet to be issued and executed. It was sought when criminal action was brought in preliminary inquiry 15/993 J.Z.3 against Carlos Razo Galvan, Odilon Vargas Rodriguez, Francisco Alvarado Cano, Juan Ceja Alvarado, J. Guadalupe Canchola Sanchez, and Juan Tafoya Rodriguez, who are suspected of abusing their authority.

It is also regarded as complied with in part by the mayor of Penjamo, Guanajuato inasmuch as a decision has not yet been made in the administrative investigation into the Preventive Police agents from the Municipality of Santa Ana Pacueco, Guanajuato; the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office has not yet been called in to investigate, and, if appropriate, criminal action has yet to brought for the unlawful arrest of Mr. Rizo Aranda by the public servants in question.

—Recommendation 228/93. Case of the residents of San Francisco Ocotlan in the Municipality of Coronango, Puebla. It was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla on 12 November 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as confirmation is still pending that the recommended administrative proceeding has begun and been concluded against Licenciado Pedro Sandoval Cruz, the director of preliminary inquiries, for his negligence in conducting preliminary inquiry 390/92/D, after which the proper penalties are to be imposed on him. If criminal wrongdoing is found, the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office should be so notified; criminal action should be brought, if appropriate, and any arrest warrant should be duly executed.

A determination also has yet to be made in preliminary inquiry 390/92/D, which was begun into both the incident on 3 March 1993 and the murder of Mr. Sebastian Garcia Arce; criminal action should then be brought and any arrest warrants executed. Also, an investigation should be conducted into Major Jose Ventura Rodriguez Verdin for having sent an incomplete report on the incident under investigation; if there are grounds, the agent of the Investigative Public Prosecutor's Office should then be called in to perform his proper function.

—Recommendation 229/93. Case of the inmates at Oaxaca State penitentiaries who are mentally ill or of diminished criminal capacity. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 16 November 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as it has yet to be investigated who concealed information from or gave false information to the National Commission about the mentally ill inmates; a clinical-criminological identification of the inmates who are mentally ill or of diminished criminal capacity has not yet been done, with the corresponding reports sent to the judicial authorities during the criminal trials; enough medical personnel have yet to be hired so that care is offered 24 hours a day, in addition to sufficient staff in the psychology, dentistry, nursing, and social work departments; each of these departments also has yet to be refurbished and all prisons stocked with a basic set of medications; the psychiatric patients who are subject to security measures or are doing time have yet to be grouped together in appropriate psychiatric prisons and hospitals and afforded psychotherapeutic, educational, occupational, and recreational support by specialized staff, with such rehabilitation covered by the General Directorate of Prevention and Social Rehabilitation; the inmates who meet the pertinent legal requirements also have yet to be released. In addition, files have yet to be compiled for all inmates, which files are to include psychiatric diagnoses in accordance with the WHO's current international classification of diseases; schooling and rehabilitation have not yet been made available to deaf-mute inmates; action remains to be taken to resolve drug-addiction problems; the use of security measures has yet to be banned, and all inmates are still not receiving decent, humane treatment in appropriate facilities; the State Office of Court Appointed Counsels, based on information concerning inmates who are mentally ill or handicapped, has yet to update certain circumstances that attenuate responsibility and, if they have not been argued before the courts, to affirm them before the proper authority.

—Recommendation 230/93. Case of Messrs. Hipolito Dorantes Morteo and Hipolito Dorantes Melo. It was sent to the governor of the State of Sinaloa and to the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the same state on 26 November 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in full by the governor of Sinaloa inasmuch as State Attorney General's Office reported that on 23December 1993 a decision was made in administrative proceeding 10/93 not to impose a penalty on Messrs. Ramon Fernando Romero Avila, Roberto Robles Rendon, Ernesto Gonzalez Chiquete, Francisco Rodriguez Tirado, Adalberto Sillas Franco, Carlos G. Bouttier Echegaray, and Tomas Coronel Lizarraga (the latter was at the time an agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office of common jurisdiction attached to the first and second criminal courts in the City of Mazatlan), inasmuch as the first six no longer work for that office, besides which the statute of limitations on their offenses, which they committed more than three years ago, has run out. The State Attorney General's Office also reported that it did not call in the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office of common jurisdiction to open a preliminary inquiry because criminal prosecution by the state is barred by the statute of limitations.

In addition, as regards the crime of torture, this criminal offense was not provided for in state legislation until 16 May 1990, which was well after the incident, and thus its application would violate the guarantee in Article 14 of the constitution.

This report regards it as not accepted by the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the State.

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Subsequent paragraphs of this report contain the National Commission's opinion regarding the nonacceptance of this recommendation.

—Recommendation 231/93. Case of Mr. Alberto Rodriguez Rodriguez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Zacatecas on 26 November 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as preliminary inquiry 45/992 has yet to be reopened and completed with the necessary procedural steps and a decision in keeping with the law remains to be made pursuant to it.

—Recommendation 232/93. Case of Mr. Guillermo Cortez Cortez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Hidalgo on 26 November 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in full inasmuch as the state governor reported on 17 March 1994 that the arrest warrant issued by the first criminal-court judge in Pachuca, Hidalgo in case 124/90 had been served on Leonides Lopez Montes, who is suspected of murdering Mr. Guillermo Cortez Cortez and of battering Cecilio Tapia Cortez and Daniel Zapata Granados; he was placed in the custody of the judge on 14 March 1994.

The governor also sent a copy of the resolution, dated 11 March of this year, that was issued in administrative proceeding 10/94, which the State Attorney General's Office conducted against Oswaldo Vazquez Sanabria and Andres Tolentino Diaz, the agents of the State Judicial Police who were in charge of executing the arrest warrant that has now been served. The second point of the resolution indicated that they were not guilty of wrongdoing inasmuch as the delay in executing the warrant was due to the suspect's constant changes of residence around the country; he was finally arrested in the city of Cancun, Quintana Roo.

—Recommendation 233/93. Case of the Tenosique Social Rehabilitation Center in the State of Tabasco. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tabasco on 26 November 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as beds have yet to be provided to all inmates and the lavatories in the rooms have yet to receive maintenance; the medical service has yet to be stocked with the materials, equipment, and pharmaceuticals it needs to offer proper medical care; medical-psychiatric treatment has yet to be made available to apparent mental patients, who also remain to be referred to an institution that can offer them the proper care; the necessary means so that the inmates will engage in productive work activities have yet to be supplied and promoted; agreements have not yet been signed with educational institutions in order to support and certify the schooling that the inmates receive.

—Recommendation 234/93. Case of the challenge appeal filed by Mr. Angel Eslava Eslava. It was sent to the chairman of the Human Rights Commission of the State of Morelos on 26 November 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the pertinent investigation has not yet been opened so that the necessary procedural steps can be taken, the records in the case file examined, and a ruling made on the alleged Human Rights violations.

—Recommendation 235/93. Case of Observation and Orientation Center for Juvenile Delinquents in the city of Durango. It was sent to the governor of the State of Durango on 29 November 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in full inasmuch as personnel from the Third General Inspection Office for Prison Affairs confirmed on a follow-up visit that the prison facilities, especially the dormitories, had received maintenance; all minors had been given footwear, and beds had been properly distributed among all inmates; beds, mattresses, and bedclothes had been made available in the isolation areas; the lavatories had been cleaned up and were being maintained; the Interdisciplinary Technical Council had been formed and is currently discharging its functions; secondary-school courses were being taught to minors at the center, and preparatory-level courses are being planned; and an investigation was conducted into the alleged mistreatment of minors, its finding being that the guards were not accountable.

—Recommendation 236/93. Case of the Guardianship Youth Hostel in the city of Morelia in the State of Michoacan. It was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan on 29 November 1993.

This report regards it as accepted without evidence of compliance.

—Recommendation 237/93. Case of the Huimanguillo Social Rehabilitation Center in the State of Tabasco. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tabasco on 29 November 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as beds, mattresses, and bedclothes have not yet been provided to the inmates; the rooms assigned to the inmates awaiting trial, "section five," the isolation cell, and the lavatories and plumbing in these areas have not yet been maintained; the inmates' diet has yet to be improved so that the amount and quality of food insures their health; ongoing medical care is not yet available, and the necessary medications and means of transportation are not yet available so that medical care is proper and timely; an area remains to be set aside exclusively for the care of the mentally ill, or else they still need to be referred to a specialized institution; and productive work and educational activities have not yet been made available to all inmates, in keeping with the fundamental principles of social rehabilitation.

—Recommendation 238/93. Case of the Preventive Center of Los Reyes in the State of Michoacan. It was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan on 29 November 1993.

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This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the inmates standing trial remain to be separated from those already convicted; the female inmates remain to be transferred to an establishment offering the services they need while a specific area to house them is being outfitted in the Los Reyes Center (this area should be separate from the men's section and have beds, lavatories, ventilation, lighting, a kitchen, and areas for family and intimate visits); the regulations of Michoacan State prisons have yet to be made known to staff, inmates, and visitors; overcrowding still exists; all inmates do not yet have beds, mattresses, and blankets; the building and the wiring still require maintenance; specialized technical personnel have yet to be hired for the Interdisciplinary Technical Council; the classification studies and the studies to ascertain legal benefits have yet to be conducted, and the inmates have not yet been apprised of their legal status; work, educational, recreational, athletic, and cultural activities remain to be organized and promoted for all inmates; sufficient, high-quality food remains to be made available to the inmates; a specific area has still not been outfitted for the inmates with psychiatric problems, who should also be receiving specialized care and, if necessary, referred to an appropriate institution.

—Recommendation 239/93. Case of the Zacatecas Social Rehabilitation Center in Cieneguillas in the State of Zacatecas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Zacatecas on 29 November 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the inmates standing trial have yet to be separated from those already convicted; the inmates have yet to be classified and placed in one of these two groups, in strict accordance with clinical-criminological principles applied by specialized technical staff; approval of internal prison regulations has yet to be expedited, and they have yet to be made known to personnel, inmates, and visitors; the admissions area is still being used to house inmates subject to disciplinary measures; the inmate "coordinators" are still being placed in the same dormitories as the others, thus preventing the areas currently occupied by the latter from being used as isolation areas for each of the categories; a dentist remains to be hired and budget funds appropriated to acquire a dental unit and the instruments needed to provide proper care to the inmates; studies remain to be conducted to detect inmates who probably suffer from mental illness, and those already diagnosed as mentally ill have yet to be given comprehensive psychiatric treatment and placed in an area separate from the rest of the inmates; a program coordinated by specialized personnel has yet to be established to detect and detoxify drug-addicted inmates; productive work activities organized by the prison remain to be expanded so that all inmates can take part in them; likewise, schooling remains to be promoted among all inmates and the supports needed for this purpose made available; steps still need to be taken to permanently prevent certain inmates from being in positions of authority and command; in particular, inmates must be barred from imposing disciplinary penalties on their fellow inmates, and necessary measures must still be taken so that only prison officials exercise such authority; and those responsible for bringing in and selling drugs and prohibited substances have yet to be investigated so that accountabilities can be determined and, if appropriate, action taken against them.

—Recommendation 240/93. Case of Messrs. Jesus Reyes Leos and Tomas Perez Urbina. It was sent to the governor of the State of San Luis Potosi on 30 November 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrant issued by the lower-court judge in Guadalcazar in criminal case 69/993 has yet to be served on Francisco Beltran Rocha and Martin Jimenez Perez.

In addition, investigative proceeding 17/93 has yet to conclude. It was opened against Licenciado Victor Manuel Esquivel Deeb, the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office, and against any other agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office in the Judicial District of Guadalcazar, San Luis Potosi who caused delays in the conduct of preliminary inquiry 171/XI/898. If any crime was probably committed, the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office should be called in to open a preliminary inquiry and, if appropriate, bring criminal action and serve any arrest warrant that may be issued.

—Recommendation 241/93. Case of Messrs. Lazaro Vazquez Hernandez and Roberto Avelino Urrutia Garcia. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 30 November 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as preliminary inquiry No. 32(P.J.)/94 has yet to be conducted and completed; it was opened into the public servants who arrested Messrs. Vazquez Hernandez and Urrutia Garcia; the then director of the State Judicial Police, Lieutenant Colonel Ramon Lopez Hernandez; the then director of preliminary inquiries, Licenciado Manuel Federico Moreno Gonzalez; agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office Jorge Valle Galindo, and agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office in Cuicatlan and La Experimental, San Antonio de la Cal, Centro, Oaxaca, who conducted inquiries 195/90 and 215/90; all of them are suspected of abusing their authority inasmuch as the complainants were arrested without arrest warrants, in the absence of flagrante delicto or exigent circumstances, and were held for a prolonged period at the offices of the State Attorney General. In due course, criminal action should be brought against them and any arrest warrants issued by the courts should be fully executed.

—Recommendation 242/93. Case of Mr. Pablo Jose Revueltas Peralta and Ms. Maria Trinidad Cruz Velasco. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas on 30 November 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as inquiry 104/21/992 has yet to begin and result in a

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decision, and confirmation is still being awaited that the administrative proceeding ordered by the state attorney general against the agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office who conducted inquiry 104/21/992 has begun and resulted in a decision.

—Recommendation 243/93. Case of the Otomi Indians Candelaria Lazcano Rosas and Gloria Martinez, residents of the Municipality of San Pedro Chilchotla, Puebla. It was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla on 30 November 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrant issued by the criminal-court judge in the Judicial District of Chalchicomula with offices in Ciudad Serdan, Puebla in case 23/993 has yet to be served on Julio or Felix or Feliciano Ortiz Medel, who is suspected of battering Candelaria Lazcano Rosas. Also, a determination has yet to be made in preliminary inquiry 79/993 so that, if appropriate, criminal action can be broadened against Mr. Ortiz Medel to include the assault and battery or attempted murder of Gloria Martinez.

—Recommendation 244/93. Case of Mr. Agustin Fabela Vaquera. It was sent to the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the State of Coahuila on 30 November 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in full inasmuch as in official document 844, dated 17 September 1993, the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the State of Coahuila sent a copy of the judgment handed down on 6 December of that year by the second lower criminal-court judge in the Viesca Judicial District in trial 312/990 against Julio Cesar Emiliano Martinez, Jeronimo Ramirez Medina, and Francisco Sotelo Salazar, for the felonious homicide of Agustin Fabela Vaquera.

As for the administrative proceedings that were recommended in order to investigate the accountability of Licenciado Manuel Alberto Flores for delaying the aforementioned trial, the chief justice reported on 2 May 1994 that in the wake of these proceedings, a transcript of which he forwarded, the full court had decided that disciplinary penalties were inadmissible inasmuch as the individual under investigation was no longer a public servant and a member of the state judiciary.

—Recommendation 245/93. Case of Messrs. Isidoro Sanchez Concha and Noe Sanchez Concha. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 3 December 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as investigative proceeding No. 24/PAI-DH/93 has yet to be completed against agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office Jesus Hermes Angel Maldonado and Crispin Grijalva Luis and against Judicial Police agents Juan Ruiz Lopez, Humberto G. Ramirez M., Javier Jarquin Santiago, Israel V. Ramirez Castellano, and Cipriano Marcelino Cardenas, for the wrongful arrest of the aggrieved parties. If proper, the agent of the Investigative Public Prosecutor's Office should be apprised, criminal action brought, if appropriate, and any arrest warrants executed.

—Recommendation 246/93. Case of Mr. Gonzalo Lazaro Chantes Formacio. It was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla on 3 December 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as a determination has yet to be made in preliminary inquiry 596/990/CHOLULA, after which criminal action, if appropriate, is to be brought and any arrest warrants issued. Also still incomplete is administrative proceeding 20/94, which was begun into Licenciado Pedro Sandoval Cruz, the then assistant director and later director of preliminary inquiries in the State Attorney General's Office. If any wrongdoing should be found, criminal action should be brought and any arrest warrants that may be issued should be executed.

—Recommendation 247/94. Case of Messrs. Juan Garcia Garcia and Miguel Angel Garcia. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 3December 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as a determination has yet to be reached in investigative proceeding 25/PAI-DH/93, which was being conducted against Licenciado Jose Benitez Zarate, an agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office, for illegally holding Messrs. Juan Garcia Garcia and Miguel Angel Garcia; if proper, the agent of the Investigative Public Prosecutor's Office should be apprised so that he can begin and conclude a preliminary inquiry, submit it, if appropriate, and execute any arrest warrants that may be issued.

—Recommendation 248/93. Case of Messrs. Canuto Santos Ramirez, Miguel Lopez Lopez, Claudio Martinez Martinez, Clemente Garay Rubio, Alfredo or Elfego Santos Resendiz, and minor Alberto Martinez Rubio, residents of the town of Jacala, Hidalgo. It was sent to the governor of the State of Hidalgo on 3 December 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as preliminary inquiries 08/67/91, 08/68/91, and 08/69/91 have yet to be conducted and result in a decision. They were opened to investigate the incident referred to in the recommendation.

—Recommendation 249/93. Case of Mr. Felix Faustino Salas Velasco. It was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla on 7 December 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as a determination has yet to be made in preliminary inquiry 523/989/Atlixco, after which, if appropriate, criminal action is to be brought and any arrest warrants executed. Also still incomplete is administrative proceeding 19/94, which was begun into Licenciado Jose Leon Guzman Baez, the state director of preliminary inquiries; Licenciado Flavio Alarcon Hernandez, an

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agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office of common jurisdiction in the Judicial District of Atlixco, Puebla, and other public servants who conducted the above inquiry. If criminal wrongdoing is found, a preliminary inquiry should be opened, criminal action should be brought, if appropriate, and any arrest warrants that might be issued are to be served.

—Recommendation 250/93. Case of Mr. Jose Jimenez Najera. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero on 7 December 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as preliminary inquiry ABAS/233/90 has yet to conclude and lead to a decision; it was opened to investigate the murder of Mr. Jose Jimenez Najera. Criminal action remains to be brought for any crimes that may be found, and any arrest warrants that may be issued have yet to be served. Also, the pertinent internal investigation still needs to be conducted to determine the accountability of Licenciado Adalid Bautista Castro, the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office in Ometepec, Guerrero; criminal pathologist Martin Baranda Lopez, who was attached to this investigative agency; Licenciado Policarpo Gatica Ramirez, the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office attached to the General Directorate of Preliminary Inquiries, and other public servants who were involved in conducting the inquiry in question.

—Recommendation 251/93. Case of Mr. Eleuterio Martinez Tapia et alii. It was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla on 7 December 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrants issued by the fifth social-defense judge in the city of Puebla in criminal case 102/988 have yet to be served on Olegario Morales Palma, Platon Morales Palma, and Francisco Pena, who are suspected of murdering Eleuterio Martinez Tapia, Luis Tapia Flores, and Cristino Acate Mantilla. If appropriate, the proper authorities should be asked to extradite Mr. Platon Morales Palma, who is known to be living overseas.

Also pending is a decision in investigative proceeding 21/94, which was opened into the director of the State Judicial Police and other members of that police force for failing to take the necessary action to serve the arrest warrants. If any criminal wrongdoing should be found, a preliminary inquiry should begin; criminal action, if appropriate, should be brought, and any arrest warrants that may be issued should be duly served.

—Recommendation 252/93. Case of Mr. Bertin Hernandez Nava. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero on 7 December 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as a decision is pending in preliminary inquiry ALV/205/990, which was opened to investigate the murder of Mr. Bertin Hernandez Nava, and criminal action, if appropriate, remains to be brought and any arrest issued by the proper judge executed.

Also still being awaited is evidence that the recommended administrative proceeding of accountability has begun and led to a decision in the case of the public servants who conducted the inquiry; if proper, the agent of the Investigative Public Prosecutor's Office should be called in to take appropriate action.

—Recommendation 253/93. Case of Messrs. Andres de la Cruz Zacapala and Daniel Lopez Alvarez, who presumably disappeared in Ometepec, and Roman de la Cruz Zacapala, who was killed there. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero on 7 December 1993.

This report regards it as accepted without evidence of compliance.

—Recommendation 254/93. Case of Mr. Cirilo Flores Mateos. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero on 7 December 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrant issued by the lower criminal-court judge in the Judicial District of Abasolo, Guerrero in case 44/992 has yet to be served on Jose Camilo Santiago, who is suspected of battering Cirilo Flores Mateos.

—Recommendation 255/93. Case of Messrs. Bernabe Flores Torreblanca, Jose Manuel Palacios Cardenas, Clemente Ayala Torres, and Roberto Castaneda Diaz. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero on 7 December 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office of common jurisdiction attached to the Fourth Lower Criminal Court in the Judicial District of Tabares, with offices in Acapulco, Guerrero, has yet to take the necessary procedural steps in case 16/990 to correct the shortcomings in preliminary inquiry TAB/I/003/990 so as to verify the identity of the alleged murderers, and he has yet to request, in due course, the extradition of Pedro and Roberto Vargas Madero, who are known to be in the United States. Also unfinished is the internal investigation ordered by the state attorney general to determine the accountability of the agents of the State Judicial Police who arrested and transferred Pedro and Roberto Vargas Madero, Andres Berdeja Hernandez, and Ramiro Vazquez Ibarra without placing them in the custody of the proper agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office, as well as the accountability of Licenciados Cristino Ruiz Guzman, Juan Garcia Rosales, and Raul Chacon Montanez, who were serving as agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office, and Licenciado Juan Jose Arciniega Cisneros, the decision-making agent, and other public servants who were involved in the inadequate handling of the inquiry in question.

—Recommendation 256/93. Case of the Tijuana Municipal Public Jail in the State of Baja California. It was sent to the governor of the State of Baja California on 9 December 1993.

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This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the clinical-criminological classification of the inmates has not yet been performed; the State General Directorate of Prevention and Social Rehabilitation has yet to appoint specialized technical personnel to establish the Interdisciplinary Technical Council; and work, educational, and cultural activities have yet to be promoted among all inmates.

—Recommendation 257/93. Case of Mr. Jose Sacramento Palacios Martinez. It was sent to the secretary of agrarian reform on 22 December 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the auditor general of the Agrarian Reform Secretariat has yet to conduct the administrative proceeding that the director general of legal affairs of the same secretariat requested that he open against the members of the Mixed Agrarian Commission of the State of Coahuila for their belated execution of the commission's resolution, as stated in official document VII 201-A 191527, which the director general sent to the auditor on 1 February 1994.

—Recommendation 258/93. Case of the mentally ill inmates and the inmates of diminished criminal capacity in Zacatecas state prisons. It was sent to the governor of the State of Zacatecas on 22 December 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as a special area for them has yet to be outfitted; they are not yet receiving the treatment and pharmaceuticals that they need; diagnoses are not yet being made in accordance with the classification approved by the World Health Organization; each patient has yet to have a medical file; isolation measures are not yet being applied only when necessary; the outpatients who require follow-up and care are not receiving it; the state has yet to establish hospitals for psychiatric patients; staff have yet to be hired for the technical and medical sections; all prisons do not yet offer free medical care, and the inmates who require hospitalization have yet to be transferred; a lobotomy should not be performed on inmate Ramiro Quintero Rodriguez at Cieneguillas Prison until he receives proper medical care; efforts have yet to be made to support the work of the office of court-appointed counsels for the mentally ill inmates; and lastly, the State Congress has not yet been asked to amend Article 69 of the Penal Code of the State of Zacatecas.

—Recommendation 259/93. Case of the "Palacio de Andonegui" Social Rehabilitation Center in Tampico, Tamaulipas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tamaulipas on 22 December 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as steps have yet to be taken to end overcrowding; an observation and classification area for the inmates has not yet been outfitted; the clinical-criminological classification has yet to be performed and the inmates standing trial separated from those already convicted; the medical service has not yet been stocked with the minimum of equipment that it needs to function properly; the prison remains to be stocked with sufficient medications, and the psychology department outfitted with enough cubicles to properly conduct individual, family, and group therapy; work activities remain to be organized for all inmates, and primary- and secondary-school and junior-college courses remain to be promoted among all inmates; a specific area for intimate visits has not yet been outfitted; the metal detector has yet to be repaired so that the guards can better check food and other items; a specific area still needs to be arranged for the mentally ill, who also have yet to receive proper medical care and the necessary attention so that their living conditions are worthy of human beings; disciplinary measures that violate Human Rights are still being imposed; the investigation arising from preliminary inquiry 356/993, which was begun by the agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office, Licenciado Marcos Montes de Oca Rivera, and which was turned over to the Tamaulipas State Attorney General's Office owing to the issue involved, has yet to conclude; the person or persons responsible for the incident arising from the search of Andonegui Prison in Tampico on 13 October 1993 has yet to be turned over to the proper authorities, and the corresponding arrest warrants have yet to be executed.

—Recommendation 260/93. Case of the Orientation Farm School for Boys in the City of Mexicali in the State of Baja California. It was sent to the governor of the State of Baja California on 22 December 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the minors are not yet allowed to wear shoes; dormitory 400 has not yet been vacated and the minors housed there; they have not yet been given beds, mattresses, and bedclothes; arrangements have yet to be made so that the National Institute for Adult Education can offer secondary-school education classes; the tailor's and printing workshops have yet to be assigned the items and the staff that they need to operate and the boys have not yet been encouraged to participate in them, and tear gas and handcuffs are still being used.

—Recommendation 261/93. Case of the Chiapa de Corzo Municipal Jail in the State of Chiapas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas on 22 December 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the inmates already convicted have yet to be transferred to a penitentiary near the town that has a specific area for them, and henceforth they must not be allowed to stay at Chiapa de Corzo Municipal Jail; the inmates have not yet been given beds and bedclothes; the facilities in general still require maintenance and cleaning, and toilets remain to be installed in the cells; all inmates are not yet being fed; productive work and educational activities have yet to be organized for all inmates; technical studies remain to be conducted on each inmate

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by the medical staff, psychologists, social workers, and teachers that the Chiapas State Directorate of Prevention and Social Rehabilitation appoints; and the Chiapa de Corzo Municipal Jail has yet to be dissociated from the Municipal Police, which is currently in charge of it, and civilians remain to be appointed as its officials.

—Recommendation 262/93. Case of Coahuayana Nuevo Municipal Jail in the State of Michoacan. It was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan on 22 December 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the men and women have yet to be separated; a specific room with enough beds, mattresses, bedclothes, toilets, lighting, and ventilation remains to be assigned to the women; the regulations governing the administration and operating of the jail have yet to be issued and made known to both staff and inmates; the necessary action remains to be taken to end overcrowding; the dormitory facilities have yet to be expanded and each of the inmates given a bed, mattress, and bedclothes; there are not yet enough washbasins and showers in the bathroom; the drainage system has yet to be maintained; a kitchen in which jail staff can prepare three meals a day has yet to be installed; the State Directorate of Prevention and Social Rehabilitation has not yet appointed interdisciplinary personnel to conduct diagnoses and treatment studies on the inmates and put together their files; ongoing medical care is not yet available free of charge to the inmates, who also have yet to receive the medications they need; the social-rehabilitation activities established in the law have yet to be organized; an area for intimate visits has yet to be set aside; visitors are still being required to remove their shoes before entering; and a public telephone and a Mexican Postal Service mailbox have not yet been installed.

—Recommendation 263/93. Case of the mistreatment of inmates, the isolation area, self-governance, and the placement of female inmates at the Uruapan Regional Social Rehabilitation Center in the State of Michoacan. It was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan on 22 December 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the beating and mistreatment of inmates by guards have yet to be investigated and the culprits barred from working in prisons; the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office has yet to be called in to ascertain their accountability while the investigation is under way; the isolation area and the area for recent arrivals have yet to be used exclusively for their stated purpose; the center has yet to be stocked with enough mattresses and clothes; an area for recently arrived female inmates has yet to be set up; the conditions in the isolation areas are not yet adequate, and another such area has yet to be established so that the female inmates on whom disciplinary measures involving isolation have been imposed can serve their time in accordance with the procedures set forth in prison regulations; inmates are still involved in determining offenses; a procedure for assessing and identifying acts that warrant penalties in accordance with regulations has yet to be established, a procedure in which technical and medical personnel, guards, and officials are involved; records of the proceedings and of the case that inmates offer in their defense are not being duly kept; the hygiene and health of inmates being punished have yet to be checked on; the newly admitted inmates who require protection are not yet being assigned to an area other than the isolation area; a psychiatric evaluation of apparent mental patients has yet to be conducted, after which pharmacological and therapeutic treatment is to be made available to them and they are to be referred to appropriate institutions; the Dormitories Coordinating Board has yet to be abolished in the men's and women's sections; a women's section that includes a maternity area and a day-care center has yet to be built; women administrators, technicians, and guards have yet to be appointed in the women's section; the incidents involving probable improper payments by the inmates have yet to be investigated, and based on the findings the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office is to be called in for proper action.

—Recommendation 264/93. Case of the "El Encanto" settlement. It was sent to the agrarian reform secretary on 22 December 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as evidence has not yet been submitted that the deeds of sale for the lands designed to meet the agrarian requirements of the ejido members in the town of "Nuevo Nicapa" have been entered into the Public Registry of Property of the State of Chiapas, so that lands can continue to be incorporated into the ejido system involved in this case until the process is complete.

The agrarian case files for the "El Encanto" settlement and the "Nuevo Nicapa" Ejido also have yet to be completed, and the lands have yet to be demarcated and divided into lots. In addition, the remaining deeds have yet to be issued to the residents of "El Encanto" in the Municipality of Juarez in the State of Chiapas.

Furthermore, a solution has yet to be developed for the overlapping of lands purchased for ejido members in the town of "Nuevo Nicapa" in the Municipality of Pichucalco, Chiapas, and the respective case file still needs to be compiled until the resolution regarding the Incorporation of Lands Into the Ejido System has been published.

Lastly, evidence has not yet been submitted that the recommended administrative proceedings against the public servants who were involved in this case have been opened and concluded, after which the applicable disciplinary measures are to be imposed and, if appropriate, the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office called in.

—Recommendation 265/93. Case of Mr. Carlos Rodolfo Sauma Sauma. It was sent to the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the State of Yucatan on 22 December 1993.

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This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the full State Superior Court has yet to be convened so that, pursuant to its functions and if no legal impediment is found, it can instruct the second social-defense judge in the First Judicial Department of the state to reach a decision in accordance with the law as soon as possible in case 251-A. Also, the full State Superior Court has yet to be convened to open an administrative investigation into the conduct of the second social-defense judge for the unjustified delay in the administration of justice in the matter at hand and, if appropriate, to impose the corresponding penalties. If the investigation finds sufficient evidence, the Public Prosecutor's Office should be called in to open the proper preliminary inquiry pursuant to its jurisdiction.

—Recommendation 266/93. Case of Mr. Roselio Estudillo Pina. It was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla on 23 December 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrant issued by criminal-court judge in the Judicial District of Izucar de Matamoros, Puebla in case 8/94 has yet to be served on Apolo Bernabe Rios Garcia, Isabel Estudillo Valencia, Rufino Rios, and Moises Rios Garcia, who are suspected of the aggravated homicide of Roselio Estudillo Pina.

It bears mentioning that the judge sent letters rogatory to the sitting criminal-court judge in Amilcingo, Morelos asking him to execute the arrest warrant in question inasmuch as the aforementioned individuals are known to be living in the State of Morelos.

A determination also remains to be made in administrative proceeding 24/94, which was opened into the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office who conducted preliminary inquiry 921/91, the deputy agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office, and the commander of the Judicial Police in Izucar de Matamoros, Puebla. If sufficient evidence that a crime was committed should be developed, the agent of the Investigative Public Prosecutor's Office should be called in to open and conduct a preliminary inquiry, decide a legally appropriate course of action and, if criminal action is brought, to fully execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued.

—Recommendation 267/93. Case of Mr. Jose Heraclio Amador Aguilar et alii. It was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla on 23 December 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as a decision has yet to be made in preliminary inquiries 138/989 and 488/992, which were opened into the murders of Arturo Telesforo Amador Aguilar and Jose Gabriel Amador Aguilar. What is more, a determination has yet to be made in administrative proceeding 23/94, which was begun into the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office in Zacatlan, Puebla, Licenciada Teresa de Jesus Castelan Bonilla, and other agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office in the same judicial district, as well as into the Judicial Police personnel attached to it, for their dilatory, negligent conduct of the aforementioned inquiries. If appropriate, the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office should then be called in to bring criminal action, if applicable, to request arrest warrants, which are to be duly served if the appropriate judge issues them.

A determination also has yet to be reached in preliminary inquiry 120/94/D, which was begun into the unlawful arrest and torture of the complainants by Judicial Police agents Pedro Rodriguez Fuentes and Vicente Aguilar Espinoza, by Licenciado Pedro Sandoval Cruz, and by Dr. Miguel Guerrero Flores (the latter was guilty of misrepresentation in drafting the medical reports on the complainants' injuries).

—Recommendation 268/93. Case of Mrs. Amalia Constantino Vidal. It was sent to the judge advocate general on 23 December 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in full inasmuch as the judge advocate general reported that on 31 December 1993 Infantry Corporal Bernardo Esteban Velazquez was placed in "La Mojonera" Prison in the State of Jalisco (the trial judge had ordered him committed for the crime of violence against persons and property damage) and that Infantry Corporal Clemente Flores Ocampo met the same fate.

As for the recommended administrative proceeding, the Office of the Judge Advocate General indicated that the individual who could have received an administrative penalty for failing to execute the arrest warrants had passed away but that in any event the statute of limitations had expired.

—Recommendation 269/93. Case of Mr. Bertin Genaro Aguilar Cardoso. It was sent to the governor of the State of Morelos and the governor of the State of Puebla on 23 December 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in full by the governor of Morelos inasmuch as he was sent a copy of administrative proceeding DH/27/93-12, which was conducted against Licenciada Graciela Nequis Chavez. The decision in this proceeding was that the public servant in question, the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office who conducted preliminary inquiry DH/06/92-12 into the report of Bertin Genaro Aguilar Cardoso's disappearance, was not guilty of administrative wrongdoing. Although she opened the inquiry, it was continued by Licenciado Antolin Escobar Cervantes, also an agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office in that attorney general's office. He conducted all of the procedural steps to complete the inquiry and enabled the Puebla State Attorney General's Office to bring criminal action in preliminary inquiry 54/989 for the murder of Bertin Genaro Aguilar Cardoso. Therefore, there were no grounds for imposing administrative penalties on Graciela Nequis Chavez.

This report regards it as complied with in part by the governor of Puebla inasmuch as the arrest warrant issued

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by criminal-court judge in the Judicial District of Izucar de Matamoros, Puebla in case 4/994 has yet to be served on Apolo Bernabe Rios Garcia, Isabel Rey Estudillo Valencia, Rufino Rios Martinez, and Servando Salazar, who are suspected of the aggravated homicide of Bertain Genaro Aguilar Cardoso.

It bears mentioning that the judge sent letters rogatory to the lower civil-criminal court judge in Jonatepec, Morelos asking him to execute the arrest warrant in question inasmuch as the aforementioned individuals are known to be living in the State of Morelos.

Administrative proceeding 25/94 is also still pending. Its purpose is to determine the accountability of the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office who conducted the inquiry in question and of the Judicial Police personnel for their dilatory conduct of inquiry 54/989. If sufficient evidence of a crime is developed, the agent of the Investigative Public Prosecutor's Office should be called in to open a preliminary inquiry; criminal action should be brought, if appropriate, and any arrest warrants executed.

—Recommendation 270/93. Case of Messrs. Julio Guerrero Arzate and Rogelio Barranco Cardenas. It was sent to the attorney general for the Federal District on 23 December 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the administrative proceeding ordered by the attorney general for the Federal District has not yet begun. This proceeding is to investigate Licenciado Rogelio A. Serralde Campos, the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office who heads the Processing Office of the Special Prosecutor's Office for Stolen Vehicles and Automobile Parts. If appropriate, the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office should then be called in for proper action.

—Recommendation 271/93. Case of the residents of Turicato. It was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan on 23 December 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the necessary procedural steps have yet to be conducted in order to serve the arrest warrants issued by the first lower criminal-court judge in the Judicial District of Tacambaro in case 8/93 on Ramiro Medrano Cardenas, Jaime Medrano Gomez, Amador, Andres, and Braulio Hurtado Gomez, Celso and Gamaliel Cornejo, and Evarardo and Rolando Gaytan Ambriz for the murder of Rodolfo Cruz Garcia, Ramiro Alvarez Diaz, Salvador Rivera Hernandez, Daniel Hernandez Villafana, Juventino Ambriz Ambriz, and Ventura Barajas Padilla and for the battery of Juventino Villalobos Infante, Octavio Rodriguez Torres, and Cuauhtemoc Pimentel Reyes, and on Preventive Police agent Juventino Villalobos Infante for the murder of Armando Medrano Arreola. The administrative proceeding of accountability has yet to begin against the public servants who failed to serve these arrest warrants in order to determine their accountability, after which, if appropriate, the proper agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office should be called in to open a preliminary inquiry, submit it, if applicable, and serve whatever arrest warrants may be issued.

—Recommendation 272/93. Case of the Cosala Municipal Jail in the State of Sinaloa. It was sent to the governor of the State of Sinaloa on 23December 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as beds, mattresses, and bedclothes have yet to be made available to the inmates; the jail has yet to be refurbished; a lavatory that includes washbasins, showers, and toilets and that insures decorous privacy for the inmates has yet to be built; furniture and utensils have yet to be made available to the inmates so that they can take their meals in a properly hygienic manner; work, educational, and athletic activities organized by the jail have yet to be scheduled and promoted; a specific area for intimate visits has yet to be set up; facilities have yet to be made available to the inmates so that they communicate with the outside world, and a telephone and mailbox remain to be installed in the jail.

—Recommendation 273/93. Case of the Cruz de la Elota Municipal Jail in the State of Sinaloa. It was sent to the governor of the State of Sinaloa on 23 December 1993.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the jail regulations have yet to be issued and distributed; beds, mattresses, and bedclothes have yet to be provided to the inmates; the jail has yet to receive maintenance, and proper sanitation, lighting, and ventilation have yet to be provided; a washbasin and shower and enough toilets have yet to be installed in the lavatory, and the plumbing still needs repair; the facilities have yet to be fumigated systematically to eradicate vermin; the furniture and utensils that the inmates need to eat their meals under decent conditions have still not been made available; agreements have not yet been signed with the proper authorities so that an interdisciplinary team made up of teachers, social workers, and medical personnel can assist the inmates and examine the cases of inmates who are eligible for legal benefits; a physician has yet to be assigned to the jail, or else agreements have not yet been entered into to make preventive, curative, and rehabilitative care available to the inmates; the necessary medications are still not available; inmates who seem to be mentally ill have not yet been evaluated and given psychiatric treatment; paid work activities, as well as educational and athletic activities organized by the jail are not yet being scheduled and promoted; a specific area for intimate visits has not yet been set aside, and the inmates have still not been given an opportunity to communicate with the outside world by installing a public telephone inside the jail.

—Recommendation 1/94. Case of Mr. Jose Prudencio Orozco. It was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan on 26 January 1994.

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This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrant issued by the first lower-court judge has yet to be served on Armando Zaragoza Pulido for the crime of murder and on Raymundo Francisco Tostado for being an accomplice to the murder of Mr. Jose Prudencio Orozco. Also, the internal investigation has still not begun to ascertain why the arrest warrant has not been served, after which, if appropriate, the agent of the proper Public Prosecutor's Office should be called in to bring criminal action and to duly serve any arrest warrant that may be issued. In addition, the internal proceeding of accountability has yet to open in an effort to investigate the conduct of the group chief of the Michoacan State Judicial Police, Rodolfo Mendoza Mendoza, for having failed to take steps to apprehend one of the likely culprits and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action and execute whatever arrest warrant may be issued.

—Recommendation 2/94. Case of Mr. Esteban Morales Glodias. It was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla on 26 January 1994.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrants issued by the social-defense judge in the Judicial District of Izucar de Matamoros, Puebla in criminal case 4/94 have yet to be served on Apolo Bernabe Rios Garcia, Isabel Rey Estudillo Valencia, Rufino Rios Martinez, and Servando Salazar, who are suspected of the aggravated homicide of Esteban Morales Glodias.

Also, administrative proceeding 109/94 has yet to conclude. It was begun against Licenciados Edgar Arvea Damian and Jose Luis del Rio Tapia, the agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office who were in charge of preliminary inquiry 147/90, and personnel from the Judicial Police for their dilatory conduct of the inquiry. If sufficient evidence of a crime is found, the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office should be so informed so that he can open a preliminary inquiry and, if appropriate, bring criminal action and serve whatever arrest warrants may be issued.

—Recommendation 3/94. Case of Mr. and Mrs. Pacanowski Appel. It was sent to the mayor of the Federal District on 23 February 1994.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the properties referred to in the recommendation have yet to be handed over to their owners in compliance with the amparo rulings handed down by the third, fourth, and ninth administrative judges in the Federal District.

Failing this, the expropriation proceedings established in the pertinent law should be conducted and the interested parties appropriately compensated.

—Recommendation 4/94. Case of Mr. Manuel Equihua Cervantes. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 23 February 1994.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as a determination has yet to be made in preliminary inquiry 1310/DGS/94, which was begun to investigate the conduct of Federal Judicial Police agents Jose Luis Rivera Pineda, Rodrigo Monforte Cruz, and Victor Valenzuela Corrales; group chief Gustavo Hernandez Cortes; Federal Judicial Police commander Ruben Castillo Conde; agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office Licenciado Alfredo Olivares Osuna, and physicians Miguel Angel Trejo Aguileta and Luis Garza Lopez.

Administrative proceeding DH-01/94, which was begun to investigate the above public servants, also has yet to conclude.

—Recommendation 5/94. Case of Mr. Francisco Arias Ortega. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 23 February 1994.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as a determination has yet to be made in preliminary inquiry 1309/DGS/94, which was opened to investigate the conduct of Licenciado Juan Miranda Collado, an agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office; Federal Judicial Police agents Marino Garcia Gonzalez, Rogelio Loredo Lopez, and Angel Enriquez Ortiz, and apprentice physician Eduardo Arriaga Romero.

Administrative proceeding DH-01/94, which was begun to investigate the above public servants, also has yet to conclude.

—Recommendation 6/94. Case of Mrs. Concepcion Sanchez Aldana. It was sent to the attorney general for the Federal District on 23 February 1994.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrant issued by 15th criminal-court judge in the Federal District in case 242/90 has yet to be served on Alfonso Lara Esquivel, who is suspected of murdering Guadalupe Aldana Hernandez.

The appropriate administrative investigation to ascertain why the warrant was not served and to impose the resulting disciplinary measures also has yet to begin and decide on a course of action.

—Recommendation 7/94. Case of Mr. Modesto Patolzin Moicen. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 23 February 1994.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrant issued by the second lower civil-criminal court judge in criminal case 163/988 has yet to be served on Humberto Mora Zamudio, Luis Lucio Atenogenes Banos, and Rodolfo Prado Equihua, who are suspected of murdering Mr. Patolzin Moicen. Also, the administrative proceeding to investigate the public servants with the State Attorney General's Office and the Judicial Police agents under their command for failing to execute the arrest warrant has yet to begin, after which criminal action is to be brought, if appropriate, and any arrest warrants executed.

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—Recommendation 8/94. Case of Mr. Rufino Jose Jimenez. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 23 February 1994.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as a determination has yet to be made in preliminary inquiry 1311/DGS/94, which was begun into Federal Judicial Police agents Federico Manzo Silva, Eduardo Jimenez Avina, Jorge Fragoso Ramirez, Carlos Zamora Hernandez, Luis Elizalde Victoria, Antonio Perez Andrade, and Jose Luis Toledo Benitez.

Administrative proceeding DH-03/94, which was begun to investigate the above individuals, also has yet to conclude.

—Recommendation 9/94. Case of the Sinaloa Social Rehabilitation Institute in the City of Culiacan, State of Sinaloa. It was sent to the governor of the State of Sinaloa on 23 February 1994.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the inmates standing trial have yet to be separated from those already convicted; the clinical-criminological classification of the inmates has yet to be performed; the men and women have not yet been separated; the institute's organizational law has yet to be disseminated among staff, inmates, and visitors; inmates standing trial are still being lodged in the reception area; all inmates have yet to be provided with beds, and certain units still do not have proper lighting and ventilation and are not being kept clean and well maintained; certain inmates are still discharging functions of authority and improper payments are still being made among inmates; security personnel and guards are still imposing disciplinary penalties on the inmates instead of the officials indicated in the Organic Law of the State Social Rehabilitation Institutes; the authorities are not yet in control of administering medications to the inmates who require them, and a specific area has yet to be set aside for inmates with infectious-contagious diseases; sufficient psychiatric staff have not yet been hired to treat the mentally ill, who are to be placed in an area separate from the rest of the population; productive work activities organized by the institute have yet to be expanded so that all of them can take part; schooling also has yet to be promoted among all inmates and the necessary supports made available; a specific area is not yet available for both family and intimate visits as provided for in the law, and visitors must not be allowed to stay permanently; work on the new building in the women's section remains to be expedited; an area has yet to be outfitted as a day-care center for all minors who cannot be properly entrusted to people on the outside, and professional staff should be hired to look after them; businesses are still being run by inmates; the prices of the items sold inside the prison must be similar to those on markets outside it; cellular telephones are still being used, and public telephones controlled by prison staff have yet to be installed.

—Recommendation 10/94. Case of Messrs. Angel Sanchez Gas and Jose Luis Ruedas Trujillo. It was sent to the agrarian reform secretary on 23 February 1994.

This report regards it as not accepted.

Subsequent paragraphs of this report will include the National Commission's opinion regarding the nonacceptance of this recommendation.

—Recommendation 11/94. Case of Messrs. Daniel and Ruben Encinas Jimenez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chihuahua on 1 March 1994.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as preliminary inquiry 001-2434/991 has yet to be conducted and, if appropriate, criminal action brought. Also, the pertinent administrative investigation has yet to begin, with disciplinary penalties imposed on the public servants who are guilty of actions or omissions in conducting the inquiry. If a crime has likely been committed, a preliminary inquiry should be opened and, if appropriate, criminal action brought with a request for arrest warrants, which are then to be served immediately.

—Recommendation 12/94. Case of Mr. Juan Bosco Medina. It was sent to the director general of the National System for Complete Family Development on 1 March 1994.

This report regards it as complied with in full inasmuch as the General Directorate of the National System for Complete Family Development reported that psychologist Xavier Cruz Lara, who was accused of mistreating Mr. Juan Bosco Medina, resigned as a result of the recommendation on 31 March 1994.

—Recommendation 13/94. Case of the San Isidro el Ocotal Indian Community, Municipality of San Cristobal de las Casas, Chiapas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas on 4 March 1994.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as a decision has yet to reached in administrative proceeding of accountability No. Q/38/94, which seeks to determine whether any offenses were committed by the members of the State Judicial Police and State Public Security Police who were involved in the operation on 8 May 1993 in the San Isidro el Ocotal Indian Community; if appropriate, the applicable penalties are to be applied, and the agent of the Investigative Public Prosecutor's Office called in to perform his proper role.

In addition, the damages caused during the operation in question have yet to be redressed and adequate compensation paid to the Indians.

—Recommendation 14/94. Case of Messrs. Jesus Gil Picon and Mario Gomez Velazquez. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 7March 1994.

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This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as a determination has yet to be made in preliminary inquiry 1644/DGS/94, which was opened to investigate the conduct of Carlos Tornero Salinas, Gerardo R. Carranza Santana, and Serafin Huerta Perez. If criminal action should be brought, then any arrest warrants that may be issued are to be executed.

A decision also has yet to be reached in administrative proceeding DH-04/94, which is being conducted against the same individuals.

—Recommendation 15/94. Case of Mr. Modesto Aquino Pilar. It was sent to the agrarian reform secretary on 7 March 1994.

This report regards it as complied with in full inasmuch as the Agrarian Reform Secretariat reported that on 18 October 1993 the Unitary Agrarian Court of the Ninth District, with offices in the city of Toluca, State of Mexico, to which the case file was forwarded on 31 August 1992, formally transferred the parcel with which this recommendation is concerned to Mr. Modesto Aquino Pilar.

It also reported learning that on 29 September 1993 Mr. Modesto Aquino Pilar entered into an agreement with Mr. Juan Quiroz Marcial, the representative of the "Dolores" ejido, under which he transferred his rights to the parcel to the latter, receiving as payment the amount of 8,000 new pesos, and that this transaction was conducted before the mayor of Temoaya, State of Mexico, and with the certification of the conciliation and authorization officer of the municipality.

—Recommendation 16/94. Case of Mrs. Evangelina Garcia Martinez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Sinaloa and to the attorney general for the Federal District on 8 March 1994.

This report regards it as complied with in full by the governor of Sinaloa inasmuch as on 18 March 1994 a ruling was handed down in administrative proceeding 4/94 against public servants Arturo Guadalupe Verastica Valenzuela, Heriberto Palomares Rubio, and Mateo Borquez Ramirez, who have been reprimanded. No penalty was imposed on Jose Manuel Beltran, inasmuch as he demonstrated that he had not been involved in the incident that prompted the recommendation.

This report regards it as complied with in part by the attorney general for the Federal District inasmuch as administrative proceeding QC/0040/MAR-94, which was begun to investigate Federal District Judicial Police agents Luis Hernandez de la Vega and Indalecio Vidal Herrera, has not yet been completed. Also pending is a determination in preliminary inquiry 50th/ACI/216/94-03 and the one combined with it, SC/4772/93-04, which were begun into the above public servants, Ana Margarita Bonilla, an agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office, and Francisco Duran Juarez, a member of the aforementioned police force.

—Recommendation 17/94. Case of the appeal filed by Mr. Pedro Flores Rivera. It was sent to the chairman of the Human Rights Commission of the State of Morelos on 8 March 1994.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as all of the items that were omitted from case file 389/91, as mentioned in the observations section of the recommendation, have not yet been investigated in order to shed light on the incident. Once the case file has been completed, the records compiled should be examined and a legally appropriate decision handed down.

—Recommendation 18/94. Case of Mr. Roberto Fernando Ramos Salinas. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 8 March 1994.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as a determination has yet to be made in preliminary inquiry 1646/DGS/94, which was begun to investigate the conduct of Licenciado Angel Carballo Zenteno, an agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office, for his omissions in conducting inquiry 70/91. The inquiry was also investigating Federal Judicial Police agents Emiliano Huerta Lerma, Pablo Ramirez Gomez, and Javier Gamboa Juarez for the unlawful arrest and mistreatment of Mr. Roberto Fernando Ramos Salinas, and Dr. Sixto Morales Pacheco, who misrepresented the physical condition of the aggrieved party in the certificate.

Also pending is a decision in administrative proceeding DH-05/94, which is being conducted against the aforementioned individuals for their involvement in the incidents mentioned in the recommendation.

—Recommendation 19/94. Case of Messrs. Lucio Sanchez Banuelos et alii. It was sent to the governor of the State of Nayarit and to the attorney general of the republic on 8 March 1994.

This report regards it as complied with in part by the governor of Nayarit inasmuch as confirmation is still being awaited that the administrative proceeding of accountability and the preliminary inquiry have begun and been concluded to determine the misdemeanors and felonies committed by Licenciado Mario Villela Bonilla, the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office of common jurisdiction in Tepic, Nayarit, and the felonies committed by Commanders Enrique Sanchez Trejo, Casimiro Franco Marquez, and other members of the State Judicial Police who broke into the homes of, unlawfully arrested, and tortured Lucio Sanchez Banuelos, Armando Gonzalez Hidalgo, Magdaleno Rodriguez Rodriguez, Francisco Hernandez Monroy, Francisco Arellano Ramirez, Jorge Nieves Sandoval, and Andres Reyes Pena. Criminal action should then be brought against them, including for the crime of torture, and, if appropriate, any arrest warrants issued should be executed.

This report regards it as complied with in part by the attorney general of the republic inasmuch as a determination has yet to be made in preliminary inquiry 1647/

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DGS/94, which was begun to investigate the conduct of Licenciado Jose Antonio Perea Garcia, an agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office, and Federal Judicial Police Commanders Juan Granados Martinez and Leopoldo Gabriel Rojas, group chief Jose Antonio Rodriguez Perez, and agents Javier Roman Valdes and Jesus Antonio Rodriguez Perez and other members of that police force who were involved in the incident described in the recommendation.

Administrative proceeding DH-06/94, which was started against these individuals, also has yet to conclude.

—Recommendation 20/94. Case of Mr. Daniel Zarate Guerrero. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 9 March 1994.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as a determination has yet to be made in preliminary inquiry 1645/DGS/94, which was opened to investigate the conduct of Licenciado Alfonso Corona Chavez, an agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office, Federal Judicial Police group chief Luis de la Mora Buendia, and other members of that police force stationed in the city of Colima who were involved in the incident described in the recommendation.

Administrative proceeding DH-07/94, which was started against these individuals, also has yet to conclude.

—Recommendation 21/94. Case of the Municipal Psychiatric Hospital in Tijuana, State of Baja California. It was sent to the governor of the State of Baja California and to the mayor of Tijuana, Baja California on 9 March 1994.

This report regards it as complied with in part by the governor of Baja California inasmuch as a study has not yet been conducted on building a psychiatric hospital, as a priority project, in the city of Tijuana, or failing that, on completing and converting the penitentiary that was being built in the Municipality of Tepic and that has now been abandoned. Also, the current Tijuana Municipal Psychiatric Hospital has yet to be modified to make outpatient care available. The new hospital does not contain areas for short-, medium-, and long-term stays, as well as partial hospitalization, and the guidelines for making optimum care available to patients are not being complied with. The state does not yet have special facilities for minors or the elderly who are mentally ill. Educational, research, and training activities are not yet being promoted in state psychiatric hospitals, and physicians who are specializing in psychiatry are not doing their residency there. The Tijuana Municipal Psychiatric Hospital has yet to issue its manuals of organization and procedures and its internal regulations and distribute them to staff and patients, as appropriate. Care is not yet being provided to mental patients who also have some physical handicap or ailment, in addition to which glasses, orthopedic devices, and/or hearing aids should also be provided to them, to the extent possible. The hospital still does not have a large enough staff to dispense treatment, which must include, besides pharmacological assistance, psychotherapeutic support, recreational therapy, occupational therapy, and educational therapy, in addition to which this staff should devote itself solely to work within the institution. Moreover, the criteria for the release of patients do not yet include psychopathological considerations, instead of just predetermined inpatient time, and the follow-up on cases referred to shelters still needs improvement so as to prevent relapses.

The recommendation has been listed as accepted without evidence of compliance by the mayor of Tijuana, Baja California.

—Recommendation 22/94. Case of Messrs. Magdaleno Garibo Cortez et alii, the owners of the "La Union" estate in Playa Vicente Municipality, Veracruz. It was sent to the agrarian reform secretary on 10 March 1994.

This report regards it as complied with in full inasmuch as the Agrarian Reform Secretariat confirmed in public instrument 7091, dated 13 October 1992, which was issued with the certification of notary public No. 11 in the city of Cordoba, Veracruz, that Mr. Emmanuel Garibo Pimentel, who is one of the aggrieved parties in the recommendation, sold the rural property known as "La Union" to Mr. Marcos Ortiz Cardenas and Mrs. Josefina Lopez Rivera, thus voiding the final judgment handed down by the second district judge in the State of Veracruz in amparo proceeding 3688/89, which ordered that the estate be evacuated and turned over to the aggrieved parties.

As for the failure to enforce the final judgments handed down in the above amparo proceeding, the information that the National Commission received made clear the impediment confronting the Agrarian Reform Secretariat in identifying the land that was supposed to be returned.

—Recommendation 23/94. Case of Mr. Jorge A. Jimenez Castellanos. It was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan on 10 March 1994.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as preliminary inquiry 266/991-II, which was begun to investigate the robbery and murder of Jorge Alfredo Jimenez Castellanos, has not yet been duly completed. Criminal action should then be brought in due course against the suspects, and if any arrest warrants are issued, they should be promptly and properly executed. In addition, the negligence of Licenciados Gonzalo Lopez Chavez, Maria Alicia Alvarado Chavez, Marco Antonio Estrada Gutierrez, Abel Herrera Hernandez, Felipe de Jesus Guerrero Tapia, and Eduardo Murillo Loeza, the agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office who handled the inquiry in question, has yet to be investigated and legally prescribed action taken against them if administrative or criminal accountability should be found. If criminal action is brought, whatever arrest

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warrants may be issued should be served. Also yet to be investigated is the inaction of the State Judicial Police agents in charge of looking into the incident with which the inquiry was concerned, particularly group chiefs Juan Estrada Villanueva and Jose Urueta Delgado; should they be found administratively or criminally accountable, proper action is to be taken against them, and if any arrest warrants are issued, the necessary steps should be ordered to execute them promptly.

—Recommendation 24/94. Case of the challenge appeal of Mr. Bernardino Lavin Flores. It was sent to the chairman of the Morelos State Human Rights Commission on 10 March 1994.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the complaint filed by Mr. Bernardino Lavin Flores has yet to be evaluated and processed in accordance with its organic law. Moreover, the authorities charged with Human Rights violations have yet to be asked to submit reports on their actions, after which the complaint is to be resolved in due course according to the law.

—Recommendation 25/94. Case of Mr. Hector Gerardo Gonzalez Aguirre. It was sent to the secretary of communications and transportation on 10 March 1994.

This report regards it as complied with in full inasmuch as the Communications and Transportation Secretariat confirmed that it had filed a formal report on the incident described in the recommendation with the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic. It also reported that pursuant to the administrative proceeding conducted against the second commander of the Federal Roads and Ports Police, Alfredo Alvarez Milera, and the deputy officer of the same police body, Alfredo Ake Navarete, the former was suspended for 24 days and the latter for 80 days.

—Recommendation 26/94. Case of Mr. Daniel Miguel Alonso. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 10 March 1994.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as a determination has yet to be made in preliminary inquiry 1669/DGS/94, which has been investigating the conduct of Licenciado Adolfo Bravo Vanmeeter Roque, an agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office, and Federal Judicial Police agents Francisco Galindo, Martin Velazquez, Horacio Armendariz Hernandez, and Cesar Adolfo Lopez y Romero for failing to certify the physical condition of Mr. Daniel Miguel Alonso and for inflicting injuries on him. Also still pending is administrative proceeding DH-08/94, which is being conducted against the same individuals.

—Recommendation 27/94. Case of Mr. Mario Alderete Portillo. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 10 March 1994.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as a determination has yet to be made in preliminary inquiry 1670/DGS/94, which was begun into Federal Judicial Police agent Mauricio Mendez Lopez and whichever other person or persons prove accountable, as well as Drs. Miguel Angel Matias, Deul Duran Varela, and Rogelio Alonso Barrera for their involvement in the incident described in the recommendation. Also still pending is administrative proceeding DH-09/94, which has been investigating the same public servants.

—Recommendation 28/94. Case of Messrs. Italo Ricardo Diaz Diaz, Ruben Diaz Diaz, Rey Venegas Castro, and Delfino Aguilar Hernandez. It was sent to the attorney general for the Federal District on 10 March 1994.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as a determination has yet to be made in preliminary inquiry 50th/ACI/222/94-03, which was begun to investigate the officials and agents of the Federal District Judicial Police, as well as the agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office who were involved in the protracted detention and the torture of Messrs. Italo Ricardo Diaz Diaz, Ruben Diaz Diaz, Rey Venegas Castro, and Delfino Aguilar Hernandez. If appropriate, criminal action should be brought against them, and whatever arrest warrants the pertinent judge issues are to be executed.

—Recommendation 29/94. Case of minor Hector Flores Gonzalez. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic and to the director general of ISSSTE on 10 March 1994.

This report regards it as complied with in part by the attorney general of the republic inasmuch as a determination has yet to be made in preliminary inquiry 1671/DGS/94, which was begun into Licenciados Juan Francisco Padilla Torres and Martin Rodriguez Rodriguez agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office, and other public servants who delayed inquiry 24/II/92, which was opened to investigate the incident described in the recommendation. Preliminary inquiry 24/II/92 also has yet to be reopened, conducted, and resolved, as does administrative proceeding DH-10/94, which was initiated against the above public servants.

This report also regards it as complied with in part by the director general of ISSSTE inasmuch as he has yet to confirm the start and finish of the administrative proceedings designed to determine the accountability of the physicians and nurses who attended to minor Hector Flores Gonzalez before, during, and after his operation at the ISSSTE's "Adolfo Lopez Mateos" General Hospital in the city of Zacatecas, after which the proper disciplinary measures are to be imposed.

—Recommendation 30/94. Case of the residents of Lomas de Tepetlapa. It was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico, to the mayor of Reyes La Paz, State of Mexico, and to the director general of the National Fund for Low-cost Dwellings Trust on 15 March 1994.

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This report regards it as complied with in part by the governor of Mexico State inasmuch as preliminary inquiry TOL/DR/III/180/94 has yet to be conducted and a decision reached pursuant to it. It was opened to determine the potential accountability of the employees and officials who were involved in the incident. Once the inquiry is completed, criminal action is to be brought against anyone found criminally accountable; if appropriate, arrest warrants are to be sought and then immediately executed.

This report also regards it as complied with in part by the mayor of Los Reyes La Paz inasmuch as the investigation opened into Licenciado Ambrosio Misael Solis Tagle, the former municipal secretary, for submitting false reports to this National Commission, has not yet been completed.

The recommendation is regarded as not accepted by the director of the National Fund for Low-cost Dwellings Trust.

Subsequent paragraphs of this report include the National Commission's opinion regarding the nonacceptance of this recommendation.

—Recommendation 31/94. Case of Mr. Francisco Ronquillo Cereceres' appeal. It was sent to the chairman of the Chihuahua State Human Rights Commission on 16 March 1994.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as this National Commission has yet to be apprised of the ruling to be handed down in case DJ 92/93, which should take into account the points contained in the observations section of the recommendation.

—Recommendation 32/94. Case of Messrs. Jose Zavala Bombela and Mauricio Rios Abuadili. It was sent to the attorney general for the Federal District on 16 March 1994.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as a determination has yet to be made in preliminary inquiry 50th/ACI/237/94-03, which was begun into Valentin Gomez Rizo, Felicitas Huerta Serrano, and Victor T. Chavez, agents of the Federal District Judicial Police; Licenciados Hector Efrain Romero Villena and Antonio Victoria Palacios, agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office who conducted inquiry 24th/1465/91-06; and Drs. Fernando Morales A. and Eduardo Morales Miranda, the physicians attached to the Office of the Attorney General for the Federal District, for the crimes that they probably committed in the discharge of their duties.

—Recommendation 33/94. Case of the Indian Community of Santa Ana Zirosto, Municipality of Uruapan, State of Michoacan. It was sent to the agrarian reform secretary and to the governor of the State of Michoacan on 16 March 1994.

This report regards it as complied with in part by the agrarian reform secretary inasmuch as confirmation is still pending that the final judgments in amparo proceedings 52/91, 144/91, 481/91, 593/91, 675/91, 710/91, 726/91, and 965/91 have been executed, as well as all others that may have been handed down in connection with this case.

Also, an investigation has yet to be conducted into the reasons for the delay in enforcing these judgments, and if administrative or criminal wrongdoing should be found, action in keeping with the law is to be taken.

This report also regards it as complied with in part by the governor of Michoacan inasmuch as confirmation is still pending that the actions needed to support solutions for the Community of Santa Ana Zirosto have been taken.

—Recommendation 34/94. Case of Mr. Humberto Rodriguez Millan. It was sent to the mayor of the Federal District on 16 March 1994.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as work has yet to be completed on the fence that is being built on Mr. Humberto Rodriguez Millan's property under the terms of the agreement that he and the Delegation of the Federal District Department in Xochimilco signed on 18 September 1989.

—Recommendation 35/94. Case of Mr. Manuel Manriquez San Agustin. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic and to the attorney general for the Federal District on 17 March 1994.

This report regards it as complied with in full by the attorney general of the republic inasmuch as a decision was made in preliminary inquiry 1885/DGSR/94 not to bring criminal action since the conduct of Jose Agustin Rivera Camus, the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office, in pursuing inquiry 104/FSP/93, was not deemed to have constituted a crime.

This report regards it as complied with in part by the attorney general for the Federal District inasmuch as preliminary inquiries 50th/ACI/245/94-03 and SC/11982/92-11 have yet to conclude; they are investigating the wrongful arrest, protracted detention, and torture of Mr. Manuel Manriquez San Agustin; the actions of Licenciado Antonio Victoria Palacios, the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office, and the conduct of the criminal pathologists who were involved in inquiry 19th/1286/90. If appropriate, criminal action is then to be brought against them.

In addition, the recommended administrative proceedings have yet to begin against Licenciado Alberto Delgado Pedroza, the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office who chairs Board Two on Crimes Committed by Public Servants, in order to determine his accountability in rejecting jurisdiction to conduct preliminary inquiry SC/11982/92-11, and against the public servant who was in charge of the files of the Judicial Police in the

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Iztapalapa Sector for the years 1989 and 1990. Afterwards, the agent of the Investigative Public Prosecutor's Office should, if appropriate, be called in to perform his proper function.

—Recommendation 36/94. Case of Messrs. Ramon Palacios Mendoza et alii. It was sent to the agrarian reform secretary on 23 March 1994.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the case file relating to the complainants' petition has yet to be compiled, and a resolution has yet to be formulated and sent to the Superior Agrarian Court for a final decision.

In addition, the recommended administrative proceeding has yet to begin investigating Licenciado Ruben Leyva Castro, the former agrarian delegate in the State of Sonora; Felix Hector Burruel Cordova, the engineer who works for the Agrarian Delegation in the State of Sonora, and Jose Carrillo Rodriguez, the engineer who is the director of New Ejido Population Centers, after which the applicable disciplinary measures are to be imposed. If appropriate, the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office should be called in to perform his proper function.

—Recommendation 37/94. Case of minor Javier Bautista Arano. It was sent to the director general of ISSSTE on 23 March 1994.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as a determination has yet to be made in administrative proceeding QD-148/94, which was begun to investigate possible wrongdoing by Dr. Rafael Camacho Morales in attending to minor Javier Bautista Arano. Confirmation is also pending that the recommended compensation has been paid to the minor's relatives.

—Recommendation 38/94. Case of Mr. Reyes Juarez Medina. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic and to the director general of the Mexican Social Security Institute on 24 March 1994.

This report regards it as complied with in part by the attorney general of the republic inasmuch as a determination has yet to be made in preliminary inquiry 3175/DO/93, after all of the procedural steps previously omitted are performed; if appropriate, criminal action is then to be brought and any arrest warrants executed.

A decision also has yet to be made in administrative proceeding DH-12/94, which was opened to investigate the possible accountability of Licenciado Ramon Ramirez Sandoval, the agent of the Auxiliary Federal Public Prosecutor's Office, for the delays in conducting preliminary inquiry 3175/DO/93.

This report also regards it as complied with in part by the director general of the Mexican Social Security Institute inasmuch as evidence has yet to be submitted that the recommended administrative proceedings have begun and that a decision has been made regarding the actions of the public servants who were involved in the incident described in the recommendation. Also, the Secretariat of the General Comptrollership of the Federation has yet to be called in and a report submitted on its efforts.

—Recommendation 39/94. Case of minor Tomas Jose Gomez Guerrero. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca and to the president of the Oaxaca State Congress on 25 March 1994.

This report regards it as complied with in part by the governor of Oaxaca inasmuch as a preliminary inquiry has yet to begin into the crimes of torture and abuse of authority committed by the public servants from the Municipal Government of San Miguel Huautepec and into whatever crime may have been committed by Cipriano Romero, the son of the alternate municipal manager, after which criminal action is to be brought and any arrest warrants executed. Also, an internal investigation has yet to begin into the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office in Teotitlan de Flores Magon, Oaxaca who conducted inquiry 138/993, for both the omissions and the irregularities that he committed in investigating the incident; if appropriate, the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office should then be called in to open a preliminary inquiry into whatever crimes may have been committed and to serve any arrest warrants. Moreover, the aggrieved party's injuries are to be certified; the original preliminary inquiry is to be severed, and a decision in conformity with the law is to be made.

It is regarded as complied with in part by the president of the Oaxaca State Congress inasmuch as the proceeding to revoke the mandates of the officials of the Municipal Government of San Miguel Huautepec, Oaxaca, under Article 59, Section X of the State Political Constitution, has yet to begin, and the applicable penalties, if appropriate, have yet to be imposed.

—Recommendation 40/94. Case of Mr. Trinidad Diaz Garcia. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 25 March 1994.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as a determination has yet to be made in preliminary inquiry 2080/DGS/94, which was begun into Licenciado Manuel Villegas Reachy, the agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office; the second commander of the Federal Judicial Police, Juan Benitez Ayala, and Federal Judicial Police agents Miguel Angel Martinez Moya, J. Raul Morales Aranda, Epifanio Reyes Muniz, Jose Luis Pedraza Luna, and Bertha Romero Corona, as well as Dr. Oscar Eduardo Ferreira Aguila, a physician with the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, for their involvement in the incident described in the recommendation.

A decision also has yet to be made in administrative proceeding DH-13/94, which was opened against these public servants.

—Recommendation 41/94. Case of Mr. Rageney Garcia Manzano. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 28 March 1994.

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This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as a determination has yet to be made in preliminary inquiry 2068/DGS/94, which was begun into Licenciado Arturo Fernandez Vega, an agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office; the first commander of the Federal Judicial Police, Luis Alberto Gomez Lopez; as well as Federal Judicial Police agents Raul Cortes Martinez, Jorge Gomez Cazeres, Ramon Torres Franco, Rogelio Lascari Munoz, Martin Armendariz Chaparro, Martin Jaime Perez Gomez, Alberto Sotelo Chavez, Francisco Fernandez Valdovinos, Jorge Rodriguez Cerecedo or Cerecero, Martin Aguilar Tapia, Miguel Angel Martinez Moya, Ricardo Delgado Castella, Leopoldo Rodriguez Renteria, and Antonio Juarez Flores, for their involvement in the incident described in the recommendation.

Also still pending is a decision in administrative proceeding DH-14/94, which was begun against the same individuals.

—Recommendation 42/94. Case of Mr. Gilberto Lezama Rubinos. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca, the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the Federal District, the attorney general for the Federal District, the warden of the Eastern Preventive Prison in the Federal District, and the secretary general for safety and roadways of the Federal District Department on 28 March 1994.

This report regards it as complied with in full by the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the Federal District inasmuch as on 4 April 1994 this National Commission was apprised of the resolution that was handed down in case file DH-459/93, which stated that Licenciado Jose Humberto Albarran Montano, who was serving as 22d criminal-court judge of the Federal District, resigned on 1 July 1993, and that pursuant to the records in the case file the Office of the Attorney General for the Federal District was called in to open a preliminary inquiry.

It is regarded as complied with in part by the governor of Oaxaca inasmuch as a determination has yet to be made of the administrative accountability of Mr. Antonio Enriquez Ortiz, the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office of Board One in the Detainees Area in the Experimental Prison, for having violated the aggrieved party's guarantees of judicial protection by not having a court-appointed counsel assist him during his testimony. Moreover, the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office has yet to be called in to open a preliminary inquiry into whatever crime or crimes may be found, after which, if appropriate, criminal action should be brought and any arrest warrants fully executed.

The recommendation is considered complied with in part by the attorney general for the Federal District inasmuch as a determination has yet to be made in preliminary inquiry 50th/ACI/268/94-03, which was begun into the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office, Licenciado Gonzalo Sarabia Navarro, for probably having committed the crimes of unlawful detention and abuse of authority to the detriment of Mr. Gilberto Lezama Rubinos. An administrative investigation also has yet to open and conclude to determine the potential accountability of Dr. Cesar Aguilar Zamora, who improperly performed his functions as a public servant in issuing the certificate of Mr. Gilberto Lezama Rubinos' injuries; if sufficient evidence is found, the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office should be called in to perform his legally proper role.

The recommendation is regarded as complied with in part by the secretary general for safety and roadways inasmuch as investigative proceeding ED-1083/94 has yet to conclude. It was begun against former Preventive Police agents Alejandro Negrete Hernandez and Ruben Mora Solano, for the unlawful arrest and battery of Mr. Gilberto Lezama Rubinos. Also, the Secretariat of the General Comptrollership of the Federation has yet to be informed of the findings of this proceeding. In addition, the agent of the proper Public Prosecutor's Office has yet to be called in to open a preliminary inquiry into whatever crime or crimes may be found.

The recommendation is considered accepted without evidence of compliance by the warden of the Eastern Preventive Prison.

—Recommendation 43/94. Case of the appeal filed by Mr. Hector Cruz Ortiz Juarez. It was sent to the chairman of the Human Rights Defense Commission of the State of Guerrero on 29 March 1994.

This report regards it as accepted in time to submit evidence.

—Recommendation 44/94. Case of the challenge appeal filed by Mrs. Socorro Baquedano Figueroa. It was sent to the chairman of the Human Rights Commission of the State of Yucatan on 29 March 1994.

This report regards it as complied with in full inasmuch as on 26 April 1994 the Human Rights Commission to which the recommendation was addressed issued and sent to the state attorney general the recommendation arising from case file C.D.H.Y./063/93, which was compiled pursuant to the complaint lodged by Mrs. Socorro Baquedano Figueroa.

—Recommendation 45/94. Case of Mr. Demetrio Lopez Martinez' challenge appeal. It was sent to the chairman of the Human Rights Commission of the State of San Luis Potosi on 29 March 1994.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as case file CEDH-Q030/93 has yet to be completed. The San Luis Potosi State Human Rights Commission opened it to investigate the unlawful arrest of Mr. Jose Demetrio Lopez Martinez by public servants of that state's penitentiary.

—Recommendation 46/94. Case of Mr. Benjamin Arroyo Grajales' challenge appeal. It was sent to the

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chairman of the Chiapas State Human Rights Commission on 30 March 1994.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as case file CEDH/041/08/93 has yet to be completed and this National Commission informed of the judgment that must be handed down in due course in this case.

—Recommendation 47/94. Case of the beating and mistreatment of inmates at the Mazatlan Social Rehabilitation Center in the State of Sinaloa. It was sent to the governor of the State of Sinaloa on 30 March 1994.

This report regards it as accepted in time to submit evidence.

—Recommendation 48/94. Case of the challenge appeal filed by the Association of Merchants and Residents of the Historic Center of the City of Xalapa, Veracruz. It was sent to the mayor of Xalapa, Veracruz on 30 March 1994.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as under the agreement signed by the city government and the various organizations of merchants and residents of the historic center of Xalapa, the semipermanent and ambulant vendors in that area have yet to be definitively relocated through whatever actions and means are deemed proper.

—Recommendation 49/94. Case of Mr. Anselmo Ramos Cardoso. It was sent to the governor of the State of San Luis Potosi on 30 March 1994.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as evidence is still pending that the recommended investigation of David Octavio Vazquez Merino, the group chief of the State Judicial Police, has begun and that a decision has been made pursuant to it. The purpose of the investigation is to determine his potential accountability arising from his involvement in the incident described in the recommendation. The agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office should then be called in, if appropriate, to perform his proper function.

The recommended investigation into Licenciado Raul Tello Carrillo, the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office assigned to Moctezuma, San Luis Potosi, for his conduct in preliminary inquiry 37/VIII/992 also has yet to begin. If appropriate, the agent of the Investigative Public Prosecutor's Office is then to be called in.

—Recommendation 50/94. Case of the Preventive and Social Rehabilitation Center in Almoloya de Juarez, State of Mexico. It was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico on 4 April 1994.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the inmates standing trial have yet to be separated from those already convicted; the inmates have yet to be properly situated in the dormitories so as to foster peaceful coexistence and maintain security in the prison; the regulations of state preventive and social rehabilitation centers have yet to be distributed among staff, inmates, and visitors; mattresses and blankets have yet to be made available in the maximum-security area; the lavatories have not yet received maintenance; a permanent supply of water is still not available, and lightbulbs are still not in stock; steps have not yet been taken to control vermin and keep the general kitchen properly hygienic; timely medical care is not yet available to the inmates; the inmates are not yet being provided the medications they need; the hours of the prison's medical and psychiatric service have not yet been expanded, and there are still not enough psychiatric nurses; proper work-safety measures have yet to be taken in the work areas; protective equipment has not yet been made available to the inmates working there; the maintenance and ventilation indicated in the safety standards cited in state prison legislation have yet to be improved in the work areas, and work training courses have yet to be offered; work activities are not yet being promoted among all inmates, and an audit has not yet been conducted of the profits from the inmates' work; access to the library has yet to be made available to all inmates, and books are not yet being loaned out; school, recreational, cultural, and athletic activities are not yet being promoted among the female inmates, with the human resources needed for this purpose; female technical staff have yet to be appointed to coordinate the women's section; friends are still not being allowed to visit the inmates, pending a study by the Interdisciplinary Technical Council; not enough accessible public telephones have been installed in the prison; the privacy of mail addressed to the inmates is not yet being respected, mail is not being delivered to them as soon as it arrives, and the prison and Mexican Postal Service mailboxes have yet to be relocated in places where all inmates have ready access to them; the official prices of merchandise sold at prison stores are not yet being honored; training courses are not yet being offered regularly to security personnel and guards, and the necessary steps have not yet been taken to prevent power groups from forming inside the prison.

—Recommendation 51/94. Case of Mrs. Luz Elena Olivas de Serna. It was sent to the director general of the Mexican Social Security Institute on 11 April 1994.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as a determination has yet to be made in the administrative proceeding begun against Dr. Jose Navarro Castanon, who was working for Gynecology and Obstetrics Hospital Number 15 in the city of Chihuahua, as well as against other public servants who may have been involved in the medical and surgical care dispensed to Mrs. Luz Elena Olivas de Serna, and the applicable disciplinary measures have yet to be imposed on them.

Compensation also has yet to be paid to the aggrieved party to defray the expenses that she incurred to see a private physician.

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—Recommendation 52/94. Case of Mrs. Victoria Chavez Lopez. It was sent to the director general of the Mexican Social Security Institute on 11April 1994.

This report regards it as accepted in time to submit evidence.

—Recommendation 53/94. Case of Messrs. Nicolas Martinez Vazquez, Marcos Morales Cruz, Marco Antonio Trujillo Latour, Antonio Gomez Perez, Elias Lopez Encino, Juan Lopez Guzman, David Gomez Lopez, Eli Gomez Ruiz, Francisco Antonio Garcia Moreno, Jose Pravia Vazquez, Nicolas Albores Cortes, Eucario Lopez Gomez, Alberto Alvarez Velazco, Julian Gomez Santiz, Pedro Bolom Gonzalez, and Vicente Lopez Garcia. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 14 April 1994.

This report regards it as complied with in full inasmuch as the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic reported that it moved to dismiss criminal case 6/94, which was being prosecuted in First District Court in the State of Chiapas and that on 18 April 1994 the judge of this court accepted the motion and consequently ordered the immediate release of Messrs. Nicolas Martinez Vazquez, Marcos Morales Cruz, Marco Antonio Trujillo Latour, Antonio Gomez Perez, Elias Lopez Encino, Juan Lopez Guzman, David Gomez Lopez, Eli Gomez Ruiz, Francisco Antonio Garcia Moreno, Jose Pravia Vazquez, Nicolas Albores Cortes, Eucario Lopez Gomez, Alberto Alvarez Velazco, Julian Gomez Santiz, Pedro Bolom Gonzalez, Vicente Lopez Garcia, and Rogelio Santiz Lopez.

—Recommendation 54/94. Case of the PAS-NA, S.A. company. It was sent to the secretary of health on 19 April 1994.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the definitive ruling handed down on 19 November 1992 by the fourth district civil-court judge in the Federal District in case 104/91 has yet to be executed, and, therefore, payment has yet to be made to the company.

—Recommendation 55/94. Case of the Preventive Jail and Social Rehabilitation Center in Chetumal, State of Quintana Roo. It was sent to the governor of the State of Quintana Roo on 19 April 1994.

This report regards it as in time for a reply.

—Recommendation 56/94. Case of Hector Alejandro Serna Torres. It was sent to the director general of the Mexican Social Security Institute on 19 April 1994.

This report regards it as accepted in time to submit evidence.

—Recommendation 57/94. Case of the "22 April Civil Movement of Accident Victims." It was sent to the governor of the State of Jalisco on 19April 1994.

This report regards it as in time for a reply.

—Recommendation 58/94. Case of the expulsions in various places in the Municipality of San Juan Chamula, Chiapas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas, the president of the 58th Legislature of the State of Chiapas, and the mayor of San Juan Chamula, Chiapas on 19 April 1994.

This report regards it as accepted in time to submit evidence by the governor of Chiapas and the president of the 58th Legislature of Chiapas and as in time for a reply from the mayor of San Juan Chamula, Chiapas.

—Recommendation 59/94. Case of the San Felipe Municipal Public Jail in the State of Guanajuato. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guanajuato and the mayor of San Felipe, Guanajuato on 20 April 1994.

This report regards it as accepted by the governor of Guanajuato in time to submit evidence. It is regarded as in time for a reply from the mayor of San Felipe, Guanajuato.

—Recommendation 60/94. Case of beatings, mistreatment, and the isolation area at the Social Rehabilitation Center in the State of Tabasco. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tabasco on 20 April 1994.

This report regards it as in time for a reply.

—Recommendation 61/94. Case of minor Nancy Teresita Obregon Rodriguez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Durango on 20 April 1994.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the administrative proceeding ordered by the state governor has yet to begin against the agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office, Licenciado Sergio Gonzalo Castro Franco and Cesar Flavio Najera Quinones, to determine potential wrongdoing during inquiry 8443/92, which was investigating the causes of the death of Nancy Teresita Obregon Rodriguez; should any crime be found, the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office is to be called in, criminal action is to be brought, and whatever arrest warrants may be issued are to be served.

—Recommendation 62/94. Case of the Tzeltal Indians from the indigenous community of Ocosingo, Chiapas. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 20 April 1994.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as confirmation is still pending that at the proper juncture in the proceedings nonaccusatory findings have been formulated in criminal trial 44/93, which is being conducted against the aggrieved parties in First District Court in Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chiapas. The findings of the recommended investigation into the murder of Mr. Jose Luis Vera de Jesus and into the injuries suffered by Messrs. Mauro Garcia Martinez and Lucio Hernandez Xolo also have yet to be made known.

—Recommendation 63/94. Case of several Tepehuan Indians from the Durango highlands. It was sent to the governor of the State of Durango on 21 April 1994.

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This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrants issued by the fifth criminal-court judge in that state in case 52/93 have yet to be served on Vicente Salvador Bautista, Crecenciano Caldera Arellano, Toribio Santana, Celso Caldera, and Jesus Bautista; confirmation is still being awaited that the investigatory proceedings ordered by the state governor have begun against the public servants who were entrusted with but unjustifiably delayed serving the aforementioned arrest warrants; and should any criminal conduct be found, it is to be reported to the Investigative Public Prosecutor's Office. If criminal action is brought, whatever arrest warrants may be issued are to be executed.

In addition, confirmation is pending that the inquiries ordered by the state governor have begun or, as the case may be, have been completed into the complaints lodged directly with the State Attorney General's Office by Julian Bautista Martinez, Hipolito Cervantes Bautista, Julio Gonzalez Cumplido, Santos Solis Flores, and Feliciano Bautista Mendoza; the procedural steps required to clear up the incident have yet to be conducted and the suspects identified; applicable criminal action remains to be brought, arrest warrants for suspects sought and, if granted, executed immediately; the opening of the administrative proceedings also ordered by the state governor has yet to be confirmed in an effort to ascertain whether the officials who processed the complaints lodged directly with the office were guilty of wrongdoing by not opening or, as appropriate, by not completing the inquiry, in which case the applicable penalties are to be imposed; if sufficient evidence that a crime was committed is gathered, the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office should be called in to open a preliminary inquiry and reach a decision in accordance with the law pursuant to it.

—Recommendation 64/94. Case of Mr. Samuel Carrillo Carrillo. It was sent to the governor of the State of Nayarit and the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the same state on 22 April 1994.

This report regards it as complied with in part by the governor of Nayarit inasmuch as confirmation is still pending that an investigation has begun into the circumstances surrounding the arrest of Mr. Samuel Carrillo Carrillo and his detention in solitary confinement by agents of the State Judicial Police under the command of Commander Enrique Rosales Decena. If any of the public servants involved should be found accountable, administrative proceedings and, if appropriate, a preliminary inquiry, are to begin, criminal action is to be brought, and whatever arrest warrants may be issued are to be served.

It is also regarded as complied with in part by the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the State inasmuch as a verdict has not yet been handed down in the criminal trial (84/91) of Mr. Samuel Carrillo Carrillo; the administrative proceeding ordered by the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the State has yet to begin in an effort to determine the accountability of Licenciada Ana Maria Rosales Vazquez, the judge in the aforementioned criminal trial, and, if appropriate, the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office has yet to be called in to deal with likely criminal conduct.

—Recommendation 65/94. Case of Mr. Francisco Garcia Ramos' challenge appeal. It was sent to the chairman of the Human Rights Commission of the State of Queretaro on 22 April 1994.

This report regards it as accepted in time to submit evidence.

—Recommendation 66/94. Case of Mr. Patricio Ramirez Sabina. It was sent to the governor of the State of Veracruz on 25 April 1994.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as confirmation that proceedings have resumed in preliminary inquiry 439/990 is pending; the necessary investigations remain to be conducted so as to clear up the disappearance of Mr. Patricio Ramirez Sabina; the contradictions and issues raised in the recommendation itself, as well as the theories that it puts forth concerning his disappearance, have yet to be investigated thoroughly; confirmation that the recommended administrative proceeding has begun against the public servants who conducted the inquiry in question is still pending, and should wrongdoing be found, legally appropriate action is to be taken.

—Recommendation 67/94. Case of the execution of nonprison penalties in the State of Queretaro. It was sent to the governor of the State of Queretaro on 28 April 1994.

This report regards it as accepted in time to submit evidence.

—Recommendation 68/94. Case of Mr. Hector Alejandro Salcedo Gutierrez. It was sent to the attorney general for the Federal District on 29 April 1994.

This report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as a determination has yet to be made in preliminary inquiry 50th/ACI/358/94-05, which was begun to investigate the conduct of the Federal District Judicial Police agents who were unlawfully arrested, held incommunicado, mistreated, beat, and tortured Mr. Hector Alejandro Salcedo Gutierrez. If criminal action is brought, any arrest warrants that may be issued are to be served.

Also pending is an investigation into the third-session agent of the 30th Agency of the Public Prosecutor's Office who was on duty on 16 November 1989, inasmuch as his negligence enabled the above police agents to act with impunity. If appropriate, a preliminary inquiry should also be opened.

In addition, an investigation should be opened into the section chief of the Federal District Judicial Police and the criminal pathologist who were on duty on 16 November 1989.

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—Recommendation 69/94. Case of Messrs. Bernardino Ortega Pintle, Jose Patatuchi Montalvo, and Fausto Altamirano Solis. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca and the mayor of Santo Domingo Tehuantepec, Oaxaca on 29 April 1994.

This report regards it as accepted in time to submit evidence by the governor of Oaxaca and as in time for a reply from the mayor of Santo Domingo Tehuantepec, Oaxaca.

—Recommendation 70/94. Case of the food and hygiene at the Rio Verde District Jail in San Luis Potosi. It was sent to the governor of the State of San Luis Potosi on 2 May 1994.

This report regards it as in time for a reply.

—Recommendation 71/94. Case of Juan Pablo Mendoza Rodriguez, an inmate at the San Luis Potosi Penitentiary. It was sent to the governor of the State of San Luis Potosi on 2 May 1994.

This report regards it as in time for a reply.

—Recommendation 72/94. Case of Mr. Obistano Diaz Mendez. It was sent to the chairman of the Chiapas State Human Rights Commission on 2 May 1994.

This report regards it as in time for a reply.

—Recommendation 73/94. Case of Mrs. Marcela Mendez Flores' challenge appeal. It was sent to the chairman of the Michoacan State Human Rights Commission on 3 May 1994.

This report regards it as in time for a reply.

—Recommendation 74/94. Case of Messrs. Horacio Hernandez Magdaleno, Abdias Lopez Alegria, and Oel Fernandez Espinosa. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 4 May 1994.

This report regards it as accepted in time to submit evidence.

—Recommendation 75/94. Case of Messrs. Ismael Medrano Lopez and Enrique Brito Lopez. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic and the governor of the State of Chiapas on 4 May 1994.

This report regards it as accepted by the attorney general of the republic in time to submit evidence and as in time for a reply from the governor of the State of Chiapas.

—Recommendation 76/94. Case of Mr. Clemente Perez Miranda. It was sent to the executive director of the ISSSTE Housing Fund (FOVISSSTE) on 4 May 1994.

This report regards it as in time for a reply.

—Recommendation 77/94. Case of the residents of the Cuauhtemoc Ejido in Playas de Catazaja, Chiapas. It was sent to the agrarian reform secretary and the governor of the State of Chiapas on 4 May 1994.

This report regards it as in time for a reply from both authorities.

—Recommendation 78/94. Case of Mr. Francisco Javier Quiroz Cota. It was sent to the governor of the State of Sonora on 4 May 1994.

This report regards it as in time for a reply.

—Recommendation 79/94. Case of the residents of the town of Acacoyahua, Chiapas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas on 4 May 1994.

This report regards it as in time for a reply.

—Recommendation 80/94. Case of the Association of Resident Settlers of Colina del Sur, A.C. It was sent to the mayor of the Federal District on 6 May 1994.

This report regards it as in time for a reply.

—Recommendation 81/94. Case of the Indians Nazario de la Cruz Cruz and Enrique de la Cruz Lopez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Nayarit on 6 May 1994.

This report regards it as in time for a reply.

—Recommendation 82/94. Case of the "Amatan, Chiapas Civic Front." It was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas on 6 May 1994.

This report regards it as in time for a reply.

—Recommendation 83/94. Case of Mr. Ramon Becerra Torres. It was sent to the attorney general for the Federal District and to chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the Federal District on 9 May 1994.

This report regards it as complied with in part by the attorney general for the Federal District inasmuch as confirmation is still being awaited that the recommended administrative proceedings have begun and been concluded in an effort to investigate the agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office, the medical, legal, and psychiatric experts, and the sign-language interpreters who were involved in the inadequate performance of preliminary inquiry 54th/1446/92-12 into the aggrieved party, Mr. Ramon Becerra Torres. The applicable disciplinary measures are then to be imposed and, if appropriate, the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office called in to perform his proper role.

Also yet to be investigated are the possible irregularities committed by public servants with the Internal Comptrollership of the Office of the Attorney General for the Federal District in conducting the administrative proceeding against the agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office who submitted the above inquiry, with the applicable disciplinary measures to be applied thereafter.

The recommendation is considered in time for a reply from the chief justice of the Superior Court of the Federal District.

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—Recommendation 84/94. Case of the execution of nonprison penalties in the State of Quintana Roo. It was sent to the governor of the State of Quintana Roo on 9 May 1994.

This report regards it as in time for a reply.

—Recommendation 85/94. Case of the Preventive and Social Rehabilitation Jail in the city of Zamora in the State of Michoacan. It was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan on 9 May 1994.

This report regards it as in time for a reply.

—Recommendation 86/94. Case of the Yochib "Ursula Galvan Extension" Ejido, Municipality of Salto de Agua, Chiapas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas on 10 May 1994.

This report regards it as accepted in time to submit evidence.

—Recommendation 87/94. Case of Messrs. Cuauhtemoc Cortes Espinoza and Marbel Cortes Bermudez. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 10 May 1994.

This report regards it as in time for a reply.

A) Status of the Recommendations Issued During the Period

The status of the recommendations issued from May 1993 to May 1994, the period covered by this report, is as follows:

a) Recommendations complied with in full:

94/93-B, 96/93, 98/93, 100/93, 103/93, 106/93, 108/93, 111/93-A, 117/93, 122-A, 123/93, 125/93-B, 128/93, 129/93, 133/93, 134/93, 136/93, 137/93, 141/93, 145/93, 150/93, 155/93, 159/93, 160/93, 167/93, 178/93, 179/93-B, 180/93-B, 189/93-B, 194/93, 205/93-B, 206/93, 214/93, 230/93-B, 232/93, 235/93, 244/93, 265/93, 268/93, 269/93-A, 12/94, 15/94, 16/94-A, 22/94, 25/94, 35/94-A, 42/94-B, 44/94, and 53/94.

Total: 49

b) Recommendations complied with in part:

94/93-A, 97/93, 99/93, 101/93, 102/93, 104/93, 105/93, 107/93, 109/93, 110/93, 111/93-B, 112/93, 113/93, 114/93, 115/93, 116/93, 118/93, 120/93, 121/93, 122/93-B, 124/93, 125/93-A, 126/93, 127/93, 130/93, 131/93, 132/93, 135/93, 138/93, 139/93, 140/93, 142/93, 143/93, 144/93, 146/93, 147/93, 148/93, 149/93, 151/93, 152/93, 153/93, 154/93, 156/93, 157/93, 158/93, 161/93, 162/93, 163/93, 164/93, 165/93, 166/93, 168/93, 169/93, 170/93, 171/93, 172/93, 173/93, 174/93, 175/93, 176/93-A,B, 177/93, 179/93-A, 180/93-A, 181/93, 182/93, 183/93, 184/93, 185/93, 186/93, 187/93, 188/93, 189/93-A, 190/93, 191/93, 192/93, 195/93, 196/93, 197/93, 198/93, 199/93, 200/93, 201/93, 202/93, 203/93, 204/93-A, B, C, D, E, 205/93-A, 207/93, 208/93, 209/93, 210/93, 211/93, 212/93, 213/93, 215/93, 216/93, 217/93, 218/93, 219/93, 220/93, 221/93, 222/93, 223/93, 224/93, 225/93, 226/93, 227/93-A, B, 228/93, 229/93, 231/93, 233/93, 234/93, 236/93, 237/93, 238/93, 239/93, 240/93, 241/93, 242/93, 243/93, 245/93, 246/93, 247/93, 248/93, 249/93, 250/93, 251/93, 252/93, 254/93, 255/93, 256/93, 257/93, 258/93, 259/93, 260/93, 261/93, 262/93, 263/93, 264/93, 266/93, 267/93, 269/92-B, 270/93, 271/93, 272/93, 273/93, 1/94, 2/94, 3/93, 4/94, 5/94, 6/94, 7/94, 8/94, 9/94, 11/94, 13/94, 14/94, 16/94-B, 17/94, 18/94, 19/94-A, B, 20/94, 21/94-A, 23/94, 24/94, 26/94, 27/94, 28/94, 29/94-A, B, 30/94-A, B, 31/94, 32/94, 33/94-A, B, 34/94, 35/94-B, 36/94, 37/94, 38/94-A, B, 39/94-A, B, 40/94, 41/94, 42/94-A, C, E, 45/94, 46/94, 48/94, 49/94, 50/94, 51/94, 61/94, 62/94-A, B, 66/94, 68/94, and 83/94-A.

Total: 196

c) Recommendations not accepted:

16/92, 95/93, 119/93, 193/93, 230/93-B, 10/94, and 30/94-C.

Total: 7

d) Recommendations accepted in time to submit evidence:

43/94, 47/94, 52/94, 56/94, 58/94-A, B, 59/94-A, 65/94, 67/94, 69/94-A, 74/94, 75/94-A, and 86/94.

Total: 12

e) Recommendations accepted without evidence of compliance:

253/93, 21/94-B, and 42/94-D.

Total: 3

f) Recommendations in time for a reply:

55/94, 57/94, 58/94-C, 59/94-B, 60/94, 69/94-B, 70/94, 71/94, 72/94, 73/94, 75/94-B, 76/94, 77/94-A, B, 78/94, 79/94, 80/94, 81/94, 82/94, 83/94, 85/94, 87/94.

Total: 22

Total: 288

During the period covered by this report 267 recommendations were issued. There is a difference between the grand totals because 15 recommendations were sent to more than one authority, and thus the status of compliance with them may be mixed.

B) General Status of the Recommendations

Now that the National Commission for Human Rights has been at work for four years without interruption and has issued 796 Recommendations, an overview of compliance with them is in order. That is the purpose of the following lists. We are seeking to identify causes, origins, grounds, circumstances, and accountabilities.

Total number of recommendations issued: 796

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Recommendations complied with in full:

1/90, 2/90, 3/90, 4/90, 5/90, 6/90, 7/90, 8/90, 10/90,11/90, 13/90 14/90, 15/90, 16/90, 17/90, 18/90, 19/90, 20/ 90, 21/90, 22/90, 24/90, 25/90, 27/90, 28/90, 29/90, 30/90, 31/90, 32/90, 33/90, 34/90, 1/91, 2/91, 3/91, 4/91, 5/91, 6/91, 8/91, 9/91, 10/91, 11/91, 12/91, 13/91, 14/91, 15/91, 16/91, 17/91, 18/91, 19/91, 20/91, 21/91, 22/91, 23/91, 24/91, 25/91, 26/91, 27/91, 28/91, 29/91, 31/91, 32/91, 33/91, 34/91, 38/91, 39/91, 41/91, 43/91, 44/91, 46/91, 49/91, 51/91, 52/91, 53/91, 54/91, 55/91, 56/91, 58/91, 59/91, 60/91, 61/91, 62/91, 63/91, 64/91, 65/91, 66/91, 67/91, 68/91, 70/91, 71/91, 72/91, 73/91, 75/91, 76/91, 77/91, 78/91, 79/91, 80/91, 81/91, 82/91, 83/91, 84/91, 86/91, 87/91, 89/91, 92/91, 93/91, 94/91, 96/91, 97/91, 98/91, 100/91, 101/91, 102/91, 103/91, 104/91, 105/91, 106/91, 108/91, 109/91, 110/91, 111/91, 113/91, 114/91, 118/91, 119/91, 122/91, 124/91, 126/91, 127/91, 129/91, 130/91, 1/92, 2/92, 4/92, 5/92, 6/92, 8/92, 10/92, 11/92, 12/92, 13/92, 14/92, 15/92, 16/92, 17/92, 19/92, 24/92, 27/92, 28/92, 29/92, 30/92, 31/92, 32/92, 33/92, 37/92, 38/92, 39/92, 40/92, 41/92, 42/92, 44/92, 46/92, 47/92, 48/92, 51/92, 54/92, 55/92, 56/92, 57/92, 60/92, 61/92, 63/92, 64/92, 65/92, 66/92, 67/92, 68/92, 70/92, 72/92, 73/92, 74/92, 75/92, 76/92, 78/92, 79/92, 80/92, 81/92, 84/92, 87/92, 90/92, 91/92, 93/92, 96/92, 99/92, 102/92, 104/92, 108/92, 109/92, 110/92, 113/92, 114/92, 116/92, 117/92, 118/92, 119/92, 120/92, 123/92, 125/92, 126/92, 127/92, 129/92, 131/92, 132/92, 133/92, 136/92, 137/92, 138/92, 139/92, 141/92, 142/92, 144/92, 147/92, 148/92, 149/92, 150/92, 152/92, 153/92, 154/92, 155/92, 156/92, 157/92, 158/92, 159/92, 160/92, 161/92, 163/92, 164/92, 165/92, 166/92, 167/92, 170/92, 177/92, 178/92, 183/92, 185/92, 186/92, 187/92, 193/92, 194/92, 195/92, 196/92, 197/92, 199/92, 202/92, 203/92, 204/92, 205/92, 207/92, 209/92, 210/92, 211/92, 212/92, 216/92, 217/92, 218/92, 219/92, 221/92, 223/92, 228/92, 230/92, 231/92, 232/92, 234/92, 238/92, 244/92, 245/92, 246/92, 247/92, 248/92, 249/92, 250/92, 254/92, 256/92, 261/92, 263/92, 264/92, 265/92, 267/92, 270/92, 271/92, 1/93, 2/93, 3/93, 8/93, 12/93, 15/93, 16/93, 18/93, 20/93, 21/93, 22/93, 27/93, 28/93, 31/93, 38/93, 40/93, 41/93, 42/93, 48/93, 49/93, 51/93, 52/93, 56/93, 57/93, 58/93, 60/93, 66/93, 70/93, 72/93, 73/93, 76/93, 79/93, 81/93, 84/93, 90/93, 92/93, 94/93-B, 96/93, 98/93, 100/93, 103/93, 106/93, 108/93, 111/93-A, 117/93, 122/93-A, 123/93, 125/93-B, 128/93, 129/93, 133/93, 134/93, 136/93, 137/93, 141/93, 145/93, 150/93, 155/93, 159/93, 160/93, 167/93, 178/93, 179/93-B, 180/93-B, 189/93-A, B, 194/93, 205/93-B, 206/93, 214/93, 230/93-A, 232/93, 235/93, 244/93, 265/93, 268/93, 269/93-A, 12/94, 15/94, 16/94-A, 22/94, 25/94, 35/94-A, 42/94-B, 44/94, 53/94.

Total: 376

Recommendations complied with in part:

26/90, 30/91, 35/91, 36/91, 37/91, 40/91, 42/91, 45/91, 47/91, 48/91, 50/91, 57/91, 64/91, 69/91, 74/91, 85/91, 88/91, 90/91, 91/91, 95/91, 99/91, 100/91, 107/91, 110/91, 112/91, 115/91, 116/91, 117/91, 120/91, 121/91, 123/91, 125/91, 128/91, 131/91, 3/92, 7/92, 9/92, 13/92, 18/92, 20/92, 21/92, 22/92, 23/92, 25/92, 26/92, 28/92, 34/92, 35/92, 36/92, 43/92, 45/92, 49/92, 50/92, 52/92, 53/92, 57/92, 58/92, 59/92, 62/92, 69/92, 71/92, 77/92, 79/92, 82/92, 83/92, 84/92, 85/92, 86/92, 88/92, 89/92, 92/92, 94/92, 95/92, 97/92, 98/92, 100/92, 101/92, 102/92, 103/92, 104/92, 105/92, 106/92, 107/92, 111/92, 112/92, 115/92, 121/92, 122/92, 124/92, 128/92, 130/92, 134/92, 135/92, 140/92, 143/92, 145/92, 146/92, 150/92, 151/92, 162/92, 168/92, 169/92, 171/92, 172/92, 173/92, 174/92, 175/92, 179/92, 180/92, 181/92, 182/92, 184/92, 188/92, 189/92, 190/92, 191/92, 192/92, 198/92, 200/92, 201/92, 206/92, 208/92, 213/92, 214/92, 215/92, 220/92, 222/92, 224/92, 225/92, 226/92, 227/92, 229/92, 233/93, 235/92, 236/92, 237/92, 239/92, 240/92, 241/92, 242/92, 243/92, 251/92, 252/92, 253/92, 257/92, 258/92, 259/92, 260/92, 266/92, 268/92, 269/92, 270/92, 1/93, 4/93, 6/93, 7/93, 9/93, 10/93, 11/93, 13/93, 14/93, 17/93, 19/93, 23/93, 24/93, 25/93, 26/93, 29/93, 30/93, 32/93, 33/93, 34/93, 35/93, 36/93, 37/93, 39/93, 43/93, 44/93, 45/92, 46/93, 47/93, 50/93, 52/93, 53/93, 54/93, 59/93, 61/93, 62/93, 64/93, 65/93, 67/93, 68/93, 69/93, 71/93, 74/93, 75/93, 77/93, 78/93, 80/93, 82/93, 83/93, 85/93, 86/93, 87/93, 88/93, 89/93, 91/93, 93/93, 94/93-A, 97/93, 99/93, 101/93, 102/93, 104/93, 105/93, 107/93, 109/93, 110/93, 111/93-B, 112/93, 113/93, 114/93, 115/93, 116/93, 118/93, 120/93, 121/93, 122/93-B, 124/93, 125/93-A, 126/93, 127/93, 130/93, 131/93, 132/93, 135/93, 138/93, 139/93, 140/93, 142/93, 143/93, 144/93, 146/93, 147/93, 148/93, 149/93, 151/93, 152/93, 153/93, 154/93, 156/93, 157/93, 158/93, 161/93, 162/93, 163/93, 164/93, 165/93, 166/93, 168/93, 169/93, 170/93, 171/93, 172/93, 173/93, 174/93, 175/93, 176/93-A, B, 177/93, 179/93-A, 180/93-A, 181/93, 182/93, 183/93, 184/93, 185/93, 186/93, 187/93, 188/93, 190/93, 191/93, 192/93, 195/93, 196/93, 197/93, 198/93, 199/93, 200/93, 201/93, 202/93, 203/93, 204/93-A, B, C, D, E, 205/93-A, 207/93, 208/93, 209/93, 210/93, 211/93, 212/93, 213/93, 215/93, 216/93, 217/93, 218/93, 219/93, 220/93, 221/93, 222/93, 223/93, 224/93, 225/93, 226/93, 227/93-A, B, 228/93, 229/93, 231/93, 233/93, 234/93, 236/93, 237/93, 238/93, 239/93, 240/93, 241/93, 242/93, 243/93, 245/93, 246/93, 247/93, 248/93, 249/93, 250/93, 251/93, 252/93, 254/93, 255/93, 256/93, 257/93, 258/93, 259/93, 260/93, 261/93, 262/93, 263/93, 264/93, 266/93, 267/93, 269/93-B, 270/93, 271/93, 272/93, 273/93, 1/94, 2/94, 3/94, 4/94, 5/94, 6/94, 7/94, 8/94, 9/94, 11/94, 13/94, 14/94, 16/94-B, 17/94, 18/94, 19/94-A, B, 20/94, 21/94-A, 23/94, 24/94, 26/94, 27/94, 28/94, 29/94-A, B, 30/94-A, B, 31/94, 32/94, 33/94-A, B, 34/94, 35/94-B, 36/94, 37/94, 38/94-A, B, 39/94-A, B, 40/94, 41/94, 42/94-A, C, E, 45/94, 46/94, 48/94, 49/94, 50/94, 51/94, 54/94, 61/94, 62/94, 63/94, 64/94-A, B, 66/94, 68/94, 83/94-A.

Total: 404

Recommendations not accepted:

9/90, 12/90, 23/90, 7/91, 10/91, 63/91, 16/92, 46/92, 176/92, 55/93, 95/93, 119/93, 193/93, 230/93-B, 10/94, 30/94-C.

Total: 16

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Recommendations accepted in time to submit evidence:

43/94, 47/94, 52/94, 56/94, 58/94-A, B, 59/94-A, 65/94, 67/94, 69/94-A, 74/94, 75/94-A, and 86/94.

Total: 12

Recommendations accepted with evidence of unsatisfactory compliance:

45/92, 5/93.

Total: 2

Recommendations in time for a reply:

55/94, 57/94, 58/94-C, 59/94-B, 60/94, 69/94-B, 70/94, 71/94, 72/94, 73/94, 75/94-B, 76/94, 77/94-A, B, 78/94, 79/94, 80/94, 81/94, 82/94, 83/94-B, 84/94, 85/94, and 87/94.

Total: 22

Recommendations accepted without evidence of compliance:

253/93, 21/94-B, and 42/94-D.

Total: 3

Follow-up on the Recommendations

Semester	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Recommendations issued	33	51	75	110	143	117	151	116	796
Not accepted	3	2	1	1	—	2	4	3	16
Accepted, with evidence of full compliance	29	35	45	38	13	65	84	64	373
Accepted, with evidence of partial compliance	1	13	35	73	113	69	32	71	407
Accepted, without evidence of compliance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Accepted, with unsatisfactory compliance	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
In time for a reply	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	12
Accepted, in time to submit evidence of compliance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	12

Note: With regard to the grand totals, it should be borne in mind that several recommendations were sent to more than one authority.

a) Clarifications regarding the recommendations not accepted

During the four years of the National Commission for Human Rights only 16 of the 796 recommendations have not been accepted, two percent.

The annual report for the May 1992-May 1993 period revealed that in nine instances the authorities to whom recommendations were sent did not accept them, as follows:

1. Recommendation 9/90. Case of Licenciado Antonio Francisco Valencia Fontes. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 14 August 1990.

2. Recommendation 12/90. Case of Licenciado Antonio Francisco Valencia Fontes. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 5 September 1990.

3. Recommendation 23/90. Case of the disappearance of the vessel "Tuxpan." It was sent to the secretary of communications and transportation on 7 November 1990.

4. Recommendation 7/91. Case of Mr. Ruben Sarania Sanchez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla on 6 February 1991.

5. Recommendation 10/91. Case of the murder of Mr. Francisco Javier Enriquez Pena. It was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico and to the attorney general for the Federal District on 15 February 1991.

6. Recommendation 63/91. Case of Mr. Francisco Osorno Pinzon. It was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla and to the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the same state on 25 July 1991.

7. Recommendation 46/92. Case of Mrs. Martha Elena Varella Listhwan. It was sent to the secretary of commerce and industrial development and to the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the Federal District on 24 March 1992.

8. Recommendation 176/92. Mr. Eduardo Hernandez Garcia. It was sent to the the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the State of Chiapas on 10 September 1992.

9. Recommendation 55/93. Case of Mr. Pablo Maria Jonathan Molinet Aguilar. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guanajuato on 5April 1993.

This report details seven other recommendations that were not accepted by the authorities to whom they were addressed.

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1. Recommendation 16/92. Case of Mr. Eloy Mendez Mendez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca and to the president of the Congress of the same state on 11 February 1992.

The annual report for the period May 1992-May 1993 described it as complied with in part by the president of the Oaxaca State Congress.

In a note dated 25 February 1992 the recommendation was expressly accepted by the then president of the Oaxaca State Congress, who offered to open an investigation to determine the accountability of the mayor and municipal manager of San Francisco Calihuala, Silacayoapan, Oaxaca. Nevertheless, the current chairman of the Grand Commission of the State Congress stated in a document dated 3 September 1993 that the legislature he heads is not empowered to intervene in and resolve the case at hand inasmuch as the term of office of the aforementioned elected officials has expired.

The National Commission cannot but express its surprise and annoyance over the way in which this matter has concluded. It does not agree that the recommendation was issued after the term of the Calihuala city officials had expired. This is not true. The recommendation was sent on 11 February 1992, and the new municipal council took office in 1993.

This means that the legislature in office when the recommendation was received had more than 10 months to take it up. Moreover, even though it indicated that the case would be ruled on during the regular session that was to begin on 1 April 1992, not only did it not take up the matter again but it even failed to compile a case file that succeeding lawmakers could use as background information. The latter, in fact, had to ask the National Commission for Human Rights for a copy of the recommendation to familiarize themselves with its contents and take the position they did on it.

Today we would say that the legislature that received and accepted the recommendation; that supposedly ordered steps taken to comply with it; and that gave assurances that the case would be looked into and resolved during the next regular session, lied to the National Commission, thus evincing its disrespect for the commission and its lack of interest in the cause and observance of Human Rights, and with its silence shielded unsatisfactory public servants and enabled their actions to go unpunished.

In view of the above, the Second Special Report of 23 March 1994 on the status of 297 Recommendations that were reported as complied with in part as of 3 June 1993 described this recommendation as not accepted by the president of the Oaxaca State Congress.

2. Recommendation 95/93. Case of the challenge appeal filed by Mr. Sergio Murillo Carvajal. It was sent to the mayor of Santiago Ixcuintla, Nayarit on 23 June 1993.

The mayor of Santiago Ixcuintla, Nayarit stated that the city council resolved unanimously not to accept the recommendation because a ruling was pending in the regular civil suit that Mr. Sergio Murillo Carvajal had filed against the council and, therefore, the authority with jurisdiction should be the one to hand down a decision in keeping with the law. In this latter regard, the mayor reported that Nayarit State Superior Court ultimately ruled in favor of the Santiago Ixcuintla municipal government.

This National Commission can only express its puzzlement over the way in which this case was resolved in the courts. Therefore, it has suggested to the city government that it strive for a settlement in which by appealing for fairness the parties to the suit can find arrangements that will enable them to reach a truly just compromise.

3. 119/93. Case of Messrs. Vicente Ventura Trinidad and Felipe Ventura Rodriguez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Aguascalientes on 21 July 1993.

This report regards it as not accepted inasmuch as in an unnumbered document dated 19 July 1993 the state governor told this National Commission that the first specific recommendation was no longer applicable to Mr. Felipe Ventura Rodriguez because on 30 June 1993 he had been released pursuant to a resolution issued in amparo review case 108/93 by the Collegiate Circuit Court with offices in the city of Zacatecas, and that it was legally impossible to file for a dismissal of criminal action against Vicente Ventura Trinidad because the State Code of Criminal Procedure in effect since July 1992 did not provide for it, having abolished the all-embracing power that the previous code granted to the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office.

However, it agreed to open administrative proceedings to investigate probable offenses of this nature by the director general of legal affairs of the state government. These proceedings found that he was not accountable. It also agreed to begin the recommended inquiry into the conduct of the public servants who conducted preliminary inquiry 877/93. It emphasized that this latter point in the recommendation ought to be examined carefully because the observations section and the entire text of the recommendation suggested that agent number three of the Public Prosecutor's Office presumably committed Human Rights violations by not meeting the procedural requirements set forth in Section II of Article 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The National Commission for Human Rights disagrees with the opinion expressed by the governor and reiterates that the arrest of Messrs. Vicente Ventura Trinidad and Felipe Ventura Rodriguez was unlawful inasmuch as it was made without an arrest warrant. Nor can we accept the argument of exigent circumstances based on the fear that the complainants would flee or avoid prosecution inasmuch as the complaint lodged with the state congress requesting an investigation of the municipal accounts of San Jose de Gracia, Aguascalientes was

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filed on 10 November 1992 and was widely known among the public; therefore, if the complainants had wanted to flee, they could have done so during the almost two months that elapsed between the filing of the complaint and their arrest.

We therefore underscore our conviction that justice can be guaranteed only through a scrupulous respect for Human Rights.

4. Recommendation 193/93. Case of Mr. Ricardo Montoya Obeso. It was sent to the governor of the State of Baja California on 30 September 1993.

In this case the secretary general of government of the State of Baja California said that two specific points in the recommendation were no longer applicable because it was legally impossible for the governor to take the suggested actions.

As far as the first one is concerned, Mr. Montoya Obeso filed for an amparo and received the protection of the federal courts against the constitutional time limit for the crime of terrorism. The agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office challenged the ruling by filing for an appeal for review, and the Collegiate Circuit Court, in case file 237/93, upheld the trial judge's ruling.

As for the second specific recommendation, the governor also stated that it was inadmissible to file for a dismissal of criminal action in Mr. Montoya Obeso's favor inasmuch as in the judgment of the State Attorney General's Office the evidence showed that he was probably guilty of the crime of dispossession described in the recommendation, given that Mrs. Lilia Contreras de Medrano, as the executrix of the estate of General Manuel J. Contreras and Mrs. Maria Asuncion Contreras, filed for an amparo (case 1699/92-M), and in a judgment dated 22 March 1993 the federal court awarded her protection by explicitly establishing that the statute of limitations proceedings filed by the complainant had a legal foundation in the possession that she asserted and that such possession of the real estate was the legal asset protected by Criminal Law against the crime of dispossession.

5. Recommendation 230/93. Case of Messrs. Hipolito Dorantes Morteo and Hipolito Dorantes Melo. It was sent to the governor of the State of Sinaloa and to the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the same state on 26 November 1993.

The chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the State of Sinaloa told this National Commission that the Organic Law of the Sinaloa State Human Rights Commission, which created the commission, went into effect on 8 April 1993 and that in his view the National Commission for Human Rights did not have jurisdiction to continue processing the complaint and that, in this case, it should have declined jurisdiction in favor of the State Commission.

In view of the above, the Superior Court of Justice of the State of Sinaloa felt that the grounds cited in Article 60 of the Law of the National Commission for Human Rights on which it could exercise its so-called "power of attraction" did not apply.

Although this report considers this recommendation not accepted by the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the State of Sinaloa, the National Commission disagrees with his opinion and emphasizes that it did have jurisdiction to issue a recommendation in this case. It further emphasizes, as we said in the text of the recommendation, that what we are seeking is respect for the provisions of the constitution that guarantee the prompt administration of justice, above and beyond the urge to know who is right about an issue of jurisdiction.

6. Recommendation 10/94. Case of Messrs. Angel Sanchez Gas and Jose Luis Ruedas Trujillo. It was sent to the agrarian reform secretary on 23 February 1994.

The agrarian reform secretary told this National Commission that he was not accepting the recommendation because when the Social Development Secretariat requested his opinion about the legal status of the lands involved in this case, it did not specify the grounds for its request, that is to say, the conflict between the complainants, Messrs. Angel Sanchez Gas and Jose Luis Rueda Trujillo, on the one hand, and the National Defense Secretariat, on the other.

He also indicated that just six months had passed from the date that his secretariat learned of the dispute until the day that the recommendation was issued, which was insufficient time to fulfill the request given that it entails several specialized tasks.

Therefore, the agrarian reform secretary deemed that Human Rights had not been infringed upon.

The above notwithstanding, the secretary reported that he has given instructions to fulfill as promptly as possible the request made to him by the Social Development Secretariat.

The National Commission feels that the Agrarian Reform Secretariat actually had 10 months to meet the request, during which time it could have easily placed the problem in context and issued an appropriate response.

7. Recommendation 30/94. Case of the residents of Lomas de Tepetlapa. It was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico, the mayor of Reyes La Paz, State of Mexico, and the director general of the National Fund for Low-cost Housing Trust (FONAHAPO) on 15 March 1994.

The director general of the National Fund for Low-cost Housing Trust told the National Commission that he was not accepting the recommendation because in his judgment Licenciado Alfredo Gonzalez Martinez, the trust's legal coordinator, did not violate any individual liberties and that therefore the suggested payment of damages was not in order either. He added, however,

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that since this was a delicate matter, he has ordered that the investigations continue and, if the public servant in question is found accountable, that the resulting penalties be imposed.

In view of the above, this recommendation is regarded as not accepted. Nevertheless, the National Commission for Human Rights will wait to see the findings of the investigations announced by the director general before making public an appropriate pronouncement.

The National Commission finds it unacceptable that the director general should tell it expressly that he is not accepting the recommendation and, in contradictory fashion, order the recommended investigation. His response would seem to be a demonstration of inexcusable defiance.

b) Clarifications regarding the recommendations complied with in part

i) General remarks

Below is a list of the total number of recommendations that have been complied with in part, by the year in which they were issued:

1990: 1

1991: 33

1992: 119

1993: 201

1994: 50

Total: 404

ii) Recommendations in which there has been negligence

Based on the documentary evidence in the case file, the date when the recommendation was issued, and the specific points recommended, we feel that there has been negligence, or at least excessive and inexplicable slowness, in the following 103 instances:

1. Recommendation 26/90. Case of Mr. Marcos Zacarias Patricio. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 27 November 1990.

2. Recommendation 30/91. Case of the murder of the Miranda Ibarra brothers, Mario and Sabino. It was sent to the governor of the State of Baja California on 19 April 1991.

3. Recommendation 35/91. Case of the murder of newsman Emilio Santiago Alvarado. It was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla on 30 April 1991.

4. Recommendation 36/91. Case of the murder of newsman Armando Sanchez Herrera. It was sent to the governor of the State of San Luis Potosi on 30 April 1991.

5. Recommendation 42/91. Case of the murder of Mr. Enrique Ramirez Palacios. It was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico on 15 May 1991.

6. Recommendation 47/91. Case of Mr. Mariano Rodriguez Ramos. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 23 May 1991.

7. Recommendation 47/91. Case of the community of Tierra Colorada, Municipality of Malinaltepec, Guerrero. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero on 23 May 1991.

8. Recommendation 50/91. Case of Mr. Jose del Carmen Llergo Totosaus. It was sent to the governor of the State of Veracruz on 24 May 1991.

9. Recommendation 57/91. Case of the murder of Mr. Edilberto Ruiz Ramos. It was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla on 21 June 1991.

10. Recommendation 64/91. Case of Mr. Juan Ignacio Ferrer Guerra. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guanajuato on 25 July 1991.

11. Recommendation 69/91. Case of Mr. Juan Jose Fragoso Martinez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guanajuato on 21 August 1991.

12. Recommendation 74/91. Case of Mr. Francisco Javier Andrade Murrieta and Mrs. Ines Felix Berrelleza. It was sent to the governor of the State of Sonora on 26 August 1991.

13. Recommendation 85/91. Case of the disappearance of Mr. Enrique Gual Gamboa. It was sent to the governor of the State of Yucatan on 23September 1991.

14. Recommendation 88/91. Case of Mrs. Sara Ruiz de Garcia (widow). It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 11 October 1991.

15. Recommendation 100/91. Case of the kidnaping of minors Melchisedec Velasco Allende and Ricardo Martinez Rodriguez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 29 October 1991.

16. Recommendation 112/91. Case of Mrs. Gigliola Russignan. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero on 12 November 1991.

17. Recommendation 115/91. Case of beating and mistreatment by public servants at the Social Rehabilitation Center in Chilpancingo, Guerrero. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero on 12 November 1991.

18. Recommendation 116/91. Case of the Morelia Social Rehabilitation Center in the State of Michoacan. It was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan on 14 November 1991.

19. Recommendation 120/91. Case of the murder of newsman Cristobal Sanchez Reyes. It was sent to the governor of the State of Veracruz on 25 November 1991.

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20. Recommendation 123/91. Case of the disappearance of newsman Martin Heredia Sanchez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Veracruz on 25 November 1991.

21. Recommendation 125/91. Case of Mr. David Cardenas Rueda. It was sent to the governor of the State of Veracruz on 25 November 1991.

22. Recommendation 128/91. Case of the Preventive and Social Rehabilitation Center in Tlalnepantla, State of Mexico. It was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico on 11 December 1991.

23. Recommendation 131/91. Case of the Mexicali Public Jail in the State of Baja California. It was sent to the governor of the State of Baja California on 18 December 1991.

24. Recommendation 7/92. Case of the disappearance of Mr. Jose Ramon Garcia Gomez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Morelos on 27 January 1992.

25. Recommendation 9/92. Case of Mr. Elias Mario Medina Valenzuela. It was sent to the governor of the State of Durango on 27 January 1992.

26. Recommendation 13/92. Case of the murder of newsman Victor Manuel Oropeza Contreras. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chihuahua on 7 February 1992.

27. Recommendation 18/92. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in the city of Durango, Durango. It was sent to the governor of the State of Durango on 11 February 1992.

28. Recommendation 20/92. Case of the "Venustiano Carranza" Social Rehabilitation Center in Tepic, State of Nayarit. It was sent to the governor of the State of Nayarit on 12 February 1992.

29. Recommendation 22/92. Case of the workers at the Ford Motor Company. It was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico on 19 February 1992.

30. Recommendation 26/92. Case of Social Rehabilitation Center in Ciudad Juarez in the State of Chihuahua. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chihuahua on 25 February 1992.

31. Recommendation 28/92. Case of Mr. Hector Puente Lomelin. It was sent to the governor of the State of Jalisco on 27 February 1992.

32. Recommendation 36/92. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in Puebla, Puebla. It was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla on 10 March 1992.

33. Recommendation 45/92. Case of Mr. Gregorio Medina Diaz and Mrs. Esperanza Orellana Flores. It was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan on 24 March 1992.

34. Recommendation 52/92. Case of the incident on 25 January 1992 in the community of Trinidad, Yaveo, District of Choapan, Oaxaca. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 26 March 1992.

35. Recommendation 58/92. Case of Mr. Joaquin Capetillo Santana or Joaquin Gallegos. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tabasco on 21 April 1992.

36. Recommendation 59/92. Case of the Apatzingan Social Rehabilitation Center in the State of Michoacan. It was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan on 22 April 1992.

37. Recommendation 69/92. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in Nogales, Sonora. It was sent to the governor of the State of Sonora on 24 April 1992.

38. Recommendation 71/92. Case of Messrs. Esteban Blancas Garcia and Agustin Villegas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Morelos on 24 April 1992.

39. Recommendation 77/92. Case of Mr. Rosendo Garcia Miguel. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 29 April 1992.

40. Recommendation 79/92. Case of Mr. Francisco Dominguez Espino. It was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan on 30 April 1992.

41. Recommendation 83/92. Case of minor Usbaldo Urgel Martinez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas on 6 May 1992.

42. Recommendation 84/92. Case of Juvencio and Miguel Gonzalez Gonzalez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Veracruz on 6 May 1992.

43. Recommendation 85/92. Case of the Uruapan Social Rehabilitation Center in the State of Michoacan. It was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan.

44. Recommendation 86/92. Case of the Patzcuaro Social Rehabilitation Center in the State of Michoacan. It was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan on 6 May 1992.

45. Recommendation 88/92. Case of Social Rehabilitation Center Number One in the City of Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tamaulipas on 12 May 1992.

46. Recommendation 92/92. Case of "La Fortaleza de San Carlos" Social Rehabilitation Center in the City of La Perote, Veracruz. It was sent to the governor of the State of Veracruz on 12 May 1992.

47. Recommendation 94/92. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in Merida, Yucatan. It was sent to the governor of the State of Yucatan on 19 May 1992.

48. Recommendation 95/92. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in Comalcalco, Tabasco. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tabasco on 19 May 1992.

49. Recommendation 97/92. Case of the San Luis Potosi Penitentiary Center. It was sent to the governor of the State of San Luis Potosi on 20 May 1992.

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50. Recommendation 103/92. Case of "La Mesa" State Penitentiary in the City of Tijuana, Baja California. It was sent to the governor of the State of Baja California on 22 May 1992.

51. Recommendation 104/92. Case of Mr. Jose Alfonso Aldana Becerra. It was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico on 22 May 1992.

52. Recommendation 105/92. Case of the Nuevo Leon State Preventive and Social Rehabilitation Center. It was sent to the governor of the State of Nuevo Leon on 10 June 1992.

53. Recommendation 106/92. Case of the Tecoman, Colima Municipal Jail. It was sent to the governor of the State of Colima on 10 June 1992.

54. Recommendation 112/92. Case of the Yuriria, Guanajuato Social Rehabilitation Center. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guanajuato on 15 June 1992.

55. Recommendation 115/92. Case of Mr. Eloy Eligio Cantoriano et alii. It was sent to the governor of the State of Morelos on 19 June 1992.

56. Recommendation 124/92. Case of Mrs. Maria del Refugio Valenzuela Castro. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chihuahua on 20July 1992.

57. Recommendation 128/92. Case of the Municipal Jail in Putla de Guerrero, Oaxaca. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 4 August 1992.

58. Recommendation 130/92. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in the City of Chilpancingo, Guerrero. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero on 5 August 1992.

59. Recommendation 134/92. Case of Mr. Julian Albino Hernandez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 6 August 1992.

60. Recommendation 135/92. Case of Messrs. Francisco Morales Gomez, Luis Morales Vazquez, Roberto Lopez Morales, Josefino Olea Morales, Gregorio Lopez Lopez, and Lucas Morales Cortes, from San Francisco Higos, Oaxaca. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 7 August 1992.

61. Recommendation 140/92. Case of Mr. Jose Medina Mendez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Veracruz on 10 August 1992.

62. Recommendation 143/92. Case of Mr. Ignacio Hernandez Barragan. It was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan on 11 August 1992.

63. Recommendation 145/92. Case of Mr. Jose Pedro Luis Huerta Galiote. It was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla on 12 August 1992.

64. Recommendation 146/92. Case of Mr. Rafael Arevalo Barrientos. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chihuahua on 12 August 1992.

65. Recommendation 150/92. Case of minor Carlos Gutierrez Cosme. It was sent to the governor of the State of Colima on 14 August 1992.

66. Recommendation 162/92. Case of Mr. Miguel Angel Suarez Bolanos. It was sent to the governor of the State of Morelos on 20 August 1992.

67. Recommendation 169/92. Case of Social Rehabilitation Center II in Reynosa, State of Tamaulipas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tamaulipas on 31 August 1992.

68. Recommendation 171/92. Case of the Municipality of San Felipe Jalpa de Diaz, Tuxtepec, State of Oaxaca. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 31 August 1992.

69. Recommendation 172/92. Case of the Guadalupe y Calvo Social Rehabilitation Center in the State of Chihuahua. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chihuahua on 4 September 1992.

70. Recommendation 174/92. Case of Adriana Ornelas Hernandez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan on 8 September 1992.

71. Recommendation 180/92. Case of Mr. Hugo Santiago Galindo. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 11 September 1992.

72. Recommendation 181/92. Case of Mrs. Elsa Joaquina Castillo Gomez and Mrs. Guadalupe Gomez Montufar. It was sent to the governor of the State of Morelos on 11 September 1992.

73. Recommendation 184/92. Case of Mr. Valente Alvarado Morales. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 15 September 1992.

74. Recommendation 190/92. Case of the Miguel Aleman Social Rehabilitation Center in the State of Tamaulipas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tamaulipas on 25 September 1992.

75. Recommendation 191/92. Case of Messrs. Martin Ledezma Reyes, Francisco Garcia Mancera, and Alvaro Lozada Leon. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tlaxcala on 2 October 1992.

76. Recommendation 192/92. Case of the Olivera Acosta family. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas on 2 October 1992.

77. Recommendation 198/92. Case of the Tonala District Jail in the State of Chiapas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas on 12October 1992.

78. Recommendation 200/92. Case of Mr. Ernesto Cambron Garcia. It was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan on 13 October 1992.

79. Recommendation 206/92. Case of Mr. Angel Mendoza Juarez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan on 19 October 1992.

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80. Recommendation 208/92. Case of Mr. Adrian Soria Lara. It was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan on 30 October 1992.

81. Recommendation 213/92. Case of Messrs. Heriberto Gonzalez Garcia and Celio Garcia Garcia. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero on 4 November 1992.

82. Recommendation 214/92. Case of Mrs. Vicencia Munoz et alii. It was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico on 4 November 1992.

83. Recommendation 215/92. Case of Mr. Cruz Flores Garcia. It was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico on 5 November 1992.

84. Recommendation 220/92. Case of Mr. Reynaldo Soria Juarez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero on 9 November 1992.

85. Recommendation 222/92. Case of Felix Octavio Ventura Ramos. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero on 9 November 1992.

86. Recommendation 224/92. Case of Mr. Francisco Ortiz Banos. It was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla on 11 November 1992.

87. Recommendation 227/93. Case of Mr. Inocencio Romero Juarez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Veracruz on 11 November 1992.

88. Recommendation 229/92. Case of Mr. Santos Cabrera Rosas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero on 12 November 1992.

89. Recommendation 233/92. Case of the Agua Prieta Municipal Jail in the State of Sonora. It was sent to the governor of the State of Sonora on 16 November 1992.

90. Recommendation 235/92. Case of Mrs. Maria Luisa Vazquez Ramirez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 16 November 1992.

91. Recommendation 236/92. Case of the Tarahumara Indians from the Ocoviachi Ejido, Municipality of Guazapares, State of Chihuahua. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chihuahua on 19 November 1992.

92. Recommendation 237/92. Case of Mr. Felipe Gonzalez Hernandez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico on 19 November 1992.

93. Recommendation 239/92. Case of Mr. Baltazar Alonso Ambrosio. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 25 November 1992.

94. Recommendation 240/92. Case of Mr. Herminio Navarro Briseno. It was sent to the governor of the State of San Luis Potosi on 25 November 1992.

95. Recommendation 241/92. Case of Mr. Eleazar Valentin Comino. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero on 25 November 1992.

96. Recommendation 242/92. Case of Mr. Manuel Villegas Cordoba. It was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan on 25 November 1992.

97. Recommendation 243/92. Case of Mr. Silvino Rodriguez Reyes. It was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico on 25 November 1992.

98. Recommendation 252/92. Case of Mr. Juan Carlos Rodriguez Flores. It was sent to the governor of the State of San Luis Potosi on 9 December 1992.

99. Recommendation 257/92. Case of beating and mistreatment in the Aguascalientes Men's Social Rehabilitation Center in the State of Aguascalientes. It was sent to the governor of the State of Aguascalientes on 10 December 1992.

100. Recommendation 258/92. Case of "El Porvenir" Agricultural and Livestock Community in Bajo Mixe. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 10 December 1992.

101. Recommendation 259/92. Case of the beating and mistreatment of inmates and the isolation area in the Morelia Social Rehabilitation Center in the State of Michoacan. It was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan on 10 December 1992.

102. Recommendation 268/92. Case of the Ignacio Allende Social Rehabilitation Center in the State of Veracruz. It was sent to the governor of the State of Veracruz on 17 December 1992.

103. Recommendation 269/92. Case of the "Benito Juarez" Union of Independent Rural Community Residents in the town of San Juan de Ocotlan, Municipality of Zapopan, Jalisco. It was sent to the secretary of agrarian reform on 17 December 1992.

In summary, we can assert that the following authorities have displayed negligence in complying fully with the following recommendations that were sent to them:

Government of the State of Oaxaca	15
Government of the State of Michoacan	13
Government of the State of Guerrero	9
Government of the State of Veracruz	9
Government of the State of Mexico	8
Government of the State of Chihuahua	6
Government of the State of Morelos	5
Government of the State of Puebla	5
Government of the State of San Luis Potosi	4
Government of the State of Baja California	3
Government of the State of Chiapas	3
Government of the State of Guanajuato	3
Government of the State of Sonora	3
Government of the State of Tamaulipas	3

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Government of the State of Colima	2
Government of the State of Durango	2
Government of the State of Tabasco	2
Government of the State of Yucatan	2
Government of the State of Aguascalientes	1
Government of the State of Jalisco	1
Government of the State of Nayarit	1
Government of the State of Nuevo Leon	1
Government of the State of Tlaxcala	1
Agrarian Reform Secretariat	1

iii) Recommendations pending compliance owing to the failure to issue and/or execute arrest warrants

One-hundred and one of the 404 Recommendations complied with in part are in this category because arrest warrants either have not been issued by judges or have not been served.

The following is a report on the arrest warrants that have arisen from the recommendations sent by the National Commission for Human Rights to state governors, to the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, and to the Office of the Attorney General for the Federal District and that have not been issued by judges or have not been served.

Chiapas. Recommendation 83/92, nine arrest warrants yet to be executed; Recommendation 192/92, four arrest warrants and three rearrest warrants yet to be executed; Recommendation 52/93, 10 arrest warrants yet to be executed; Recommendation 88/93, seven arrest warrants yet to be executed and one yet to be issued and/or executed; Recommendation 188/93, four arrest warrants yet to be executed; Recommendation 192/93, four summonses yet to be served; Recommendation 220/93, one rearrest warrant yet to be executed. Total, 43

Chihuahua. Recommendation 1/93, one arrest warrant yet to be executed. Total, 1

Durango. Recommendation 9/92, one arrest warrant yet to be executed; Recommendation 63/94, five arrest warrants yet to be executed. Total, 6

State of Mexico. Recommendation 22/92, one arrest warrant yet to be served; Recommendation 214/92, one arrest warrant yet to be executed; Recommendation 243/92, one arrest warrant yet to be served; Recommendation 14/93, one arrest warrant yet to be executed. Total, 5

Guanajuato. Recommendation 69/91, four arrest warrants yet to be executed; Recommendation 158/92, one arrest warrant yet to be issued and/or executed. Total, 5

Guerrero. Recommendation 48/91, 16 arrest warrants yet to be executed; Recommendation 112/91, one arrest warrant yet to be executed; Recommendation 220/92, one arrest warrant yet to be executed; Recommendation 222/92, two arrest warrants yet to be served; Recommendation 229/92, one arrest warrant yet to be served; Recommendation 241/92, two arrest warrants yet to be executed; Recommendation 35/93, one arrest warrant yet to be executed; Recommendation 116/93, three arrest warrants yet to be served; Recommendation 166/93, one arrest warrant yet to be served; Recommendation 254/93, one arrest warrant yet to be executed. Total, 29

Jalisco. Recommendation 28/92, one arrest warrant yet to be served. Total, 1

Michoacan. Recommendation 45/92, two arrest warrants yet to be issued and/or served; Recommendation 143/92, one arrest warrant yet to be executed; Recommendation 200/92, one arrest warrant yet to be executed; Recommendation 206, one arrest warrants yet to be served; Recommendation 208/92, two arrest warrants yet to be served; Recommendation 242/92, one arrest warrant yet to be issued and/or executed; Recommendation 25/93, two arrest warrants yet to be executed; Recommendation 36/93, one arrest warrant yet to be served; Recommendation 69/93, one arrest warrant yet to be executed; Recommendation 125/93, 11 arrest warrants yet to be executed; Recommendation 1/94, two arrest warrants yet to be served; Recommendation 271/93, 10 arrest warrants yet to be executed. Total, 35

Morelos. Recommendation 7/92, one arrest warrant yet to be issued and/or served; Recommendation 71/92, three arrest warrants yet to be served; Recommendation 115/92, three arrest warrants yet to be executed; Recommendation 181/92, one arrest warrant yet to be executed; Recommendation 93/93, four arrest warrants yet to be executed; Recommendation 196/93, six arrest warrants yet to be executed. Total, 18

Nayarit. Recommendation 182/93, five arrest warrants yet to be issued and/or executed. Total, 5

Oaxaca. Recommendation 26/90, 10 arrest warrants yet to be executed; Recommendation 47/91, three arrest warrants yet to be executed; Recommendation 88/91, one arrest warrant yet to be executed; Recommendation 100/91, six arrest warrants yet to be executed; Recommendation 52/92, one arrest warrant yet to be executed; Recommendation 77/92, 28 arrest warrants yet to be executed; Recommendation 135/92, 14 arrest warrants yet to be executed; Recommendation 171/92, 21 arrest warrants yet to be executed; Recommendation 180/92, two arrest warrants yet to be executed; Recommendation 184/92, 83 arrest warrants yet to be executed; Recommendation 235/92, one arrest warrant yet to be executed; Recommendation 239/92, one arrest warrant yet to be executed; Recommendation 258/92, five arrest warrants yet to be executed; Recommendation 208/93, one arrest warrant yet to be executed; Recommendation 221/93, two arrest warrants yet to be executed; Recommendation 222/93, three arrest warrants yet to be executed; Recommendation 7/94, three arrest warrants yet to be executed. Total, 185

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Puebla. Recommendation 57/91, one arrest warrant yet to be executed; Recommendation 145/92, 10 arrest warrants yet to be issued and/or executed, and three summonses yet to be issued; Recommendation 32/93, one arrest warrant yet to be executed; Recommendation 71/93, four arrest warrants yet to be executed; Recommendation 89/93, one arrest warrant yet to be issued and/or executed; Recommendation 110/93, two arrest warrants yet to be executed; Recommendation 175/93, six arrest warrants yet to be executed; Recommendation 202/93, seven arrest warrants yet to issued and/or executed; Recommendation 243/93, one arrest warrant yet to be executed; Recommendation 251/93, three arrest warrants yet to be executed; Recommendation 266/93, four arrest warrants yet to be executed; Recommendation 269/93, four arrest warrants yet to be executed; Recommendation 2/94, four arrest warrants yet to be executed. Total, 51

San Luis Potosi. Recommendation 36/91, one arrest warrant yet to be executed; Recommendation 240/92, three arrest warrants yet to be executed; Recommendation 240/93, two arrest warrants yet to be executed. Total, 6

Tabasco. Recommendation 54/93, one arrest warrant yet to be executed; Recommendation 154/93, 22 arrest warrants yet to be executed. Total, 23

Veracruz. Recommendation 50/91, four arrest warrants yet to be executed; Recommendation 227/92, one arrest warrant yet to be executed. Total, 5

Office of the Attorney General for the Federal District. Recommendation 53/92, one arrest warrant yet to be executed; Recommendation 6/94, one arrest warrant yet to be executed. Total, 2

Status of the warrants for the arrest of former public servants with the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic

a) The following is the status of the 83 arrest warrants yet to be issued and/or executed against former public servants with the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic or against private citizens, which were mentioned in the annual report covering May 1992-May 1993, including the ones cited in the Fourth Semiannual Report:

1. Arrest warrants executed	18
2. Arrest warrants pending execution	44
3. Arrest warrants quashed by amparo	10
4. Arrest warrants barred by statute of limitations	5
5. Arrest warrants denied by the judge with denial upheld by the appeals court	5
6. Arrest warrants nullified by death of suspect	1
Total	83

The following are the arrest warrants yet to be executed:

Recommendations 9/90 and 12/90. Adrian Juan Francisco Vernis and Ceferino Esteban Aguila Rivera Ahumada

Recommendation 11/90. Rafael Becerril Zendejas and Alfonso Trevino Pena

Recommendation 1/91. Alejandro Aguilar Torres, Antonio Reyes Sarmiento, and Jose Arnulfo Rivera Ahumada

Recommendation 16/91. Jose Manuel Estrada Lopez

Recommendation 17/91. Sergio Hernandez Ramirez and Jaime Ochoa Rodriguez

Recommendation 79/91. Francisco Arturo Quintana Endorzain and Anselmo Espinoza Rueda

Recommendation 105/91. Cesar Lopez Siliceo

Recommendation 111/91. Pascual Candelario Gutierrez Minjares

Recommendation 28/92. Javier Orozco Orozco

Recommendation 31/92. Armando Esquer Raygadas

Recommendation 32/92. Guillermo Antonio Salazar Carrasco

Recommendation 35/92. Gustavo Manterola Morales

Recommendation 48/92. Francisco Orueta Diaz

Recommendation 50/92. Arturo Sanchez Vazquez, Jaime Julio Rivera Ramirez, and Juan Manuel Laurents Ayala

Recommendation 57/92. Jose Luis Gonzalez Garcia

Recommendation 74/92. Victor Valenzuela Corrales

Recommendation 93/92. Javier Chavez Juarez

Recommendation 173/92. Arturo Sanchez Vazquez and Paulino Ignacio Licea Alvarez

Recommendation 175/92. Alberto Alatriste Peredo, Mario Aguilar Medina, and Noe Gonzalez Yanez

Recommendation 196/92. Jose Ramon Villegas Velazquez

Recommendation 201/92. Adalid Nava Arcos and Reynel Cuenca Merino

Recommendation 225/92. Rene Jaramillo Pantoja and Rodolfo Carvajal Martinez

Recommendation 238/92. Jesus Martinez Hernandez, Jose Luis Contreras Pastrana, Gustavo Garcia Medrano, Constantino Aguilar Sanchez, Antonio Delgado Ibarra, Jose Ascencion Castaneda, and Ramon Vargas Gutierrez

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Recommendation 270/92. Jaime Morales Caro, Eduardo Salvador Rios Noriega, and Jesus Calderon Sandoval

b) During the current period there were 30 new arrest warrants arising from the recommendations issued by the National Commission for Human Rights and sent to the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic. Their status is as follows:

1. Arrest warrants executed	4
2. Arrest warrants pending execution	13
3. Arrest warrants pending issuance or execution	6
4. Arrest warrants denied by the judge with denial upheld by the appeals court	2
5. Arrest warrants denied by the judge	5
Total	30

The following are the arrest warrants pending execution:

Recommendation 50/92. Guillermo Gonzalez Calderoni, Miguel Silva Caballero, and Roberto Alejandro Velazquez Quiros

Recommendation 161/92. Vicente Gonzalez Garcia

Recommendation 226/92. Vicente Gonzalez Garcia and Elias Ramirez Ruiz

Recommendation 251/92. Jaime Bosch Vazquez

Recommendation 11/93. Jaime Prieto Arroyo and Eduardo Salvador Rios Noriega

Recommendation 23/93. Ernesto Aguilar Armendariz, Efren Maldonado Mendoza, and Jose Marco Antonio de la Rosa Figueroa

Recommendation 122/93. Moises Figueroa Ventura

The arrest warrants yet to be issued and/or executed are:

Recommendation 124/93. Abel Garcia Cortes, Martin Rafael Velazquez Cardenas, Raul Enrique Madrid Gomez, Horacio Armendariz Hernandez, Ricardo Alejandro Pullian Aburto, and Juan Spencer Baillares Barcenas

A total of 388 arrest warrants arising from recommendations that the National Commission for Human Rights has sent to federal and state authorities have yet to be executed, while 38 warrants have yet to be issued.

iv) Prison-related recommendations that have not yet been complied with

Of the 404 recommendations that this report describes as complied with in part, 145 have to do with prison matters. The National Commission feels that the authorities have been negligent in complying with 34 of them and that it is to some degree explainable that 55 of the remaining 111 have been complied with only in part. In most cases the reason is that the recommendations entail outlays for building, expanding, or outfitting prison facilities and for the supply of goods and services. Such tasks take time, of course.

v) Recommendations sent to the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic

During the period covered by this report 27 recommendations were sent to the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic; when added to the 98 that were sent during the first three years of work by the National Commission, the total comes to 125.

The following is the status of these 125 recommendations:

Recommendations not accepted	2
Recommendations complied with in full	86
Recommendations complied with in part	34
Recommendations accepted in time to submit evidence	2
Recommendations in time for a reply	1

vi) Other recommendations complied with in part

Six recommendations complied with in part are environmental in nature, and their very complexity means that they will take longer to carry out in full.

Total compliance with five other recommendations entails finding persons presumed missing, which means lengthy, difficult investigations.

In conclusion, it is only natural that 50 recommendations issued on recent dates are still complied with in part.

c) Results of the National Campaign for Total Compliance With 297 Recommendations

One of the main concerns proclaimed in the annual report for the May 1992-May 1993 period was to deal on a priority basis with the 297 recommendations that had been complied with in part as of then.

The National Campaign for compliance with these recommendations began on 4 June 1993.

On 8 October 1993 the initial results were reported to the public; it was noted at the time that 59 recommendations had been complied with in full.

On 23 March 1994 there was another report on the progress of the campaign. Thirty more recommendations were reported as complied with in full.

This report describes 20 more recommendations as complied with in full.

In summary, 109 of the 297 recommendations have been reported as complied with in full.

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Needless to say, the National Campaign for Total Compliance With Recommendations will continue in a new phase in which the methods and strategies for achieving the desired results will be reassessed.

Henceforth the campaign will aim at total compliance with 404 recommendations.

d) Other aspects related to the follow-up on recommendations

The National Commission has developed a specific program to assess how the authorities are dealing with the recommendations that they have been sent and to see to it that compliance with them fulfills the purpose of putting an end to violations of Human Rights.

To this end, a campaign based on the following strategies has been developed: holding periodic meetings with the individuals responsible for carrying out the recommendations on behalf of each authority to whom they have been sent; sending each of these authorities a bimonthly report on compliance with their recommendations; holding a national meeting with the representatives of the various authorities to describe the criteria of the National Commission for Human Rights regarding the methods, timetables, and conditions for total compliance with recommendations; and revealing to the public every four months the recommendations that ought to have been complied with in full but have not been.

During the past year of work we have held meetings with officials of state governments and federal agencies who are in charge of relations with the National Commission for Human Rights, especially with those who oversee the administration of justice, prevention, and social rehabilitation. At these meetings we have forthrightly addressed the items that must be taken into account in complying with specific recommendations.

The National Commission has spelled out its criteria for considering a recommendation complied with in full and has listened to the views of officials concerning the circumstances surrounding cases in which they have been unable to comply fully with the items in a recommendation.

Two series of regional working meetings have been held. The first comprised three sessions. One was on 5 October 1993 and brought together representatives designated by the governments of the states of Chiapas, Guerrero, Mexico, Michoacan, Morelos, Oaxaca, Puebla, Tamaulipas, and Veracruz. The second, on 7 October 1993, was attended by officials from Aguascalientes, Colima, Guanajuato, Jalisco, Nayarit, Nuevo Leon, San Luis Potosi, Sinaloa, Tamaulipas, and Tlaxcala. The third, on 27October, was attended by delegates named by the governments of the states of Baja California, Campeche, Coahuila, Chihuahua, Durango, Guanajuato, Hidalgo, Mexico, Michoacan, Nayarit, Nuevo Leon, Quintana Roo, Sonora, Tabasco, Yucatan, and Zacatecas.

The second round of evaluations ran from 1 to 22 February 1994. In attendance were representatives of the secretariats of agriculture and water resources, agrarian reform, and health, as well as the Federal District Department, the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, and the Office of the Attorney General for the Federal District.

Also invited to this latter gathering were officials in the administration of justice, prevention, and social rehabilitation in the state governments of Aguascalientes, Baja California, Baja California Sur, Coahuila, Colima, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Durango, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Jalisco, Mexico, Michoacan, Morelos, Nuevo Leon, Oaxaca, Puebla, Quintana Roo, San Luis Potosi, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tabasco, Tamaulipas, Tlaxcala, Veracruz, and Yucatan.

Also in attendance were the city manager of Tehuacan, Puebla and a representative from the municipal government of Tuxtepec, Oaxaca.

The unexplained absence of the representatives of the governments of Nayarit and Zacatecas was regrettable.

The second round analyzed 398 recommendations, 226 having to do with the administration of justice, 154 with prevention and social rehabilitation, 9 with environmental matters, and 9 others with miscellaneous areas.

As a second strategy, a bimonthly report was sent to the authorities to whom recommendations had been addressed on 12 July, 17 September, and 16November, informing them of the status of those recommendations that were not yet complied with in full.

As a further strategy, special reports on the status of the 297 recommendations that the May 1992-May 1993 annual report had listed as complied with in part were drafted and submitted at the close of the first and second four-month period of the year.

In keeping with its agenda, the National Commission made these findings public and explained in detail, on programs broadcast by the mass media, the scope of the follow-up on the recommendations and the battle against impunity.

Moreover, we compiled the lists of present or former public servants against whom criminal action had been brought or who had received administrative penalties as a result of National Commission for Human Rights recommendations and the amicable settlement sessions. On 30September and 2 December 1993 and on 28 January and 18 March 1994 these lists were forwarded to the attorneys general and directors of public security of the various states, as well as to the secretary general for safety and roadways of the Federal District Department, so that the authorities could use this information as they deemed institutionally appropriate, mainly to prevent the penalized public servants from being hired by other police agencies or bodies.

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When the Network Bulletin Board System was brought on line, it expanded the storage and processing capacity of the data bank in the General Coordinating Office of Follow-up on Recommendations, with a view toward recording punctually the steps taken to comply with the recommendations and to wage the battle against impunity.

The chief justices of state and Federal District superior courts, the attorney general of the republic, and the judge advocate general were asked to cooperate with the National Commission so that it could gather information about the status of the criminal trials begun as a result of the recommendations that it has drafted. In order to provide these authorities accurate information about the trials in question, they were sent an overall list of them based on the documents in the follow-up case files and the documents compiled for this purpose from state attorney general's offices.

These efforts have revealed that 129 courts around the country have conducted 180 criminal trials of 617 former public servants, 101 of these trials in the common jurisdiction and 79 in the federal.

We also learned that 53 guilty verdicts and 46 acquittals have been handed down; that so far 30 suspects have been ordered to stand trial, and that 37 suspects have been ordered released for lack of evidence.

5. Documents of Nonaccountability Sent During the Period

During the past year of activities the National Commission sent 133 Documents of Nonaccountability in connection with specific cases to various authorities whom complainants accused of Human Rights violations.

The 133 Documents of Nonaccountability were sent to the following authorities:

The Attorney General for the Federal District	32
The Attorney General of the Republic	14
The Director General of the Mexican Social Security Institute	13
The Federal Public Prosecutor	9
The Governor of the State of Coahuila	8
The Governor of the State of Oaxaca	6
The Secretary of Communications and Transportation	5
The Director General of ISSSTE	5
The Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the Federal District	5
The Judge Advocate General	4
The Secretary General for Safety and Roadways of the Federal District Department	4
The Governor of the State of Michoacan	4
The Secretary of Public Education	3
The Mayor of the Federal District	3
The Governor of the State of Jalisco	3
The Secretary of Health	2
The Governor of the State of Chiapas	2
The Governor of the State of Chihuahua	2
The Governor of the State of Guerrero	2
The Governor of the State of Morelos	2
The Governor of the State of Sinaloa	2
The Governor of the State of Sonora	2
The Interior Secretary	1
The Secretary of National Defense	1
The Federal Prosecutor for Consumer Affairs	1
The Federal Prosecutor for Environmental Protection	1
The Director General of Mexican Petroleum	1
The Director General of the Institute of the National Fund for Workers Housing (INFONAVIT)	1
The Director General of the National Water Commission	1
The Director General of the Land Tenure Regulatory Commission	1
The Governor of the State of Baja California	1
The Governor of the State of Colima	1
The Governor of the State of Guanajuato	1
The Governor of the State of Mexico	1
The Governor of the State of Puebla	1
The Governor of the State of San Luis Potosi	1
The Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the State of Oaxaca	1
The Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the State of Sinaloa	1
The Chairman of the Council of Minors of the Federal District	1
The Delegate of the Federal District Department in Tlalpan	1

A summary of the Documents of Nonaccountability can be found in Annex 6 of this report [not published with this document].

A total of 343 Documents of Nonaccountability have been sent during the National Commission's four years of work.

6. Numerical Synopsis of the General Program of Complaints, Recommendations, and Documents of Nonaccountability in the Period 1990-1994

The tables below were compiled to illustrate the most significant aspects of the General Program of Complaints during the CNDH's four years of work. The following remarks and precautions must be borne in mind for a full understanding of these tables.

1) The items that are listed in the tables and that represent substantive actions under the General Program of Complaints are:

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a) Complaints received. This means all complaints, regardless of their eventual classification; in other words, complaints assumed to involve violations, those that the CNDH has not had jurisdiction to examine, and those pending classification are included. The complaints have been ascribed to authorities on the basis of the complainants' charges.

b) Complaints concluded. All those that have been shelved on the various grounds set forth in the Law and Rules of Procedure of the CNDH.

c) Complaints being processed. Those whose files were being worked on as of 25 May 1994, regardless of their procedural phase.

d) Recommendations. It should be remembered that several of them have been sent to more than one authority.

e) The recommendations complied with in full, complied with in part, or those in connection with whose compliance the authority has displayed negligence are described in detail in the text of this report.

The recommendations with which there has been negligent noncompliance are also included among those complied with in part.

f) The recommendations with miscellaneous status are the ones that have been described as in time for a reply, in time to submit evidence, and complied with unsatisfactorily.

g) Documents of Nonaccountability. It should be kept in mind that they too have been sent to more than one authority in some cases.

2) This synopsis includes only authorities who have received at least one recommendation or Document of Nonaccountability. Complaints have, of course, been received in which authorities who have not received a recommendation or Document of Nonaccountability have stood accused. These authorities have not been incorporated into this synopsis. The synopsis lists the authorities or bodies in decreasing order of number of complaints.

3) More than one authority may be involved in a case file.

4) In the wake of the challenges filed with this National Commission, Recommendations and Documents of N. naccountability were sent to the state Human Rights organizations. For the purposes of the summary table, all of appeals filed, concluded, and in progress appear in the corresponding columns under the complaints category.

5) Prior to the reform of Article 102 of the General Constitution of the Republic, Recommendations and Documents of Nonaccountability were sent to officials in the Federal Judiciary. This is why they are included in this synopsis.

6) The complaints about the Interior Secretariat do not include all prison-related matters that are being handled by the secretariat's General Directorate of Prevention and Social Rehabilitation, inasmuch as most of the applications for release and transfer are decided by consensus. These do not constitute Human Rights violations.

Some Recommendations or Documents of Nonaccountability were sent to internal divisions of larger agencies. In the tables they are included under the higher authority, as follows:

—Those sent to the Office of the Judge Advocate General are lumped together under the National Defense Secretariat.

—Those sent to the Federal Prosecutor's Office fall under the Secretariat of Finance and Public Credit.

—Those sent to the Undersecretariat of Population and Migratory Affairs come under the Interior Secretariat.

—Those sent to the General Directorate of Naval Justice fall under the Navy Secretariat.

—Those sent to the political divisions, agencies of the General Directorate of Penitentiaries and Social Rehabilitation Centers of the Federal District and the Council for Minors of the Federal District are included with those of the Federal District Department. The only exception in this case is the General Secretariat of Safety and Roadways, which is given separate mention.

—Those sent to the Oaxaca State Attorney General's Office fall under the Oaxaca State Government.

—Those sent to the Yucatan Attorney General's Office fall under the Yucatan State Government.

—The one sent to the Eighth Criminal Court of Common Jurisdiction in the Federal District comes under the Superior Court of the Federal District.

—The one sent to the 10th Civil Court of the Judicial District of Tabares is included with the Guerrero State Superior Court.

—The ones sent to the First Court in Salina Cruz, the Second Civil-Criminal Court in Matias Romero, the Lower Civil-Criminal Court in Miahuatlan, the Lower Civil-Criminal Court in Juxtlahuaca, the Lower Civil-Criminal Court in Pochutla, and the Lower Civil-Criminal Court in Tehuantepec are included under the Oaxaca State Superior Court.

—The one sent to the lower court in Tetela de Ocampo is included under the Puebla State Superior Court.

—The one sent to the executive manager of the ISSSTE Housing Fund is included under ISSSTE.

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Numerical Synopsis of the General Program of Complaints, Recommendations, and Documents of Nonaccountability in the Period 1990-1994

Authorities	Complaints			Recommendations						Documents of Nonaccountability
	Received	Resolved	Being Processed	Sent	Complied with in full	Complied with in part	Negligent	Not accepted	Miscellaneous status	
Office of the Attorney General of the Republic	3,709	3,370	339	125	86	34	0	2	3	41
Office of the Attorney General for the DF	2,381	2,309	72	27	15	11	0	1	0	66
Mexico State Government	1,055	1,040	15	40	26	14	8	0	0	15
Federal District Department	998	950	48	16	7	7	0	0	2	9
Federal Judiciary	966	966	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	1
Federal District Superior Court	943	932	11	7	6	0	0	0	1	11
Chiapas State Government	933	894	39	36	8	22	3	0	6	13
Veracruz State Government	930	908	22	30	17	13	9	0	0	4
Agrarian Reform Secretariat	761	693	68	20	9	9	1	1	1	1
Mexican Social Security Institute	715	523	192	4	0	2	0	0	2	14

Numerical Synopsis of the General Program of Complaints, Recommendations, and Documents of Nonaccountability in the Period 1990-1994

Authorities	Complaints			Recommendations						Documents of Nonaccountability
	Received	Resolved	Being Processed	Sent	Complied with in full	Complied with in part	Negligent	Not accepted	Miscellaneous status	
Secretariat General of Safety and Roadways of the DF	319	306	13	2	1	1	0	0	0	5
Mexico State Superior Court	305	303	2	3	3	0	0	0	0	2
ISSSTE	300	251	49	6	3	2	0	0	1	7
Guerrero State Government	271	254	17	37	9	25	9	0	3	8
Hidalgo State Government	251	249	2	12	11	1	0	0	0	11
Guanajuato State Government	225	219	6	21	6	14	3	1	0	2
Veracruz State Superior Court	218	218	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	2
Interior Secretariat	215	189	26	2	2	0	0	0	0	6
Tamaulipas State Government	214	200	14	23	11	12	3	0	0	0

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Numerical Synopsis of the General Program of Complaints, Recommendations, and Documents of Nonaccountability in the Period 1990-1994

Authorities	Complaints			Recommendations						Documents of Nonaccountability
	Received	Resolved	Being Processed	Sent	Complied with in full	Complied with in part	Negligent	Not accepted	Miscellaneous status	
Zacatecas State Government	131	126	5	9	3	6	0	0	0	1
Tlaxcala State Government	115	114	1	12	8	4	1	0	0	1
Michoacan State Superior Court	115	114	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
Coahuila State Government	113	112	1	11	7	4	0	0	0	10
Secretariat of Agriculture and Water Resources	112	106	6	3	2	1	0	0	0	1
Nayarit State Government	105	94	11	8	1	6	1	0	1	1
Durango State Government	103	95	8	11	1	10	2	0	0	0
Office of the Federal Attorney for Consumers	101	86	15	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Social Development Secretariat	99	92	7	6	0	6	0	0	0	1
Quintana Roo State Government	98	94	4	7	4	1	0	0	2	0

Numerical Synopsis of the General Program of Complaints, Recommendations, and Documents of Nonaccountability in the Period 1990-1994

Authorities	Complaints			Recommendations						Documents of Nonaccountability
	Received	Resolved	Being Processed	Sent	Complied with in full	Complied with in part	Negligent	Not accepted	Miscellaneous status	
Office of the Attorney for Agrarian Affairs	53	35	18	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Institute of the National Fund for Workers Housing	52	45	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Yucatan State Government	51	50	1	5	0	5	2	0	0	4
Baja California Sur State Government	50	48	2	4	2	2	0	0	0	2
Durango State Superior Court	50	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Navy Secretariat	49	42	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
National Water Commission	45	36	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sinaloa State Superior Court	41	41	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Chihuahua State Superior Court	36	34	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	1
Secretariat of Commerce and Industrial Development	33	29	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	0

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Numerical Synopsis of the General Program of Complaints, Recommendations, and Documents of Nonaccountability in the Period 1990-1994

Authorities	Complaints			Recommendations						Documents of Nonaccountability
	Received	Resolved	Being Processed	Sent	Complied with in full	Complied with in part	Negligent	Not accepted	Miscellaneous status	
Secretariat of Public Education	679	655	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Oaxaca State Government	629	616	13	51	11	39	15	0	1	12
Puebla State Government	555	544	11	47	15	31	5	1	0	4
National Defense Secretariat	495	400	95	10	8	2	0	0	0	8
Secretariat of Finance and Public Credit	467	399	68	2	2	0	0	0	0	12
Michoacan State Government	398	386	12	40	6	33	13	0	1	8
Oaxaca State Superior Court	364	363	1	10	10	0	0	0	0	1
Communications and Transportation Secretariat	336	267	69	3	2	0	0	1	0	7
Jalisco State Government	323	304	19	14	5	8	1	0	1	4

Numerical Synopsis of the General Program of Complaints, Recommendations, and Documents of Nonaccountability in the Period 1990-1994

Authorities	Complaints			Recommendations						Documents of Nonaccountability
	Received	Resolved	Being Processed	Sent	Complied with in full	Complied with in part	Negligent	Not accepted	Miscellaneous status	
Sonora State Government	205	200	5	16	9	6	3	0	1	2
Tabasco State Government	200	195	5	19	7	11	2	0	1	4
Puebla State Superior Court	190	190	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Morelos State Government	178	177	1	20	11	9	5	0	0	2
San Luis Potosi State Government	170	164	6	18	4	12	4	0	2	2
Sinaloa State Government	154	148	6	19	6	12	0	0	1	4
Pemex	152	144	8	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Chihuahua State Government	146	138	8	20	3	17	6	0	0	4
Chiapas State Superior Court	140	137	3	2	0	1	0	1	0	0
Land Tenure Regulatory Commission	135	108	27	1	1	0	0	0	0	1

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Numerical Synopsis of the General Program of Complaints, Recommendations, and Documents of Nonaccountability in the Period 1990-1994

Authorities	Complaints			Recommendations						Documents of Nonaccountability
	Received	Resolved	Being Processed	Sent	Complied with in full	Complied with in part	Negligent	Not accepted	Miscellaneous status	
Guanajuato State Superior Court	90	90	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
Jalisco State Superior Court	90	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Health Secretariat	87	69	18	6	1	5	0	0	0	2
Nuevo Leon State Government	82	82	0	7	4	3	1	0	0	6
Queretaro State Government	80	77	3	2	1	0	0	0	1	1
Baja California State Government	74	74	0	18	8	9	3	1	0	1
Guerrero State Superior Court	63	62	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	1
Campeche State Government	61	60	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	3
Colima State Government	56	56	0	7	0	7	2	0	0	3
Aguascalientes State Government	54	53	1	5	2	2	1	0	0	0

Numerical Synopsis of the General Program of Complaints, Recommendations, and Documents of Nonaccountability in the Period 1990-1994

Authorities	Complaints			Recommendations						Documents of Nonaccountability
	Received	Resolved	Being Processed	Sent	Complied with in full	Complied with in part	Negligent	Not accepted	Miscellaneous status	
Foreign Relations Secretariat	33	28	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
National Fund for Low-cost Housing Trust	27	21	6	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
National System for Complete Family Development	27	25	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
National Banking Commission	25	20	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
Baja California Sur State Superior Court	25	24	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Coahuila State Superior Court	25	25	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Yucatan State Superior Court	24	24	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0
Fisheries Secretariat	21	18	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Municipality of Puebla, Puebla	20	19	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

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Authorities	Complaints			Recommendations						Documents of Nonaccountability
	Received	Resolved	Being Processed	Sent	Complied with in full	Complied with in part	Negligent	Not accepted	Miscellaneous status	
Baja California State Superior Court	17	16	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Quintana Roo State Superior Court	13	13	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Municipality of Ecatepec de Morelos, State of Morelos	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Colima State Superior Court	11	11	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Municipality of Acapulco, Guerrero	10	9	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Municipality of Salina Cruz, Oaxaca	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Municipality of Merida, Yucatan	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Municipality of San Juan Chamula, Chiapas	7	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
National Indian Institute	7	5	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0

Numerical Synopsis of the General Program of Complaints, Recommendations, and Documents of Nonaccountability in the Period 1990-1994

Authorities	Complaints			Recommendations						Documents of Nonaccountability
	Received	Resolved	Being Processed	Sent	Complied with in full	Complied with in part	Negligent	Not accepted	Miscellaneous status	
Municipality of Tijuana, Baja California	3	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Municipality of Tuxtepec, Oaxaca	3	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Oaxaca State Congress	2	2	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
Municipality of Apizaco, Tlaxcala	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Municipality of Coacalco de Berriozabal, State of Mexico	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Municipality of Huixtla, Chiapas	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Municipality of Lampasos de Naranjo, Nuevo Leon	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Municipality of San Juan de Gracia, Aguascalientes	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Municipality of Santiago Ixcuintla, Nayarit	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Municipality of Temixco, Morelos	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0

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Numerical Synopsis of the General Program of Complaints, Recommendations, and Documents of Nonaccountability in the Period 1990-1994

Authorities	Complaints			Recommendations						Documents of Nonaccountability
	Received	Resolved	Being Processed	Sent	Complied with in full	Complied with in part	Negligent	Not accepted	Miscellaneous status	
Municipality of Los Reyes La Paz, State of Mexico	6	6	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Municipality of Tulancingo, Hidalgo	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Municipality of La Piedad, Michoacan	4	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Office of Federal Attorney for Environmental Protection	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Chiapas State Congress	3	3	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
Municipality of Chilpancingo, Guerrero	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Municipality of San Felipe, Guanajuato	3	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Municipality of Santa Ana Chiautempan, Tlaxcala	3	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Municipality of Santo Domingo de Tehuantepec, Oaxaca	3	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Municipality of Tehuacan, Puebla	3	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0

Numerical Synopsis of the General Program of Complaints, Recommendations, and Documents of Nonaccountability in the Period 1990-1994

Authorities	Complaints			Recommendations						Documents of Nonaccountability
	Received	Resolved	Being Processed	Sent	Complied with in full	Complied with in part	Negligent	Not accepted	Miscellaneous status	
Municipality of Xalapa, Veracruz	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Mexican Radio and Television Corporation	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Guerrero State Congress	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Tlaxcala State Congress	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Municipality of Amatenango del Valle, Chiapas	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Municipality of Chilapa de Alvarez, Guerrero	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Municipality of Jantetelco, Morelos	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Municipality of Parral, Chihuahua	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Municipality of Penjamo, Guanajuato	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Municipality of Pihuamo, Jalisco	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Municipal Prison in Tetela de Ocampo, Puebla	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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7. Amicable Settlement and Mediation

The following is the current status of the cases that have been submitted for amicable settlement and that the previous annual report described as pending:

Amicable Settlement and Mediation. Table 1

Institution	Files			
	Submitted	Resolved	Pending	Not accepted
Federal District Department	41	41	0	0
Office of the Attorney General for the Federal District	87	87	0	0
Office of the Attorney General of the Republic	12	12	0	0
Secretariat of Public Education	4	4	0	0
Secretariat of Finance and Public Credit	18	18	0	0
Secretariat of Agrarian Reform	8	8	0	0
IMSS	16	16	0	0
Office of the Federal Attorney for Consumers	1	1	0	0
Secretariat General of Safety and Roadways	16	16	0	0
Totals	203	203	0	0

Three-hundred and eight amicable settlement brigades were formed from May 1992 to May 1993. Conciliation efforts were undertaken with the following states and institutions:

Amicable Settlement and Mediation. Table 2

Institution	Files			
	Submitted	Resolved	Pending	Not accepted
State of Veracruz	1	0	1	0
Federal District Department	92	84	8	0
Office of the Attorney General for the Federal District	376	364	12	0
Office of the Attorney General of the Republic	192	169	23	0
Secretariat of Agriculture and Water Resources	2	1	1	0
Secretariat of Communications and Transportation	8	8	0	0
Secretariat of Public Education	7	7	0	0
Interior Secretariat	1	1	0	0
Finance Secretariat	9	9	0	0
Agrarian Reform Secretariat	14	7	7	0
Health Secretariat	1	1	0	0

Amicable Settlement and Mediation. Table 3

Institution	Files			
	Submitted	Resolved	Pending	Not accepted
State of Baja California Sur	1	1	0	0
State of Chiapas	1	0	1	0
State of Guerrero	2	2	0	0
State of Jalisco	1	0	1	0
State of Mexico	1	0	1	0
State of Michoacan	2	2	0	0
State of Nayarit	1	0	1	0
State of Nuevo Leon	1	1	0	0
State of Oaxaca	3	2	1	0
State of Puebla*	20	20	0	0
State of Sinaloa	2	1	1	0
State of Sonora	2	2	0	0

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* A total of 19 files regarding which amicable settlement procedures were under way were returned to the Puebla State Commission because its Human Rights group began operating during this period. The State Commission was told of the need to continue the conciliation efforts until their conclusion.

Amicable Settlement and Mediation. Table 4

Institution	Files			
	Submitted	Resolved	Pending	Not accepted
Social Development Secretariat	1	0	1	0
IMSS	69	53	16	0
ISSSTE	19	17	2	0
Pemex	3	2	1	0
National Railways	1	1	0	0
FOVISSSTE	2	2	0	0
INFONAVIT	2	2	0	0
FONAHAPO	1	0	1	0
Office of the Federal Attorney for Consumers	8	8	0	0
Office of the Federal Attorney for the Defense of Labor	1	0	1	0
Secretariat General of Safety and Roadways	65	63	2	0
Federal District Superior Court	6	4	2	0
Mexico State Superior Court	1	1	0	0

Amicable Settlement and Mediation. Table 5

Institution	Files			
	Submitted	Resolved	Pending	Not accepted
Federal Conciliation and Arbitration Board	2	1	1	0
National Water Commission	3	2	0	1
Federal Electricity Commission	2	1	0	1
Federal District Council of Minors	1	1	0	0
CORETT	3	1	2	0
Totals	930	841	87	2

During the 12-month period covered by this report, 930 cases were taken up; adding to them the 203 from the previous 12-month period makes 1,133 cases. Eight-hundred and forty-one from this period and 203 from the previous one were settled, for a total of 1,044.

The five authorities who showed the greatest political willingness to resolve complaints through amicable settlement were: the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, the Office of the Attorney General for the Federal District, the Secretariat General of Safety and Roadways, ISSSTE, and the Federal District Department.

This assessment is based on various factors: the number of cases presented, the number of cases settled, the promptness of response, and the willingness to apprise the National Commission of progress made.

During the four years of work by the National Commission for Human Rights 2,785 cases have been settled through conciliation or mediation.

8. Processing of Complaints

a) Breakdown of the complaints

—By manner of communication

During the period covered by this report, complaints were lodged with the National Commission in the following ways:

By letter: 4,362

In person: 4,379

By telephone: 41

By publication in the press: 22

Total: 8,804

—By level of the authority charged, federal or local

Regarding the 2,836 complaints that were classified as presumably involving Human Rights violations, and based exclusively on the information supplied by the complainants, we can establish that the authorities charged are: federal in 1,367 cases and state-level in 1,074 cases. In connection with the latter, 564 cases involve prison-related complaints in which the local commissions and the National Commission share jurisdiction. The remaining 510 are complaints against

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authorities in states that at the time did not have a state commission or complaints for which the CNDH exercised its power to take over a case. In 184 instances both federal and local authorities were mentioned, and in 211 cases it has not yet been possible to determine jurisdiction.

—According to the nature of the alleged Human Rights violation

Among the complaints filed, which are placed under investigation to determine the veracity of the events on which they are based so that action can be taken accordingly, this National Commission took up the following cases:

Violation of the rights of inmates	534
Abuse of authority	454
Wrongful arrest	329
Delay in the administration of justice	246
Denial of request for medical care	203
Denial of right to petition	166
Medical malpractice	165
False accusation	164
Accountability of public servants	145
Torture	141
Disagreement with administrative resolution	119
Person presumed missing	115
Defects of procedure	109
Delay in administrative proceedings	97
Assault and battery	68
Holding in solitary confinement	50
Failure to execute verdict, ruling, or resolution	46
Denial of justice	45
Intimidation	44
Disagreement with verdict, ruling, or resolution	40

In addition, 60 other alleged violations were mentioned; they are listed in Annex 7 of this report [not published with this document].

b) Remarks concerning complaints of torture

During the CNDH's first semester of work, complaints of torture were the second largest category of alleged Human Rights violations, with 180 cases (13.4 percent). In the second semester they were first with 266 cases (13.9 percent). In the third semester they were third with 156 cases (6.2 percent). In the fourth semester they were seventh with 134 cases (2.9 percent). During the 12-month period spanning 1992-1993 they were in seventh place with 246 cases (2.8 percent). During the period covered by this report, torture was the number 10 alleged violation with 141 cases (1.6 percent).

In all, complainants alleged torture in 141 of the cases handled during the present 12-month period and classified as presumably involving Human Rights violations. Added to the 267 cases that were being processed at the close of the previous period, the total comes to 408 cases. In 305 of them the case files have been concluded, while 103 are still pending. Case files have been concluded on the following grounds:

By Recommendation	24
By Document of Nonaccountability	9
Concluded during processing of case file	76
Owing to complainant's lack of interest in continuing the procedure	29
Owing to consolidation of cases	17
Owing to express abandonment by complainant	5
Through guidance to complainant	6
Owing to jurisdiction of Federal Judiciary or a State Human Rights Commission	49
Substantive legal matter involved	90

In light of the above, the following remarks are in order:

Complaints of torture declined 43 percent from the previous year.

The above numbers clearly show that of the 408 complaints of torture in the current period, only 127 turned out to be valid, 31 percent.

From May 1993 to May 1994, the period covered by this report, the National Commission issued 24 recommendations regarding torture. These recommendations concern incidents that took place in the following years: 1986, 1; 1988, 1; 1989, 3; 1990, 3; 1991, 7; 1992, 8; 1993, 1, and none in 1994.

The National Commission for Human Rights is aware that criminal action has been brought against 53 public servants for the crime of torture. In two instances the trial judge convicted them of this crime. In five other cases the judge found them guilty of murder as a result of the torture of various individuals.

These cases are the following:

Pursuant to Recommendation 73/91, regarding the case of Messrs. Martin Arroyo Luna and others, criminal action was brought against Gustavo Castrejon Aguilar.

Pursuant to Recommendation 42/92, regarding the case of Mr. William Dario Kerguelen Pinilla, criminal action was brought against Mario Santander Embriz.

Pursuant to Recommendation 3/90, regarding the case of Mr. Jorge Argaez Perez, criminal action was brought against Alejandro San Pedro Gonzalez.

Pursuant to Recommendation 29/90, regarding the case of the town of Aguililla, Michoacan, criminal action was brought against Raymundo Gutierrez Jimenez.

Pursuant to Recommendation 1/91, regarding the case of Messrs. Pedro and Felipe de Jesus Yescas Martinez, criminal action was brought against Omar Olguin Alpizar.

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Pursuant to Recommendation 15/91, regarding the case of Mr. Ricardo Lopez Juarez, criminal action was brought against Enrique Alvarez Palacios.

Pursuant to Recommendation 50/91, regarding the case of Mr. Jose del Carmen Llergo Totosaus, criminal action was brought against Jose Rojas Garrido.

As for the rest of the indictments on torture charges, seven of the proceedings have not concluded; in 13 the arrest warrants have not been served; in 25 the arrest warrants were denied or revoked by judges, and in one the order to hold for trial was revoked.

c) Authorities presumably responsible for Human Rights violations

During the year covered by this report 501 authorities were presumably responsible for Human Rights violations.

This number derives solely from the original charge filed by complainants in their initial documents, and many are still under investigation to corroborate whether these authorities did in fact violate Human Rights.

The 10 authorities mentioned most often by complainants as alleged violators of Human Rights were:

The Office of the Attorney General of the Republic: 437 times

The Office of the Attorney General for the Federal District: 340 times

The Mexican Social Security Institute: 253 times

The National Defense Secretariat: 152 times

The Secretariat of Finance and Public Credit: 89 times

The Secretariat General of Safety and Roadways of the Federal District: 89 times

The General Directorate of Prevention and Social Rehabilitation of the Interior Secretariat: 76 times

The Agrarian Reform Secretariat: 74 times

The Social Security and Services Institute for Government Workers: 64 times

The Department of the Federal District: 54 times

The 491 other authorities are listed in Annex 8 of this report [not published with this document].

d) Actions to expedite the processing of complaints

The National Commission has been making efforts to streamline procedures so as to expedite the processing of complaint files and thus substantially reduce the time needed to compile them.

These efforts at streamlining have involved the commission's various departments, and prominent among them are the following:

i) An ongoing training and refresher program has been established for assistant inspectors, with particular emphasis on newly hired personnel; three one-week courses and 10 lectures have been given as part of it.

ii) Personnel selection criteria have been used to establish a training program for assistant inspectors through the social service. Thirty-five social-service trainees [pasantes] have joined the National Commission under this program, and 9 of them have been hired as permanent CNDH staff.

iii) The general inspectors and the assistant inspectors of the National Commission have held working meetings to analyze the procedures for processing complaint files and thus establish operating standards for expediting them.

iv) The internal procedures manual has been followed; its purpose is to standardize and bring up to date the operating criteria of the General Inspection Offices so as to reduce the time needed to compile and resolve complaint files.

e) Requests for information from authorities

During the period covered by this report a total of 7,201 requests for information were addressed to authorities; this number includes the reminders that had to be sent in some cases.

Annex 11 [not published with this document] lists the authorities from whom information was requested, the number of times this was done, and the number of replies that each has made.

Ninety-six percent of the National Commission's requests for information from authorities received replies during the previous year, compared to 97.1 percent for this period.

Owing to the very positive response that the various authorities gave to the National Commission's requests for information, none needs to be cited as delinquent.

In order to gather the information needed to give proper, timely consideration to the complaints filed in connection with alleged Human Rights violations, the assistant inspectors conducted various kinds of investigations in the following states: Aguascalientes, Baja California, Baja California Sur, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Coahuila, the Federal District, Durango, Mexico State, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Jalisco, Michoacan, Morelos, Nayarit, Nuevo Leon, Oaxaca, Puebla, Queretaro, San Luis Potosi, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tabasco, Tamaulipas, Tlaxcala, Veracruz, Yucatan, and Zacatecas, 29 states in all. There was a total of 362 missions.

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Complaints Received and Concluded, June 1993-May 1994

Month	Received	Concluded
June	1,001	778
July	670	593
August	993	1,124
September	867	753
October	842	866
November	555	769
December	441	402
January	571	930
February	690	499
March	951	902
April	614	1,091
May	574	1,060

Source: CNDH Data Base

9. Legal Guidance

Aside from attending to complainants by opening their case files and informing them about the follow-up thereon whenever they so request, the National Commission assisted a total of 4,753 individuals who came to its offices to receive legal guidance about how to resolve their particular problems through the proper authorities.

We should emphasize that along with guidance, the National Commission provided other legal services to the individuals came to its offices, services such as: review of complaint document so that the interested party can submit it at a reception office, 3,559; review of completed complaint document or document to be submitted to the National Commission, 1,073; drafting of replacement complaint document, 487; advice on how to draft a complaint that the interested party will submit afterwards, 1,605.

Individuals were given guidance most often to deal with the following entities:

Office of the Attorney General for the Federal District	189 times
Department of the Federal District	123 times
National Solidarity Program	86 times
National System for Complete Family Development	82 times
Federal District Office of the Attorney General for the Defense of Labor	52 times
Office of the Attorney for Agrarian Affairs	25 times
Office of the Federal Attorney for the Defense of State Workers	24 times
Mexican Social Security Institute	16 times

A list of the individuals assisted during the period covered by this report can be found in Annex 9 [not published with this document].

Besides keeping track of the documents sent to the authorities, the National Commission also keeps records of those sent to the complainants. In this regard, the filing and correspondence section sends out the decisions to accept and log complaints, the reminders, the requests for additional information, and other documents drafted by the General Inspection Offices in connection with each and every one of the case files opened by the National Commission. A total of 41,826 documents were sent out during this period.

In addition, the National Commission attended to 158 organizations, with the following breakdown: nongovernment Human Rights groups, 31; peasant organizations, 11; workers organizations, 12; organizations of colonia [urban community] residents, 2; public institutions, 9; Indian organizations, 4; cooperative associations, 1; merchants organizations, 5; professional associations, 7; partisan or civic organizations, 16; and miscellaneous associations, 30. This information is detailed in Annex 10 [not published with this document].

Owing to the National Commission's lack of constitutional jurisdiction to take up matters involving the Federal Judiciary and those cases that the State Human Rights Commissions must hear first, the incoming complaints must be reviewed in order to determine whether they should be forwarded. During this period, 1,476 documents were sent to state organizations and 223 to the nation's Supreme Court; in addition, 210 letters were sent to the complainants requesting more information about their complaints.

Reporting to complainants about the status of their files

In pursuit of one of the goals of the Work Program for the current 12-month period, an Administrative Unit was created for the sole purpose of informing complainants of the status of their cases, both through personal meetings and by telephone. To this end, the National Commission has a computer that keeps the data-base records up to date so that questions from complainants can be answered immediately.

As of November 1993, when this administrative unit began operating, a total of 1,768 requests for information from complainants were handled; combined with the 2,616 replies provided by the Public Service Unit before this month, 4,384 requests in all were processed. Of this total, 1,780 were by telephone, 12 were in writing, and 2,592 were in person; in the latter category, when individuals came to the offices of the National Commission, they were informed directly of the status of their case files.

The function of the new administrative unit is not just to provide information on the most recent action taken in a file, but also to place the complainants in direct contact with the assistant inspectors in charge of their files so that they can establish the personal communication that is so necessary to the proper handling of the matter at hand.

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During the National Commission's four years of work, legal guidance has been furnished to 11,588 individuals without the opening of case files; 929 organizations of various kinds were also attended to during this period, some of them more than once.

10. Other Aspects of the Complaints Program

a) Computerization of concluded case files

In keeping with the work program, the computerization of concluded case files continued. During the period covered by this report, 16,818 files were computerized; added to the 8,128 from the previous period, this makes a total of 24,946 files that have been computerized. The goal of preserving the National Commission's documents is thus being achieved.

The process of computerizing the files that are being concluded has been kept current as of the date of this report. This means that once the conclusion resolution has been signed by the general inspectors and entered into the data base, the most important documents contained in the case file are culled out and the file is then shelved. The documents that are being computerized include the written complaint, the decision to log the complaint, the decision to accept the complaint, the documents requesting information from the authorities, their responses, and everything else entailed in the proper compilation of the case file, the investigation of the problem involved, and the manner of concluding it.

The computerization of the concluded files permits easy access to the necessary documents when a matter that has been resolved and shelved needs to be reviewed.

b) Socioeconomic profile of the individuals who approach the CNDH

A socioeconomic study of the individuals who approach the National Commission was conducted between 1 October 1993 and 31 March 1994 to develop accurate data as a guide for its future work.

The study was based on questionnaires and was altogether optional for the people who came in person to the National Commission's facilities to lodge a complaint.

In all, 2,615 questionnaires were completed, 4.5 percent of which were rejected owing to duplication. Only 91 individuals who were asked to fill out the questionnaire declined to do so.

The main findings are as follows: 57.93 percent were males and 42.01 females. 62.71 percent were between the ages of 18 and 59; 12.99 percent were under age 18; 5.93 percent were over 59, while social groups accounted for 14.4 percent (3.97 percent were identified as other).

73.61 percent of the respondents have a monthly income equivalent to between 0 and 3 minimum wages, and just 3.11 percent earn the equivalent of 10 or more minimum wages.

50.78 percent live in working-class urban areas or in rural towns, and 2.3 percent in residential areas.

20.13 percent of the respondents are employees at private firms; 17.63 percent are homemakers; 13.17 percent are public employees; 11.42 percent are merchants; 5.04 percent are blue-collar workers; 4.34 percent are peasants; 7.01 percent are unemployed, and 1.39 percent are businessmen.

As for schooling, 32.39 percent said that they had finished primary school; 19.41 percent, secondary school; 11.04 percent, college; 8.25 percent, technical studies; 20.63, professional training; 1.11 percent, postgraduate studies; 1.98 percent, literacy studies; 5.02 percent said they had no schooling, and 0.017 percent did not respond.

As for the places where the alleged Human Rights violations took place, 18.58 percent mentioned agencies of public prosecution; 9.94 percent, facilities of the administration of justice; 4.52 percent, prisons; 1.4 percent, health-care centers; 15.33 percent, other government agencies; 8.78 percent, their homes, and 5.36 percent their workplace.

Regarding the channels through which the respondents learned of the existence of the National Commission, 41.7 percent cited television; 5.6 percent, radio; 4.5 percent, newspapers; 30 percent, personal contacts; 10.7 percent government offices; 2.1 percent, social organizations; 3.2 percent miscellaneous sources, and 2.1 percent did not respond.

The CNDH's first attempt to ascertain the socioeconomic profile of the individuals approaching it is now being evaluated in an effort to undertake and bolster the programs and actions that are indispensable to tackling the problems that the study has brought out.

The study has corroborated that the National Commission's work has benefited mostly the less well off; that most alleged Human Rights violations are committed among the economically weak strata of the population, and that it is there that the National Commission should focus its efforts.

c) Incoming correspondence office and public information

The offices of public information and incoming correspondence were strengthened in order to provide a more streamlined, specialized service.

Because the public information unit receives only those who are approaching the National Commission for the first time, not those who already have the status of complainants, who are handled by a special unit, it seeks to provide superior personal attention, including so-called complaint assistance, whereby the commission's attorneys help people draft their written complaint.

As for the incoming correspondence office, a software program was developed to thoroughly identify each

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document by date of receipt, type of document, sender, number of pages, addressee, National Commission file with which it is connected, and the names of the individuals mentioned in the document. In addition, it was decided that there would be at least four mail deliveries a day to the various sections in charge of determining the internal routing of documents.

In all, 55,747 documents were processed, including those from authorities and complainants, personal letters to the chairman of the National Commission, documents concerning the follow-up on recommendations, and correspondence sent to other sections of the National Commission.

d) Guard service

The obligation set forth in Article 28 of the National Commission Law, to the effect that guards be available at any hour of the day and night to receive urgent protests or complaints, has been thoroughly fulfilled. A total of 592 shifts were scheduled during this period, 368 night and 224 days shifts, including Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays.

This service initiated 121 complaint files, attended to 112 urgent matters, offered guidance in 1,143 instances, and furnished information in 328 different cases. It also received 28 written complaints that were the province of the state commissions and that were forwarded to them. In this regard, Guard Service Guidelines were drawn up for the assistant inspectors who man this service, and blank forms to record findings accurately were developed.

11. Processing of Objections

During the period covered by this report the National Commission received 271 objections to recommendations, resolutions, or omissions by the State Commissions for Human Rights or by the authorities to whom their recommendations were sent. Eighty-four were considered complaint appeals, and 187 were challenge appeals. Combined with the 22 that were being processed at the close of the previous period, a total of 293 appeals were handled from May 1993 to May 1994, 91 complaint appeals and 202 challenges.

The work done during the period on the 293 objections has yielded the following current status of the program:

a) Complaint appeals

Pending: 6

Resolved: 85

Total: 91

Categories of appeals resolved:

Denied or declared groundless 77

Appeal taken up and case file opened under the CNDH's General Complaints Program 2

Document of Nonaccountability sent to State Commission.....2

Abandonment by complainant 2

Final ruling of State Commission upheld 1

Appeals combined.....1

b) Challenge appeals

Pending: 92

Decided: 110

Total: 202

Categories:

Recommendation sent to State Human Rights Commission.....13

Appeal taken up and case file opened under CNDH's General Complaints Program 8

Recommendation sent to local authority to whom the State Commission sent its recommendation.....4

Final ruling of State Commission upheld 30

Denied or declared groundless 46

Satisfactory compliance with recommendation issued by State Commission 5

Combined.....4

12. Complaints Sent to State Human Rights Commissions

a) In compliance with the provisions of Paragraph B of Article 102 of the constitution, the legislatures of 32 states have issued laws creating their State Commissions for Human Rights.

During the current period a total of 818 case files were forwarded to the following State Commissions:

State Commission	Case Files Forwarded
Aguascalientes	6
Baja California	2
Baja California Sur	6
Campeche	9
Chiapas	51
Chihuahua	5
Coahuila	1
Colima	1
Federal District	222
Durango	6
Guanajuato	15
Guerrero	18
Hidalgo	11
Jalisco	14
Mexico	59

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State Commission	Case Files Forwarded
Michoacan	15
Morelos	3
Nayarit	10
Nuevo Leon	5
Oaxaca	27
Puebla	164
Queretaro	4
Quintana Roo	6
San Luis Potosi	13
Sinaloa	18
Sonora	6
Tabasco	7
Tamaulipas	8
Tlaxcala	33
Veracruz	46
Yucatan	3
Zacatecas	24
Total	818

b) Follow-up on case files forwarded

To meet one of the goals of the work program, on 19 November 1993 and 27 January 1994 requests for information were sent to the chairmen of the State Human Rights Commissions in connection with the follow-up on the case files that had been forwarded to them as of the former date.

The responses obtained show that 1,137 case files were concluded, action is still being taken on 524, and in 63 cases it was not specified whether they were still being pursued.

Case files were concluded in the following ways:

Recommendation 219

Nonaccountability of authority 180

Lack of jurisdiction.....231

Guidance 35

Resolution of complaint during its processing.....99

Complainant not interested in pursuing complaint process 282

Withdrawal by complainant 36

Amicable settlement.....45

Case files combined 10

We should emphasize that of the 325 case files forwarded to the Mexico State Commission, 297 were concluded, 30 by recommendation.

For its part, the Michoacan State Commission concluded 59 of the 69 case files forwarded to it, 23 by recommendation.

Likewise, 32 case files were forwarded to the Coahuila State Commission, which concluded 31 of them, 12 by recommendation.

The highlighted results show that the National Commission has opportunely fulfilled its constitutional mandate to forward case files to the State Commissions. It bears emphasizing that the compilation and investigation work was already far along in connection with many files.

c) Appeals arising from case files forwarded to State Commissions

Of the 2,241 case files that have been forwarded in all to the State Commissions, 60 were again taken up by the National Commission inasmuch as the complainants lodged appeals. Of these 60 files, 14 involved complaint appeals and 46, challenge appeals.

Thirty-eight of these objections were resolved, and 22 are still pending. Of those concluded, 22 appeals were denied and 6 initial decisions were upheld; 2 recommendations were sent to authorities and 4 to the State Commission; in 1 other a document of nonaccountability was sent to the State Commission; 2 appeals were incorporated into the General Complaints Program, and 1 other was combined with a previous appeal.

The following State Commissions received recommendations during the period:

The Morelos State Human Rights Commission: 4

The Guerrero State Human Rights Defense Commission: 2

The Chiapas State Human Rights Commission: 2

The Chihuahua State Human Rights Commission: 1

The Michoacan State Human Rights Commission: 1

The Queretaro State Human Rights Commission: 1

The San Luis Potosi State Human Rights Commission: 1

The Yucatan State Human Rights Commission: 1

Under Article 60 of the Commission Law and Article 156 of its Rules of Procedure, the National Commission exercised its pre-emptive power in 296 cases that were originally lodged with State Commissions inasmuch as they transcended the scope of the corresponding state or because the authority being accused was a body of the State Judiciary and the laws of the State Human Rights Commissions do not empower them to hear such complaints.

13. The Battle Against Impunity

From 26 May 1993 to 25 May 1994 the National Commission compiled a list of the public servants on whom disciplinary or criminal penalties were imposed, based both on the responses to the recommendations formulated in previous periods and on the replies to the

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recommendations made during the last 12-month period. These numbers should be added to those reported in previous periods.

Penalties were imposed on 193 public servants, 85 of them federal, 99 state, and 9 municipal.

The following penalties were imposed:

a) Public servants against whom criminal action was brought, 70

b) Public servants dismissed, 29

c) Public servants disqualified from future government employment, 32

d) Public servants suspended, 26

e) Public servants reprimanded or admonished, 34

f) Public servants fined, 1

g) Public servants arrested, 1

Total, 193

a) The public servants against whom criminal action was brought are:

Aguilera Armendariz, Ernesto	Recommendation 23/93	Federal
Aragon Fuentes, Juan Carlos	Recommendation 11/93	Federal
Arce Ibarra, Luis Ambrosio	Recommendation 11/93	Federal
Armendariz Hernandez, Horacio	Recommendation 124/93	Federal
Bosch Vasquez, Jaime	Recommendation 251/92	Federal
Bailleres Barcenas, Juan Spencer	Recommendation 124/93	Federal
Brito Guadarrama, Andres	Recommendation 53/92	Federal
Cardenas Hernandez, Ana Bertha	Recommendation 156/92	State
Carvajal Perez, Eduardo or Medardo	Recommendation 110/93	Municipal
Castillo, Isauro	Recommendation 110/93	Municipal
Castro Sanchez, Miguel	Recommendation 45/92	State
Chavarria Perdomo, Emilio	Recommendation 196/93	State
Davila Barragan, Demetrio	Recommendation 156/92	State
De la Cruz Cruz, Raul	Recommendation 118/92	State
De la Rosa Figueroa, Antonio	Recommendation 23/92	Federal
Del Castillo Garza, Arnoldo Omar	Recommendation 11/93	Federal
Duran Tapia, Francisco	Recommendation 89/93	State
Elizalde Pineda, Gerardo R.	Recommendation 191/92	State
Estudillo Valencia, Jose Isabel Rey	Recommendation 7/92	State
Figueroa Ventura, Moises	Recommendation 122/93	Federal
Flores Morales, Carlos	Recommendation 202/93	State
Gaona Marquez, Jose Arturo	Recommendation 156/92	State
Garcia Cortes, Abel	Recommendation 124/93	Federal
Garcia Santos, Antonio	Recommendation 58/92	State
Gomez Leon, Exio	Recommendation 72/93	Municipal
Gonzalez Calderoni, Guillermo	Recommendation 50/92	Federal
Gonzalez Garcia, Vicente	Recommendation 161/92	Federal
Gonzalez Garcia, Vicente	Recommendation 226/92	Federal
Gonzalez Romero, Alejandro	Recommendation 71/92	State
Guzman Baez, Jose Leon	Recommendation 6/93	State
Hernandez Cirne, Gonzalo	Recommendation 202/93	State
Hernandez Dominguez, Francisco	Recommendation 11/93	Federal
Hernandez Farelo, Jose Carmelo	Recommendation 88/93	State
Jimenez Yanez, Jose Luis	Recommendation 141/92	State
Juarez Garcia, Amado	Recommendation 202/93	State
Labastida Hernandez, Jose Leonardo Benedicto Bertin	Recommendation 196/93	State
Licona Marrufo, Alfredo	Recommendation 161/92	Federal
Lemus Talingo, Iraide	Recommendation 45/92	State
Madrid Gomez, Raul Enrique	Recommendation 124/93	Federal
Maldonado Mendoza, Efren	Recommendation 23/93	Federal
Martinez Esparza, Joaquin	Recommendation 156/92	State
Medrano Rivero, Armando	Recommendation 146/92	State
Millan Ramirez, Alberto	Recommendation 28/93	State
Munoz Santiago, Jose	Recommendation 202/93	State
Navarro Cupido, Marcial Guadalupe	Recommendation 58/92	State
Omana Suarez, Mario	Recommendation 156/92	State

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Onofre Delgado, Juan	Recommendation 196/93	State
Orta Rodriguez, Javier	Recommendation 11/93	Federal
Osorio Valdez, Alberto	Recommendation 202/93	State
Perez Hernandez, Fabian	Recommendation 202/93	State
Prieto Arroyo, Jaime	Recommendation 11/93	Federal
Puebla Avila, Gabriel	Recommendation 240/92	Municipal
Pullian Aburto, Ricardo Alejandro	Recommendation 124/93	Federal
Ramirez Ruiz, Elias	Recommendation 226/92	Federal
Rios Martinez, Rufino	Recommendation 7/92	State
Rios Noriega, Eduardo Salvador	Recommendation 11/93	Federal
Romero Angel, Pedro	Recommendation 53/92	Federal District
Sanchez Soto, Adrian	Recommendation 196/93	State
Sandoval, Javier	Recommendation 214/92	Municipal
Sandoval Cruz, Pedro	Recommendation 6/93	State
Santos Gomez, Alejandro	Recommendation 146/92	State
Silva Caballero, Miguel	Recommendation 50/92	Federal
Solano Valera, Ruperto	Recommendation 141/92	Municipal
Sosa Cervantes, Fiel	Recommendation 202/93	State
Souza Prieto, Jesus	Recommendation 53/92	Federal
Torres Hernandez, Erasmo	Recommendation 196/93	State
Valdez, Mauricio	Recommendation 214/92	Municipal
Velasco Ramos, Xavier	Recommendation 158/92	State
Velazquez Cardenas, Martin Rafael	Recommendation 124/93	Federal
Velazquez Quiroz, Roberto Alejandro	Recommendation 50/92	Federal
Total: 70		

b) The public servants who have been dismissed are:

Alcazar Sanchez, Rosa Maria	Recommendation 178/93	Federal
Alegre Reyes, Francisco	Recommendation 122/93	Federal
Alonso Barrera, Rogelio	Recommendation 176/93	Federal
Antonio Salazar, Evaristo	Recommendation 58/92	State
Arceo Trillo, Humberto	Recommendation 150/92	State
Cabrera Flores, Aniceto	Recommendation 150/92	State
Castrejon Aguilar, Gustavo	Recommendation 122/93	Federal
Duran Vareia, Deul	Recommendation 176/93	Federal
Escutia Villalobos, Francisco	Recommendation 122/93	Federal
Gamboa del Campo, Raul	Recommendation 176/93	Federal
Gomez Velasco, Azael Ismael	Recommendation 82/92	State
Hernandez Gonzalez, Isaac	Recommendation 123/93	Federal
Kobeh Toledo, Amado	Recommendation 190/93	Federal
Lavin Flores, Antonio	Recommendation 101/93	State
Lopez Anguiano, Luis	Recommendation 150/92	State
Lopez Cortes, Leonardo	Recommendation 178/92	State
Lopez Frank, Herman Jose	Recommendation 124/93	Federal
Magana Frias, Jose del Carmen	Recommendation 195/93	State
Mendoza Hernandez, Angel	Recommendation 178/92	State
Mukul Cen Herbe, Ponciano	Recommendation 190/93	Federal
Olmedo Corona, Jorge	Recommendation 101/93	State
Pazzi White, Salomon	Recommendation 96/93	Federal
Quintanilla Cedillo, Rafael	Recommendation 122/93	Federal
Rodriguez, Jose Luis	Recommendation 150/92	State
Ruiz Cazares, Javier	Recommendation 125/93	Federal
Tejeda Sanchez, Magdaleno	Recommendation 82/92	State
Valladolid Marquez, Ricardo	Recommendation 13/92	Federal
Vazquez Hernandez, Carlos Martin	Recommendation 125/93	Federal
Zepeda Lepe, Jose Carlos	Recommendation 150/92	State
Total: 29		

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c) The public servants who have been disqualified from future government employment are:

Annel Bautista, Gonzalo	Recommendation 65/93	Federal
Antonio Ramos, Rogelio	Recommendation 249/92	Federal
Bueno Torres, Jose	Recommendation 214/93	Federal
Cabrera Ramirez, Rogelio Benjamin	Recommendation 251/92	Federal
Carrilla Granados, Salvador	Recommendation 249/92	Federal
Carrillo Ayala, Ruben Dario	Recommendation 249/92	Federal
Castaneda Luna, Juan Enrique	Recommendation 251/92	Federal
Diaz Guerrero, Ernesto	Recommendation 214/93	Federal
Flores Fernandez, Arturo	Recommendation 249/92	Federal
Franco Maldonado, Cleto	Recommendation 251/92	Federal
Garcia Bello, Pedro	Recommendation 214/93	Federal
Garza Ramos Monreal, Ricardo	Recommendation 251/92	Federal
Gutierrez Yanez, Baltazar	Recommendation 214/93	Federal
Hernandez Alvarez, Domingo	Recommendation 159/93	Federal District
Iglesias Mendoza, Jorge	Recommendation 249/92	Federal
Lopez Enciso, Pablo	Recommendation 176/93	Federal
Lopez Reyes, Ramon	Recommendation 176/93	Federal
Molina Garcia, Jose	Recommendation 214/93	Federal
Morales Perez, Ausencio	Recommendation 126/93	State
Palacios Martinez, Carlos	Recommendation 214/93	Federal
Pampin Garcia, Mario	Recommendation 176/93	Federal
Perez Hernandez, Hilario	Recommendation 93/93	State
Quintero Rodriguez, Manuel de Jesus	Recommendation 228/92	Federal
Ramos, Jose Luis	Recommendation 249/92	Federal
Rodriguez Villegas, Jorge Esteban	Recommendation 207/92	State
Salazar de la Cadena, Marin E.	Recommendation 251/92	Federal
Sandoval Cruz, Pedro	Recommendation 87/93	State
Sandoval Ortega, Hector	Recommendation 178/93	Federal
Santiago Ramirez, Eugenio	Recommendation 207/92	State
Silva Urrutia, Carlos Eduardo	Recommendation 249/92	Federal
Vergara Espinoza, Fernando	Recommendation 178/93	Federal
Villarreal Monroy, Jesus	Recommendation 214/93	Federal
Total: 32		

d) The public servants who have been suspended are:

Arcos Carrillo, Miguel Angel	Recommendation 125/93	Federal
Arellano Garcia, Jose	Recommendation 237/92	State
Caballero Carrera, Hilario Jorge	Recommendation 225/92	Federal
Cruz Hernandez, Pablo	Recommendation 159/93	Federal District
Chavez Meza, Luis H.	Recommendation 205/92	Federal
Espinoza Avila, Jesus	Recommendation 45/93	State
Gallardo Leal, Javier	Recommendation 190/93	Federal
Gamboa Valenzuela, Ignacio Federico	Recommendation 125/93	Federal
Gomez Gonzalez, Guillermo Daniel	Recommendation 237/92	State
Gomez Saldivar, Enrique E.	Recommendation 252/92	State
Gonzalez Ruiz, Adalberto	Recommendation 125/93	Federal
Hernandez del Valle, Jorge	Recommendation 215/92	State
Heredia Avalos, Alberto	Recommendation 237/92	State
Herrera Vega, Juventino	Recommendation 159/93	Federal District
Lopez Garcia, Isaac	Recommendation 138/92	Federal
Lopez Martinez, Jose Jorge	Recommendation 159/93	Federal District
Lopez Montoya, Miguel	Recommendation 138/92	Federal
Lopez Santana, Saturnino	Recommendation 31/93	State
Medina Jacobo, Luis Ernesto	Recommendation 60/92	State
Nunez Cruz, Leonardo	Recommendation 215/92	State
Olvera Chavez, Jose Alejandro	Recommendation 159/93	Federal District
Penagos Villar, Guillermo Alberto	Recommendation 196/92	Federal
Ramirez Chavez, Silvano	Recommendation 159/93	Federal District

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Reyes Mendez, Hermenegildo	Recommendation 215/92	State
Rivera Lopez, Pedro	Recommendation 159/93	Federal District
Suarez Trejo, Everardo	Recommendation 123/93	Federal
Total: 26		

e) The public servants who have been reprimanded or admonished are:

Alfaro Maldonado, Humberto	Recommendation 34/93	State
Alvarado Orozco, Jose de Jesus	Recommendation 245/92	State
Alvarado Sanchez, Marco Antonio	Recommendation 87/93	State
Armenta Lugo, Maria Guadalupe	Recommendation 260/92	State
Bolanos Scheremberg, Max Javier	Recommendation 24/93	Federal
Borquez Ramirez, Mateo	Recommendation 16/94	State
Calderon Quijas, Felix	Recommendation 13/92	Federal
Castro Miranda, Ana Maria	Recommendation 260/92	State
Figueroa Alfonzo, Eduardo	Recommendation 24/93	Federal
Guevara Ortiz, Manuel	Recommendation 24/93	Federal
Hernandez Diaz, Telesforo	Recommendation 14/93	State
Hernandez Rodriguez, Jose de Jesus	Recommendation 24/93	Federal
Herrera Garcia, Luis Miguel	Recommendation 184/92	State
Herrera Ramirez, Isabel del Carmen	Recommendation 34/93	State
Jimenez Lopez, Raul	Recommendation 245/92	State
Lamegos Flores, Carlos	Recommendation 87/93	State
Lara Cobos, Amado	Recommendation 87/93	State
Marin Torres, Mario	Recommendation 175/93	State
Mendez, Jesus	Recommendation 14/93	State
Montenegro Gonzalez, Enrique	Recommendation 245/92	State
Montes Montiel, Braulio	Recommendation 189/93	Municipal
Ocampo Olarte, Fructuoso	Recommendation 136/93	Federal District
Palomares Rubio, Heriberto	Recommendation 16/94	State
Rocha Perez, Ricardo	Recommendation 104/92	State
Rodriguez Alvarado, Antonio	Recommendation 251/92	Federal
Rodriguez Romero, Ricardo	Recommendation 136/93	Federal District
fSanchez Alvarez, Roberto Primitivo	Recommendation 84/92	State
Sanchez Morales, Javier	Recommendation 84/92	State
Torres Pena, Gilberto	Recommendation 84/92	State
Trujillo Pacheco, Gerardo	Recommendation 14/93	State
Vanvollenhoven Dominguez, Carlos	Recommendation 98/93	Municipal
Velazco Sandoval, Eliseo	Recommendation 231/93	State
Verastica Valenzuela, Arturo Guadalupe	Recommendation 16/94	State
Zepeda Gomez, Manuel de Jesus	Recommendation 72/93	State
Total: 34		

f) The public servants who have been fined are:

Maqueda Mendoza, Jesus Recommendation 162/92 State

Total: 1

g) The public servants who have been arrested are:

Vasquez Martinez, Eustorgio Recommendation 52/92 State

Total: 1

As a result of its efforts at amicable settlement, the National Commission was made aware of the disciplinary and criminal penalties that were meted out to various public servants. Three-hundred and forty-six public servants were so penalized, 245 federal and 101 state officials.

The following penalties were imposed on them:

a) Public servants against whom criminal action was brought: 49

b) Public servants against whom a preliminary inquiry was opened: 190

c) Public servants dismissed: 25

d) Public servants disqualified from future government employment: 3

e) Public servants suspended: 57

f) Public servants reprimanded or admonished: 22

Total: 346

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a) The public servants against whom criminal action has been brought are:

Adriano Gonzalez, Jesus Alfonso	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Aragon Chavez, Gabriel	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Arana Rojas, Anastasio Jose	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Avila Alday, Rodrigo Enrique	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Ayala Garcia, Hildebrando	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Ayala Lerma, Francisco	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Beltran Covarrubias, Jose Luis	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Campos Lara, Eduardo	Agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office
Cortes Bernal, Hector	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Chavez Arreola, Javier	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Chavez Salinas, Jose	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
De la Vega Martinez, Maurilio	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Dominguez Avelino, Jacinto	Agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office
Duran Garcia, Alfredo	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Espino del Castillo Barron, Alfonso	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Fernandez Cuevas, Guillermo	Agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office
Figueroa Velazquez, Rogelio Miguel	Agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office
Fuenies Dircio, Jorge	Head of the Office of Right of Way Contracts of the SCT of the State of Guerrero
Fuentes Noriega, Octavio	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Garcia Martinez, Jose Guadalupe	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Guerrero, Mario	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Gutierrez Bejar, Francisco	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Gonzalez Estrella, Arturo	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Hernandez Rivera, EHuardo	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Hernandez Rivero, Enrique	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Izaguirre Rodriguez, Luis E.	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Jaramillo Lopez, Daniel	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Larrazolo Rubio, Jose Luis	Commander of the Federal Judicial Police
Leyva Mercado, Carlos	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Lopez Herrera, Jose Angel	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Martinez Aguilar, Jesus	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Miguel Figueroa, Rogelio	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Morales Rivera, Maria Eugenia	Head of the Legal Affairs Unit of the SCT of the State of Guerrero
Moreno Villa, Ricardo	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Orozco Gutierrez, Miguel	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Ortiz Isodoro, Angel	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Parada Sanchez, Luciano	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Parra Perez, Arturo	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Perales Hernandez, Jaime	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Perez Canales, Adan	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Pozos Garcia, Juan Manuel	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Ramirez, Pedro	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Rangel Morona, Luis	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Razo Guerrero, Manuel	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Renedo Martinez, Melito	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Rivera Agonizante, Martin	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Rosas Castro, Eduardo	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Torres Ruiz, Carlos	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Velazquez Ayala, Gerardo	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Total: 49	

b) The public servants against whom a preliminary inquiry was opened are:

Abascal, Eusebio de Jesus	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Aguilar Mendez, Enrique	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Aguilar Trejo, Ricardo	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police

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Aguilar Sanchez, Constantino	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Alcocer Cetina, Manuel Jesus	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Andrino Hernandez, Gabriel	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Angeles Alonso, Fernando	Agent of the SGPV of the DDF
Anzurez Caspeta, Gabriel	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Aparicio Torre, Jose Luis	Agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office
Arizmendi Enciso, Alejandro	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Ayala Lerma, Francisco Javier	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Bancas Salazar, Victor Manuel	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Barrios Barrios, Gilberto	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Basa Villalobos, Salvador	Agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office
Basurto Vargas, Jorge	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Benitez Ayala, Juan	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Beristain Cruz, Antonio	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Blando Baeza, Alvaro	Inspector of Public Thoroughfares of the DDF Delegation in Benito Juarez
Brito Guadarrama, Jose	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Caballero N., Jorge	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Camacho Gonzalez, Guillermo A.	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Camarena Macias, Roberto	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Cardoso Ramirez, Antonio	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Castillejo Dominguez, Miguel R.	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Cortes Martinez, Raul	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Castro Marquez, Enrique	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Celon Becerril, Eduardo	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Cervantes, Jose de Jesus D.	Agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office
Cordero Ontiveros, Jose Javier	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Corona Romero, Pablo H.	Group Chief of the Federal Judicial Police
Coronel Arroyo, Silverio	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police

Cuevas Toledo, Juan Guillermo	Agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office
Cruz Cardenas, Mario	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Chacan Ramirez, Hermilo	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Danell Monter, Jose Valente	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
De Jesus Santos, Felipe	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Delgado Perez, Jesus E.	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
De Leon Romeu, Javier	Agent of the Federal District Public Prosecutor's Office of Common Jurisdiction
Diaz Medina, Jose Antonio	Agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office
Diaz Sanchez, Rafael	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Dominguez Avina, Eduardo	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Duarte Herrera, Rolando	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Duarte Paredes, Alberto	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Duarte Prieto, Jorge Manuel	Agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office
Elizalde Mata, Manuel	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Elizalde Victoria, Luis	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Elizondo Elizondo, Rene	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Emiliano Espinoza, Luis	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Esparza Cortina, Ricardo Alberto	Agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office
Espinoza Luna, Francisco Javier	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Fabian Eugenio, Alfonso	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Fernandez Murillo, Augusto	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Fernandez Valvodinos, Francisco	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Ferreira Aguilar, Oscar Eduardo	Physician with the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic
Figueroa Gascon, Aurelio Antonio	Agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office
Fonseca Garcia, Jaime	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Fragoso Ramirez, Jorge	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Franco Rios, Tomac	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Fuentes Lopez, Pedro Luis	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police

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Gamboa Martinez, Carlos Alberto	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Garcia, Enrique	Agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office
Garcia Figueroa, Jose Luis	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Garcia Hernandez, Francisco	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Garcia, Jorge	Medical Expert of the Attorney General's Office of the Republic
Garcia Martinez, Jose Guadalupe	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Garduno Cruz, Juan Carlos	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Garduno Marcelo, Juan	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Garza Mondragon, Jorge	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Gomez Casarez, Jorge	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Gomez Rodriguez, Jaime	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Gonzalez Cardenas, Fausto	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Gonzalez, Jose Manuel	Commander of the Federal Judicial Police
Gonzalez Mendoza, Alejandro	Agent of the Federal District Public Prosecutor's Office of Common Jurisdiction
Gonzalez Pena, Eduardo	Agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office
Granados Cereno, Jose A.	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Guadarrama M.C. Naught, Jimmy	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Gutierrez Covarrubias, Jose	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Gutierrez Franco, Gustavo	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Gutierrez Galindo, Jose A.	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Gutierrez Lara, Luis Felipe	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Hernandez Barrera, Alejandro	Agent of the Federal District Judicial Police
Hernandez Cruz, Rogelio	Agent of the SGPV of the DDF
Hernandez Lopez, Juan Manuel	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Hernandez Miranda, Lino	Agent of the Federal District Judicial Police
Huerta Miranda, Albino	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Hurtado Sanchez, Abraham	Group Chief of the Federal Judicial Police
Iturbe Cruz, Andres	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Izaguirre Rodriguez, Rene Javier	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Izquierdo Esquivel, David	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Jimenez Gomez, Victor M.	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Jimenez Huerta, Manuel Angel	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Jimenez, Roman	Agent of the Federal District Judicial Police
Jimenez Zuvillaga, Magdaleno R.	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Juarez Cardenas, Roberto	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Labastida Calderon, Igor A.	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Lampon Gutierrez, Daniel	Agent of the Federal District Public Prosecutor's Office of Common Jurisdiction
Leconas Solozabal, Leopoldo	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Leyva Moreno, Damian	Agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office
Lopez Frank, Herman Jose	Agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office
Lopez Munoz, Rodolfo	Agent of the Federal District Public Prosecutor's Office of Common Jurisdiction
Loredo Lopez, Rogelio	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Loria Yunez, Jose Carlos	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Luna Juarez, Manuel	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Magana Vasquez, Jorge	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Magana Vasquez, Pedro P.	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Manzo Silva, Federico	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Martin Suarez, Salvador	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Martin Suarez, Salvador	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Martinez Escamilla, Julio Alfonso	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Martinez Jasso, Ruben	Agent of the SGPV of the DDF
Martinez Morales, Noe	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Martinez Moya, Miguel Angel	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Matus Rivas, Luis Arturo	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Mejia Barraza, Rigoberto	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Mejia Sanchez, Francisco Javier	Agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office

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Mejia Sanchez, Marcelino	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Mendieta Cuapio, Jose Rufino	Agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office
Meza Ceron, Elias	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Millan Espinosa, Jorge	Agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office
Mojica Miranda, Servando	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Mones Marmolejo, Hermenegildo	Agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office
Montemayor Morales, Pablo	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Monterola Rosales, Josafat	Agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office
Montes Contreras, Jesus	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Montiel Ramirez, Miguel	Agent of the Federal District Judicial Police
Moran Ruiz, Roberto	Agent of the Federal District Public Prosecutor's Office of Common Jurisdiction
Moraila Amador, Julio Cesar	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Moreno Fernandez, Juan	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Morteo, Manuel Maria	Agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office
Munguia Tapia, Enrique	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Murillo Galindo, Adrian	Chief Secretary of the Office of the Attorney General for the Federal District
Narra Perez, Arturo	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Nava Arontes, Maria Guadalupe N.	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Nava Moreno, Victor Alfredo	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Noriega Rayon, Jorge Victor	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Obrador Dominguez, Jose	Agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office
Pablo Santiago, Manuel R.	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Pacheco Navarrete, Salvador	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Parra Guerrero, Ernesto Enrique	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Partida Zamudio, Armando	Agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office
Pastrana Padilla, Alvaro Rene	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Pavia Ortiz, Luis Antonio	Agent of the Federal District Judicial Police
Penagos Villar, Guillermo	Agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office
Perez Andrade, Antonio	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Perez Delgado, Alejandro	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Perez Diaz, Carlos	Second Commander of the Federal Judicial Police
Perez, Maria del Consuelo	Agent of the Federal District Public Prosecutor's Office of Common Jurisdiction
Pompa Plata, Oscar	Agent of the Federal District Public Prosecutor's Office of Common Jurisdiction
Prieto Villegas, Clara Luz	Agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office
Ramirez Paniagua, Hector	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Reyes Gomez, Javier	Agent of the Federal District Public Prosecutor's Office of Common Jurisdiction
Robledo Lara, San Juana	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Rodriguez Alvarado, Antonio	Chief of the Federal Judicial Police
Rodriguez Cerecero, Jorge	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Rodriguez Cordova, Marco Antonio	Agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office
Rodriguez Gonzalez, Jorge	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Rodriguez Juarez, Joaquin	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Rodriguez Rodriguez, Martin	Agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office
Rodriguez, Victor	Agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office
Romano Carreon, Jorge Luis	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Rosales Munoz, Maria Luisa	Group Chief of the Federal Judicial Police
Rosas Solis, Guillermo	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Rossete Rojo, Fernando	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Rufino Morato, Manuel	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Rueda Flores, Hugo	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Ruiz Sanchez, Modesto Jaime	Agent of the Federal District Judicial Police
Ruiz Vaquero, Daniel	Agent of the Federal District Judicial Police
Salazar de la Cadena, Martin	Group Chief of the Federal Judicial Police
Sanchez Gomez, Juan Manuel	Agent of the Federal District Judicial Police

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Sanchez Gonzalez, Roberto	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Sandoval Delgado, Emiliano	Agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office
Santiago Garcia, Juan	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Saucedo Ramirez, Fernando	Agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office
Silva Arista, Jacinto Lennin	Agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office
Solis Cruz, Jaun	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Suarez Castillo, Juan Carlos	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Suarez Garfias, Domingo	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Suro Carrillo, Victor	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Talavera Garcia, Jesus	Agent of the Federal District Judicial Police
Toledo Benitez, Jose Luis	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Torres Abad, Demetrio	Agent of the SGPV of the DDF
Torres Aguilar, Lazaro	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Valdez Martinez, German	Agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office
Vazquez Perez, Ezequiel	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Vazquez Ramirez, Hugo	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Vergara Hernandez, Julio	Group Chief of the Federal Judical Police
Victoria Palacios, Antonio	Agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office
Villegas Velazquez, Jose Ramon	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Zafra Ruiz, Obdulio	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Zamora Hernandez, Carlos	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Total: 190	

c) The public servants who have been dismissed are:

Arellano Ortiz, Victor Hugo	Agent of the SGPV of the DDF
Avila Alday, Rodrigo Enrique	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Cantu Lara, Ismael	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Ceballos Alonso, Julio	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Cifuentes Esquivel, Julio	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Cruz Galan, Evaristo Enrique	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
De la Mora Buendia, Luis	Group Chief of the Federal Judicial Police
Delgado Nava, Aureliano	Agent of the Federal District Public Prosecutor's Office of Common Jurisdiction
Fernandez Cuevas, Guillermo	Agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office
Garcia Cruz, Lucio Guadalupe	Agent of the SGPV of the DDF
Gonzalez Arias, Isaac	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Hernandez, Carlos Samuel	Agent of the SGPV of the DDF
Jimenez Huerta, Manuel Angel	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Lucatero Guzman, Luis	Agent of the SGPV of the DDF
Martinez Peralta, Leticia	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Moraila Amador, Julio Cesar	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Noriega Rayon, Jorge Victor	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Ortiz de la Rosa, Rodolfo	Agent of the SGPV of the DDF
Palumbo Espinoza, Carlos S.	Agent of the SGPV of the DDF
Partida Zamudio, Armando	Agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office
Perales Hernandez, Jaime	Agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office
Rivera Hernandez, Ilian Arturo	Agent of the SGPV of the DDF
Rojas Moreno, Mauro	Agent of the SGPV of the DDF
Suyas Carballo, Sergio Arturo	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Villanueva Mata, Jose Luis	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Total: 25	

d) The public servants who have been disqualified from future government employment are:

Cruz Barcenas, Gumaro Raul	Agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office
Lopez Perez, Guillermo	Agent of the SGPV of the DDF
Martinez Narvaez, Arturo	Agent of the SGPV of the DDF
Total: 3	

e) The public servants who have been suspended are:

Alcantar Marquez, Rebeca	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Angulo Garcia, Fernando	Agent of the Federal District Judicial Police
Aranda Lopez, Juan	Agent of the Federal District Judicial Police

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Ariel Lugo, Gustavo	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Banuelos Esquivel, Jose Luis	Agent of the Federal District Judicial Police
Basurto Monje, Miguel	Agent of the Federal District Judicial Police
Cedeno Reynoso, Juan	Agent of the Federal District Public Prosecutor's Office of Common Jurisdiction
Cruz Beltran, Hugo	Agent of the Federal District Judicial Police
Cruz Sanchez, Juan	Agent of the Federal District Judicial Police
Davila Padilla, Jesus	Agent of the Federal District Judicial Police
Del Llano Ibanez, Humberto	Agent of the Federal District Public Prosecutor's Office of Common Jurisdiction
Flores Montes, Jesus	Agent of the Federal District Judicial Police
Galvan Alvarado, Jose Leobardo	Agent of the Federal District Judicial Police
Gallegos Pascual, Juan	Agent of the Federal District Judicial Police
Godinez Morales, Vicente	Agent of the SGPV of the DDF
Gomez Avila, Lauro	Agent of the Federal District Public Prosecutor's Office of Common Jurisdiction
Gonzalez Neri, Jose	Agent of the Federal District Judicial Police
Guzman Villegas, Eliseo	Agent of the Federal District Public Prosecutor's Office of Common Jurisdiction
Ibarra Cabrera, Jose	Agent of the SGPV of the DDF
Infante Lopez, Angel	Agent of the Federal District Judicial Police
Javier Roman, Edgardo	Agent of the SGPV of the DDF
Lopez Ramirez, Felipe	Agent of the Federal District Judicial Police
Loyola Corro, Ignacio	Agent of the Federal District Judicial Police
Loza Malaguin, Alfredo	Agent of the SGPV of the DDF
Luna Sanchez, Juan	Second Commander of the Federal Judicial Police
Madrigal Onofre, Jesus	Agent of the Federal District Judicial Police
Martinez Gonzalez, Jose Luis	Agent of the SGPV of the DDF
Martinez Moreno, Antonio	Agent of the Federal District Judicial Police
Martinez Romero, Carlos	Agent of the SGPV of the DDF
Mejia Zavala, Raul	Agent of the Federal District Judicial Police
Merino Rojas, Juan C.	Agent of the Federal District Judicial Police
Noriega Morales, Miguel	Agent of the Federal District Public Prosecutor's Office of Common Jurisdiction
Otero Castillo, Lidia	Agent of the Federal District Public Prosecutor's Office of Common Jurisdiction
Palumbo Espinoza, Lucio	Agent of the SGPV of the DDF
Perez Perez, Cesar	Group Chief of the Federal Judicial Police
Pinacho Garcia, Leoncio	Agent of the SGPV of the DDF
Preciado Mercado, Victor Javier	Agent of the SGPV of the DDF
Reyes Pedroza, Gonzalo	Agent of the Federal District Public Prosecutor's Office of Common Jurisdiction
Roman Hernandez, Edgardo J.	Agent of the SGPV of the DDF
Rosiles Velasco, Rigoberto	Agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office
Saldana Sanchez, Mario	Agent of the SGPV of the DDF
Salinas de Romero, Adriana	Agent of the Federal District Public Prosecutor's Office of Common Jurisdiction
Sanchez Cedillo, Raul	Agent of the SGPV of the DDF
Sanchez Cortes, Juan	Agent of the SGPV of the DDF
Sanchez Fonseca, Jesus	Agent of the Federal District Judicial Police
Sanchez Herrera, Jesus	Agent of the Federal District Public Prosecutor's Office of Common Jurisdiction
Segovian Castillo, Alejandro	Agent of the Federal District Judicial Police
Soto Lozada, Carmen	Agent of the Federal District Public Prosecutor's Office of Common Jurisdiction
Suarez Martinez, Jose	Agent of the SGPV of the DDF
Torres Olea, Juan	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Valdez Reyes, Gustavo	Agent of the Federal District Judicial Police
Varela Marquez, Rafael	Agent of the SGPV of the DDF
Varela Vazquez, Rafael	Agent of the SGPV of the DDF
Vazquez Sanchez, Margarita	Agent of the Federal District Public Prosecutor's Office of Common Jurisdiction
Viveros Anguiano, Arturo	Agent of the Federal District Judicial Police
Zamora Cortes, Javier	Agent of the Federal District Public Prosecutor's Office of Common Jurisdiction
Zarate Rodriguez, Daniel	Second Commander of the Federal Judicial Police
Total: 57	

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f) The public servants who have been reprimanded or admonished are:

Cardenas Mendez, Jesus	Agent of the Federal District Public Prosecutor's Office of Common Jurisdiction
Contreras Gonzalez, Arturo	Agent of the Federal District Public Prosecutor's Office of Common Jurisdiction
Davalos Sotelo, Maria del Rocio	Agent of the Federal District Public Prosecutor's Office of Common Jurisdiction
De la Cruz Fonseca, Juan Manuel	Agent of the Federal District Judicial Police
Gomez Lopez, Cenobio	Agent of the SGPV of the DDF
Hernandez Monje, Jorge Gabriel	Agent of the Federal District Judicial Police
Jimenez Huerta, Manuel Angel	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Lopez Sanchez, Saul	Agent of the Federal District Judicial Police
Martinez Aguilar, Ricardo C.	Agent of the Federal District Public Prosecutor's Office of Common Jurisdiction
Martinez Bautista, Leopoldo	Agent of the Federal District Public Prosecutor's Office of Common Jurisdiction
Medina Guillen, Jose Luis	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Moraila Amador, Julio Cesar	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Ortiz Garcia, Alejandro	Agent of the Federal District Public Prosecutor's Office of Common Jurisdiction
Parissi Palacios, Jesus	Agent of the Federal District Public Prosecutor's Office of Common Jurisdiction
Partida Zamudio, Armando	Agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office
Perez Rojas, Alfredo	Agent of the Federal District Public Prosecutor's Office of Common Jurisdiction
Quiroz Perez, Felipe	Agent of the Federal District Judicial Police
Ramirez Anguiano, Francisco	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Rodriguez Zuniga, Guadalupe	Agent of the Federal District Public Prosecutor's Office of Common Jurisdiction
Romero Gonzalez, Arturo	Agent of the Federal District Public Prosecutor's Office of Common Jurisdiction
Trevino Cardoza, Juan Antonio	Agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office
Trujillo Ham, Raul E.	Agent of the Federal Judicial Police
Total: 22	

Administrative or criminal disciplinary penalties were imposed on 539 public servants in all, 330 of them federal, 220 state, and 9 municipal.

In connection with the above numbers we should clarify that several of the public servants mentioned received both administrative and criminal penalties. In these instances the National Commission has counted just one of these penalties, invariably the harshest one, in compiling the foregoing list.

In short, a total of 1,484 public servants have been penalized during the National Commission's four years of work as a result of its recommendations and efforts at amicable settlement; 751 are federal, 705 state, and 28 municipal.

14. Matters of Special Interest to Public Opinion

Cases taken up as a result of the internal disturbance that began on 1January 1994 in the highlands and jungle of Chiapas State.

In this regard, the National Commission has been working hard to process and investigate the complaints of alleged Human Rights violations, as well as in the areas of information, training, and support for the community.

A special section was included in this report to describe the extensive efforts put forth and the status of the files relating to cases that the public is most familiar with. This information is contained in Section III.

Complaint lodged by Messrs. Mayoral Valenzuela and Mayoral Esquer

In Mexico the Human Rights of suspects must be respected during investigations of any and all crimes, even if the entire society feels outraged and affronted by a reprehensible act such as the murder of Licenciado Luis Donaldo Colosio Murrieta.

In consideration of the above, the National Commission interviewed the four individuals who are being prosecuted and have been held at the Social Rehabilitation Center in Almoloya de Juarez. Messrs. Mario Aburto Martinez and Tranquilino Sanchez Venegas stated expressly that they did not wish to lodge a complaint with the National Commission for Human Rights. Messrs. Vicente Mayoral Valenzuela and Rodolfo Mayoral Esquer confirmed the complaint filed with the CNDH on 5 April 1994 by Carmen Esquer de Mayoral and Araceli Mayoral Esquer over alleged irregularities in their arrest.

The National Commission has begun an investigation, which is still under way. The authority identified as the suspect has already replied to the request for information and sent in the relevant evidence.

In addition, since 18 April of this year assistant inspectors from the CNDH have been present at all interrogations and presentments in the city of Tijuana to make sure that the Human Rights of defendants are respected.

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The National Commission is convinced that in this, as in all instances, the legality, legitimacy, trustworthiness, and credibility of the Public Prosecutor's Office investigation depend largely on its being conducted with respect for Human Rights.

Status of the 140 Cases of Alleged Human Rights Violations Filed by the Human Rights Commission of the Party of the Democratic Revolution (PRD)

In mid-1992 the PRD charged publicly that a number of crimes against its activists had gone unpunished. These crimes included murder, battery, unlawful arrest, abuse of authority, threats, robbery, forced disappearances, false accusations, torture, and unlawful confinement.

The PRD originally filed 275 cases of probable Human Rights violations with the National Commission. After seven working meetings we decided, jointly, that the CNDH would log 140 of these 275 cases as complaint files inasmuch as the others did not fall under the National Commission's jurisdiction or did not offer the minimum amount of evidence needed to log them as complaints.

Work was completed on this group of 140 complaints in early January 1994, and to disseminate its findings as widely and accurately as possible the National Commission published a 552-page book that has been extensively distributed.

The 140 cases were concluded as follows:

a) Sixty-seven recommendations were issued; in other words, various Human Rights violations were indeed found in 47.8 percent of the 140 cases.

b) Nineteen documents of nonaccountability were sent to the authorities who had been identified as probably to blame; in other words, the purported violation of Human Rights did not exist, or at least was not proven, in 13.5 percent of the cases.

c) Twenty-one cases, 15.7 percent, were closed because they involved substantive legal matters that could have been or can be resolved only by judicial bodies, not the CNDH.

d) Twenty-two cases, 15.7 percent, were closed because the complainant showed a lack of interest in continuing the proceedings as the PRD did not pursue all of the hearings that were ordered arranged for it under the law, thus invalidating the respective investigations.

e) Three documents of legal guidance were issued for the complainant (2.1 percent of the cases), inasmuch as the matter at hand did not constitute a Human Rights violation and the solution to the problem should be provided by a body other than the CNDH.

f) Resolutions to combine case files were signed in six instances, 4.2 percent, because the complaints in question had been logged previously at the CNDH.

g) In one instance the party directly involved withdrew the complaint (0.7 percent), and in another the problem was resolved during the internal processing of the case file.

In addition, it bears emphasizing that of the 86 cases in which recommendations or documents of nonaccountability were issued:

—In 49 cases the aggrieved parties were indeed activists or sympathizers of the PRD.

—In 37 cases the aggrieved parties were not, or were not shown to be, activists or sympathizers of the PRD.

—In 65 cases the incidents that took place did not involve political circumstances or contexts.

—In 39 instances the aggressor or aggressors were private parties.

—In 28 cases the aggressor or aggressors were on-duty public servants.

—In four cases the aggressor or aggressors were off-duty public servants.

—In 15 cases to date the identity of the aggressor or aggressors is unknown.

The 67 recommendations were sent to:

The Governor of the State of Durango: 1

The Governor of the State of Morelos: 1

The Governor of the State of San Luis Potosi: 1

The Governor of the State of Tabasco: 1

The Governor of the State of Veracruz: 1

The Governor of the State of Mexico: 2

The Governor of the State of Chiapas: 3

The Governor of the State of Hidalgo: 3

The Governor of the State of Michoacan: 10

The Governor of the State of Puebla: 10

The Governor of the State of Oaxaca: 12

The Governor of the State of Guerrero: 21

The Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the State of Coahuila: 1

The 19 documents of nonaccountability were sent to:

The Office of the Attorney General of the Republic: 1

The Office of the Attorney General for the Federal District: 3

The Governor of the State of Coahuila: 1

The Governor of the State of Guerrero: 5

The Governor of the State of Michoacan: 7

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The Governor of the State of Morelos: 1

The Governor of the State of Oaxaca: 1

As of 25 May 1994, nine of the recommendations had been complied with in full and 58 had been complied with in part.

The National Commission has made it clear to society that its actions are transparent and independent. By issuing its recommendations, it is ensuring that none of the crimes mentioned will go unpunished.

III. Continuing CNDH Program in the Highlands and Jungle of Chiapas

In light of the events in the highlands and jungle of Chiapas as of 1January 1994, the National Commission for Human Rights interceded on 2January by sending two assistant inspectors to the region of conflict. On 5 January the citizen president of the republic asked the chairman of the National Commission for Human Rights to personally head up the investigating teams in Chiapas. That same day, the chairman of the National Commission traveled to the zone and set up temporary offices in the cities of Tuxtla Gutierrez and San Cristobal de las Casas, Chiapas in order to receive and process complaints immediately.

On 7 February 1994, the Council of the National Commission, in resolution 1/94, approved the creation of the General Coordinating Committee of the CNDH in the Highlands and Jungle of Chiapas. Its main objectives are to investigate the complaints of alleged Human Rights violations related to the conflict, to aid the affected civilian population, and to promote Human Rights in the region.

The staff assigned to the General Coordinating Committee includes attorneys, criminologists, medical experts, researchers, and personnel in charge of training and publicity, mass media, and computation.

Prominent among the activities that the National Commission has been engaged in are the investigation of complaints of violations of the Human Rights of the civilian population affected by the conflict; involvement in various activities designed to assist the population; legal guidance for those who submit matters that do not fall under the jurisdiction of the National Commission, and the organization of courses and talks about Human Rights and the functions of the National Commission, intended mainly for members of indigenous communities and students.

1. Program of Complaints

As of May 1994, 274 complaints of Human Rights violations related to the armed conflict were received; they involve 889 aggrieved parties. The interested parties have filed most of the complaints; in other cases, the National Commission began investigating on its own initiative. The complaints were received at the offices of the General Coordinating Committee in San Cristobal de las Casas, in the city of Tuxtla Gutierrez, and in some cases at the National Commission's facilities in Mexico City. Complaints were also received in the communities that National Commission personnel have personally visited.

Among the various violations alleged by complainants in their documents or during their appearances or presumed by the National Commission in starting its own investigation are: missing persons, 461; torture, 76; murder, 64; unlawful arrest, 57; battery, 54; abuse of authority, 42; threats and intimidation, 37; false accusation, 17; robbery, 13; unlawful confinement, 10; property damage, 10; restrictions on freedom of movement, 5; air attacks, 4; confiscation of goods, 2; kidnaping, 2; breaking and entering, 2, and 23 miscellaneous, as well as 10 requests for community assistance.

The complaints filed with the General Coordinating Committee refer to acts presumably committed by the following authorities, among others: 89 by members of the Mexican Army; 31 by members of the Zapatist Army of National Liberation (EZLN); 12 by the mayors of San Cristobal de las Casas, Altamirano, Las Margaritas, Oxchuc, San Juan Chamula, Sitala, and Tenejapa; 4 by public servants with the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic; 3 by state court employees and agents; 1 by a former governor of Chiapas, and 1 by the chief justice of the State Superior Court.

On the 274 complaints logged, 46 case files are currently being processed, compiled, and investigated. These complaints have cited the following authorities as the presumed culprit:

1. The National Defense Secretariat: 24

2. The Office of the Attorney General of the Republic: 2

3. The Federal Roadways and Ports Police: 1

4. Office of the State Attorney General: 2

5. The Mayor of Altamirano: 2

6. The Mayor of Tenejapa: 1

7. The Mayor of San Cristobal de las Casas: 1

8. The Mayor of Sitala: 1

9. The Mayor of Oxchuc: 1

10. The Municipal Police of San Cristobal de las Casas: 1

11. Authority not yet determined: 16

As of May 1994, 228 files had been concluded in the following ways: 2 through as many recommendations; 119 during processing; 52 through guidance to the complainant; 31 by combining cases; 2 owing to lack of CNDH jurisdiction; 4 because of complainant's withdrawal; and 18 owing to complainant's lack of interest.

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As for the complaints against the EZLN, since these involve illicit acts committed by private individuals, not authorities or public servants, the National Commission for Human Rights severed these files accordingly so that the various attorney general's offices could, according to their jurisdiction, take action as the law prescribes. Twenty-nine such severances were done in all.

One of the main activities in defense of the Human Rights of civilians in the area of conflict has been the search for individuals with whom relatives have lost contact, in connection with which various complaints have been filed. In this regard, the National Commission has received 119 complaints involving 461 aggrieved parties, 432 of whom have been located to date. To this end, National Commission staff had to travel to various communities, ejidos, and municipality capitals to locate the missing persons, visiting with countless people to gather a variety of evidence such as testimony, photographs, and videotapes.

The following is the status of the persons reported missing but later found: 387 were alive, 25 were in prison, 19 were dead, and 1 was wounded. Twenty-nine individuals have yet to be located.

2. On Site Investigations

The General Coordinating Committee in the Chiapas Highlands and Jungle has conducted various investigations to compile and provide information for the case files that have been opened into alleged Human Rights violations and has visited various municipalities and Indian communities. Likewise, it has performed several procedural steps, mainly: eyewitness inspections; search for blood samples; critical-criminalistic tests; examinations of clothing; pursuit of testimony; visits to prisons for adults and minors; interviews with state and municipal officials; autopsies and repeat autopsies; videotapes, and photographs.

National Commission personnel travel regularly to the municipalities of Ocosingo, Amatenango del Valle, Altamirano, Huixtan, Mitontic, Oxchuc, Chanal, San Juan Chamula, Las Margaritas, Palenque, San Cristobal de las Casas, Tenejapa, Tuxtla Gutierrez, Comitan, Yajalon, Chilon, Ixtapa, Frontera Comalapa, Chicomuselo, Teopisca, Tapachula, Trinitaria, Venustiano Carranza, and Pijijiapan.

In the aforementioned municipalities they have visited the indigenous communities of Chalam del Carmen, Zona Urbana, Bachajon, Agua Prieta, Agua Dulce, San Agustin, Nabalam, San Luis Dos, Nuevo Patathe, Morelia, La Garrucha, Nuevo San Carlos, Cuxulja, Ejido Pusila, Guadalupe Victoria, La Grandeza, Colonia Mendoza, Rancho Amolar, Candelaria, Puerto Rico, San Miguel Chiptic, Puebla, San Francisco, Lazaro Cardenas, La Victoria, Belisario Dominguez, San Marcos, Mambu, Nuevo Sacrificio, Tomas Munzer, Rio Florida, San Miguel, San Antonio de los Banos, Rancho Nuevo, Maria Auxiliadora, La Traya, Hidalgo, Pugchen Mumuntic, Morelos, Balam, and Moguen.

In addition, the assistant inspectors went several times to the "Cerro Hueco" Module 1 Social Rehabilitation Center in the city of Tuxtla Gutierrez to observe the treatment and living conditions of the inmates who had been placed in the custody of judicial authorities of the federal and common jurisdictions for crimes they had likely committed in connection with the armed conflict.

The National Commission formally asked the state governor to open an investigation to ascertain accountability for several instances of inmate mistreatment at this prison. The investigation is under way.

3. Persons Arrested In Connection With the Armed Conflict

The National Commission learned that 149 persons had been detained at the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic and at the State Attorney General's Office. Forty-five of them were released by the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office with the legal reservations; 41 were turned over to the judicial authorities of the federal jurisdiction and 42 to those of the common jurisdiction; 18 foreigners were turned over for violating the General Population Law, and 3 minors were referred to the State Observation Center for Juvenile Delinquents without being placed in the custody of the courts.

Of the 42 persons turned over to the common-jurisdiction judicial authorities and placed in Social Rehabilitation Center Number One in Tuxtla Gutierrez, 31 have been released on bail and criminal proceedings are being pursued against them; and 11 were released when the court did not find sufficient evidence to prosecute. In other words, all 42 are at liberty.

Of the 41 people prosecuted at the federal level, 15 have been released on bail; one person, having been confirmed as under age, was referred to the Chiapas State Observation Center for Juvenile Delinquents, from which he was released; criminal proceedings were suspended against two inmates when their diminished criminal capacity was demonstrated, after which they were referred to a specialized institution; and two others were released when sufficient evidence to prosecute was not found. As for 16 of the remaining 21, criminal charges were withdrawn in the wake of Recommendation 53/94, which the National Commission sent to the attorney general of the republic on 14 April 1994. In other words, as of now only five suspects are being held.

4. Declarations of Persons Detained or Involved in the Armed Conflict

The assistant inspectors of the National Commission took 201 statements from persons arrested or involved in the armed conflict. Seventy-seven were taken at the facilities of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic in Tuxtla Gutierrez; 120 came from 84 inmates at Social Rehabilitation Center Number One, and 4

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others came from two minors being held in the State Observation Center for Juvenile Delinquents.

Moreover, in order to gather additional information for the complaint files, on 25 January of this year the assistant inspectors went to the ISSSTE hospital in the city of Tuxtla Gutierrez, where they interviewed three agents of the State Security Police who said they had been attacked by EZLN members and one municipal policeman who was in a health-sector hospital in the city of Villahermosa, Tabasco.

5. Assistance for the Community

The day after the conflict began, the National Commission went into action and assisted in the evacuation of tourists from San Cristobal de Las Casas, seeing to it that they were able to depart in safety. To this end it established contact with various authorities, civic associations, and the EZLN.

On 6 January, National Commission staff began helping people who had asked to leave their communities for safe places. In conjunction with the National Indian Institute and other nongovernment Human Rights groups, the National Commission helped evacuate families from the municipalities of Ocosingo, Las Margaritas, and San Cristobal de las Casas, among others.

Early on in January 1994 the National Commission began urging federal state, and municipal authorities, as well as senior officers in the Mexican Army, to install and stock shelters for the civilians who were unable to return to their communities. Food, clothing, and medical aid were shipped there.

National Commission personnel visited the Don Bosco and National Indian Institute shelters in the Municipality of San Cristobal de las Casas; the shelters in Palenque, Altamirano, Ocosingo, Las Bodegas de Cafe Sur in Comitan, and the Feria de Chiapas in Tuxtla Gutierrez, where they interviewed displaced people and fielded appropriate requests.

As for the people who needed food and blankets, the National Commission appealed to the DIF, the National Indian Institute, the Mexican Red Cross, and the International Red Cross.

It bears mentioning that the National Commission received complaints about conditions in the camps for Guatemalan refugees. National Commission personnel went to the camps in Nuevo San Juan Chamula, Poza Rica, Chiapas, Nuevo Huixtan, Las Delicias, Trinitaria, Buenavista, El Triunfo, Santa Rosa del Corral, and Tziscao, among others, but did not find mayor disruptions in normal living conditions.

A few days after the conflict broke out, the National Commission got radio stations in San Cristobal de las Casas to broadcast announcements informing residents of nearby communities of their relatives' whereabouts.

We should mention that besides investigating complaints, the National Commission assisted people who approached it for help. The following are worthy of special mention:

—The National Commission investigated the case of minors Raul Lopez Lopez and Luis Morales Hernandez, who were detained by Mexican Army personnel, who regarded them as members of the EZLN and transferred them to the State Observation Center for Juvenile Delinquents, called "Rochester," in Berriozabal Municipality. Once a decision was made to release them, National Commission personnel transferred them to the community of La Garrucha in the Municipality of Ocosingo.

—A group of individuals had been threatening and harassing the Saint Vincent de Paul sisters who work at San Carlos Hospital in the Municipality of Altamirano, and as a result the National Commission sent some of its staff there to prevent Human Rights violations; on 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24 February they were there 24 hours a day, keeping an eye out for any eventuality.

On 24 February 1994 another demonstration was staged against the nuns, who were threatened, and a building was set ablaze. In light of this situation, the National Commission asked the state governor to open a preliminary inquiry and, if appropriate, bring criminal action against the suspects, as well as have State Public Security agents protect the nuns.

—On 22 February of this year, assistant inspectors of the National Commission went to the "Cerro Hueco" Module 1 Social Rehabilitation Center to witness the release on bail of Messrs. Raymundo Santis Perez, Antonio Santis Lopez, Lorenzo Lopez Santis, Armando Mendez Santis, Artemio Morales Lopez, Guillermo Sanchez Lopez, Efrain Lopez Santis, and Jorge Garcia Santis, all of them from Morelia, Municipality of Altamirano.

Inasmuch as one of the legal requirements for release on bail is that the defendants appear regularly and in person before the court so that the criminal trial can proceed normally, the National Commission is making transportation available to them.

—On 18 April 1994, criminal case 6/94, which was being heard before the first district judge in the city of Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chiapas, was dismissed as a result of compliance with Recommendation 53/94. Sixteen persons were released when the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office withdrew criminal action. In this case the National Commission provided transportation to the aggrieved parties from the prison to the various communities in which they reside.

—The National Commission has provided special assistance to Mr. Agustin Guzman Lorenzo so that he can travel to Mexico City for evaluation and treatment by

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medical specialists and it is arranging compensation for him through the Support Fund for the Indemnification of Widows and Orphans in Areas of Conflict (FAPIAC) as a result of his son's death and his disability. He has also been given all necessary support so that he can attend the physical therapy sessions that the physicians attached to the DIF in San Cristobal de las Casas have prescribed.

—The National Commission arranged access to the "Cerro Hueco" Social Rehabilitation Center in the city of Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chiapas for the international organizations that so requested.

—On 15 April of this year, assistant inspectors from the National Commission, as well as personnel from the National Indian Institute, the Directorate of Indian Affairs of the State Government, the Mexican Red Cross, the State System for Complete Family Development, and the Federal Roadways and Ports Police, accompanied 126 families on their return to their community. They had been housed since 19 January 1994 at facilities of the National Indian Institute in San Cristobal de las Casas because of the armed conflict. They were transferred from the shelter to the community of "Zona Urbana" in the Municipality of Oxchuc.

6. Guidance for the Civilian Population

The General Coordinating Committee for the Chiapas Highlands and Jungle, as part of its guidance and information program, has helped 335 complainants. Fifty-three came to its offices to request information on the processing of their complaints; 98 received direct legal guidance; 123 who came to explain their case were told that the National Commission did not have jurisdiction; in 31 instances the complaints were forwarded officially to the State Human Rights Commission; in 2 cases the committee declined jurisdiction in favor of the State Commission, and 21 complaints were forwarded for processing to the offices of the National Commission in Mexico City because they were not connected with the conflict. In 22 additional cases assistant inspectors accompanied the complainants in going through formalities before the various local bodies.

Of the 55 instances of guidance that were recorded in the Advisement Register of the General Coordinating Committee and that did not come under the jurisdiction of the CNDH, 55 were the province of the Public Prosecutor's Office of common jurisdiction; 41 came under the State Commission; 9 were unrelated to the conflict; 11 were private disputes; 5 fell under the jurisdiction of the State Superior Court; 12 were the province of the attorney for agrarian affairs; 20 had to do with labor disputes, and 19 complaints had to do with miscellaneous matters that did not involve Human Rights violations.

7. Publicizing and Promoting Human Rights

A program to publicize and promote Human Rights in the Chiapas highlands and jungle was begun in February 1994. The purpose of this program is to publicize the substantive work that the National Commission does through its technical staff, its sphere of competence, and the procedure for lodging a complaint; the program consists of giving personal guidance to citizens and handing out and explaining primers on first aid in Human Rights, posters, and leaflets. Some 100,000 copies of the primers alone have been distributed in the area of conflict.

A specific program to publicize and explain the importance of becoming familiar with Human Rights was undertaken; it was designed mainly for Indians and secondary-school and college students. Besides the talks that are given on this topic for the members of various ethnic groups that came to the General Coordinating Committee, five lectures have been delivered: two at the National College for Professional Technical Training (CONALEP), two at State Preparatory School Number Two in San Cristobal de las Casas, and one in the Law Department at the Autonomous University of Chiapas; they were attended by a total of 450 persons.

In January and February the documentary film "The CNDH in the Chiapas Highlands" was broadcast: on 2 February 1994 on channels 2 with 144 repeaters, on channel 7 with 45 repeaters, on channel 13 with 87 repeaters, and on channels 4, 9, 11, and 22. The same documentary was also transmitted via satellite to 77 provincial TV channels for broadcast on 4 and 5 February.

The reports given by the chairman of the National Commission on 2 and 22February 1994 were publicized widely among the printed media and reporters stationed in the highlands area.

Arrangements were made to have local radio stations air the following information spots: prompt justice, arrest, testimony, and respect for Human Rights. These messages continue to be aired 16 times a day in Spanish, Tzeltal, and Tzotzil.

Posters containing information about the National Commission were put up in the following towns: San Cristobal de las Casas, Tuxtla Gutierrez, Ocosingo, Altamirano, Oxchuc, Chalam del Carmen, Cintalapa, Yajalon, Chilon, Bachajon, Simajovel, Pantelho, Chenalho, Sitala, Amatenango del Valle, Palenque, Emiliano Zapata, La Libertad, Ejido Morelia, Gran Po, Teopisca, Nuevo San Juan Chamula, Huixtan, Villa Las Rosas, Soyatitan, Comitan, and Las Margaritas.

8. Liaison With Nongovernment Organizations

Communication with various nongovernment groups, mainly those working in the State of Chiapas, has been expanding since the early days of the conflict. In this

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regard, respectful relations were established with the Fray Bartolome de Las Casas Human Rights Center, with the Council of Indian Representatives of the Chiapas Highlands (CRIACH), with the Center for Indian Rights in Bachajon, Chiltak, with the Chiapas State Committee for Evangelical Defense (CEDECH), and with organizations that make up CONPAZ and the National Network of Civil Human Rights Organizations.

On 5 January 1994, the chairman of the National Commission held a meeting in San Cristobal de las Casas, Chiapas with representatives of domestic and international nongovernment organizations and civic associations.

The National Commission also works with international groups such as the International Committee of Jurists, with attorneys from Los Angeles, California, with the group Physicians for Human Rights, with Americas Watch, and with the International Red Cross.

These groups have filed various complaints about alleged Human Rights violations; these complaint files are being duly compiled, and they have been apprised in due course of progress in the investigations.

On 13 and 14 March, the National Commission attended the National Gathering of Indian Organizations as an observer and made contact with leaders of some of the participating organizations.

9. Particularly Important Cases Considered by the General Coordinating Committee for the Chiapas Highlands and Jungle

—Case of the five individuals who were reported executed at the municipal market in the city of Ocosingo. This case involves the widely circulated photographs showing five cadavers lined up in the Ocosingo municipal market.

The National Commission has performed several procedural steps, in particular: visual inspections, taking of blood samples, critical-criminalistic tests, examinations of clothing, seeking out witnesses, exhumation, and a repeat autopsy.

After evaluating the available evidence, the National Commission reached the conclusion that the five individuals in the photographs were very likely killed in a summary execution.

The Office of the Judge Advocate General and the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic informed the National Commission that preliminary inquiries had been opened to identify culprits.

The Office of the Attorney General of the Republic reported its preliminary findings on 7 April 1994. Its findings coincide with the CNDH's theory that these were, in fact, summary executions, that the cadavers had not been moved from the positions in which the individuals had been placed for execution, and that the time of death was the same in all five cases.

The Office of the Attorney General of the Republic indicated that no Mexican Army personnel were involved in the incident inasmuch as according to its investigations fighting was taking place on the outskirts of Ocosingo at the time these five persons were slain. The same office noted that it would continue its investigation of the case to identify the guilty parties.

—Case of the aerial gunnery in the towns on the outskirts of the cities of San Cristobal de Las Casas and Ocosingo and the town of Nuevo San Carlos in the Municipality of Altamirano. The National Commission has conducted investigations into what has come to be called "aerial bombings." The visual inspection, evidence gathering, and criminalistic tests were done in the immediate area of San Cristobal de Las Casas, specifically in Maria Auxiliadora, Corralito, and San Antonio de los Banos, as well as in Ocosingo, Altamirano, and their outskirts.

In the San Cristobal de Las Casas area, no damage was found in the towns of Maria Auxiliadora and Corralito. In San Antonio de los Banos, an unoccupied barn that had recently been destroyed by fire was found 250 meters from the populated area, as well as various craters, about 77 centimeters across and up to 30 centimeters deep, caused by an aircraft projectile, and 250 square meters of burnt ground.

Either airborne artillery or mortar fire impacts were found in the municipal market and on the roof of the church in downtown Ocosingo.

Finally, in Nuevo San Carlos, a town on the edge of the Municipality of Altamirano, evidence was gathered of an aerial attack about 600 meters from the village, during which one boy was killed and two men, both civilians, were wounded. The autopsy by National Commission experts and the certificate attesting to the men's injuries enabled the National Commission to draw the conclusion that the death and the injuries were caused by the aerial gunnery.

Experts have determined that the projectiles used at the sites where the National Commission conducted its investigations were rockets, whose destructive capacity, arising from their shock wave and fragmentation, is less than that of the devices commonly known as bombs.

—Case of the persons who were killed on 4 January 1994 as they were riding in a van. On 4 January of this year at a military checkpoint in Rancho Nuevo, a Volkswagen passenger bus failed to obey the signal to stop that Mexican Army personnel gave it and as it bore down on the checkpoint, it was hit by numerous rounds of different caliber. Four people, including one girl, were killed, and five persons were wounded.

In its investigation of the incident the National Commission gathered testimony from most of the wounded. From this testimony it concluded that the owner and

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driver of the vehicle was physically forced by the passenger next to him not to stop at the checkpoint and that this passenger even stepped on the accelerator, hurtling the bus towards the troops at the checkpoint. Although the incident seems to have been cleared up, it has been proven that the position in which the passenger in question wound up was not the position in which he appears in the widely circulated photograph. The National Commission reached this conclusion because the wounds on the body do not square with the absence of blood stains on the back of the seat in which he was supposedly found and photographed; also, grass was found on the clothing and in the hair of the deceased. It would seem that he had been deliberately placed in that position, which was the one that National Commission experts analyzed.

—Case of the 11 bodies found in the Ocosingo municipal cemetery and the incident at the IMSS clinic in that town on 3 and 4 January. The National Commission began its investigations to thoroughly clear up this case right after the initial exhumation, on 15 January 1994, of the 11 bodies found in a common grave in the Ocosingo municipal cemetery.

It was learned that on 3 January of this year at 1530 hours, Mexican Army troops broke into the hospital of the Mexican Social Security Institute in the aforementioned town. According to the accounts of witnesses, they did so without any apparent justification, because the clinic was not under the control of the Zapatist National Liberation Army nor were members of this group obviously hospitalized there. It was also stated, however, that members of the EZLN did occupy it temporarily. In this connection, patients and their relatives, nurses, employees, and physicians were reportedly taken to the backyard of the clinic, held there for several hours by Mexican Army troops, and interrogated constantly. After these close to 150 people were allowed to spend the night together in a single section of the hospital, they were evacuated the next day and the facility was shut down by the Mexican Army.

Based on interviews with witnesses who helped to bury the 11 bodies, it could be inferred that eight of them were removed from the hospital on 4January; the causes of death could not be ascertained.

According to the documents contained in the complaint file, the bodies that were recovered outside the hospital are those of Caralampio Trujillo, Miguel Morales Mendez, and an unidentified individual.

The evidence that the National Commission has in its possession suggests so far that of the 11 people whose bodies were found, 2 were civilians who died outside the clinic in the line of battle between the combatants; another 5 were the relatives of patients who were there with them; and 2 others were patients who had been hospitalized before the incident (one was there because of a blow to the head; his autopsy revealed that he had been killed by a bullet that entered his chest; the other had been hospitalized since 28 December 1993 with symptoms of tuberculosis; his autopsy indicated that he too had been killed by a bullet wound to the chest).

Consequently, so far the National Commission has fully identified 9 of the 11 bodies: Caralampio Trujillo Ramirez, Miguel Morales Mendez, Rafael Gomez Santiz, Jacinto Gomez Santiz, Agustin Lopez Gomez, Manuel Lopez Gomez, Mariano Gomez Lopez, Baltazar Hernandez Jimenez, and Francisco Hernandez Jimenez.

In conclusion, it bears noting that the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic and the Office of the Judge Advocate General reported that they had begun a preliminary inquiry to determine how, when, and where these 11 individuals lost their lives and to identify the culprits.

—Case of the two bodies found in the Municipality of Las Margaritas. The National Commission is investigating the murders of Messrs. Jorge Mariano Solis and Eduardo Gomez Hernandez, who were arrested on 16January of this year by agents of the Las Margaritas municipal police and taken to the municipal jail, from which, some witnesses say, they were removed by Mexican Army personnel and taken to the town of El Progreso in that municipality. This detail has not been proven, however. On the 24th of the same month, the bodies of these persons were found in the town of Agua Prieta, Municipality of Las Margaritas. Autopsies revealed that they had been killed with "cold steel" weapons.

The National Commission has performed various procedural steps to shed light on the incident, including: testimony from various civilians residing in the Municipality of Las Margaritas, visual inspection of the site and a description of the injuries to the bodies, medical examiners reports, and a critical-criminalistic examination of the case.

The National Commission is continuing its investigation and taking various procedural steps in connection with the incident.

—Three cases of crimes against journalists. The National Commission for Human Rights is investigating alleged violations of the Human Rights of journalists.

The first case involves reporters Rosa Rojas, Blanche Petrich, and Gaspar Morquecho. The Human Rights of these journalists were allegedly violated because on 7 January 1994, as they were on the job near Torre del Cerro de Tzontzehuit, on the outskirts of San Cristobal de Las Casas, covering a clash between the EZLN and the Mexican Army, they said that they were fired at from a helicopter of the National Defense Secretariat.

Pursuant to their complaint, the National Commission asked the National Defense Secretariat for a report on the incident that prompted the complaint. The National Commission was told that there had, in fact, been three

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clashes with the EZLN at Cerro de Tzontzehuit on 7 January but that the reporters had never been attacked.

We were also told that there was no evidence that the journalists in question had registered as such with army troops, even though the commanders of the units operating in the area of conflict had cautioned accredited journalists that carelessly entering the fire zone placed them at physical risk and that nevertheless some newsmen, without taking any security measures, had ventured beyond the military's most advanced position, thus endangering their own safety.

Another case involves reporters Ismael Romero, Frida Hartz, Fabrizio Leon, and David Aponte. Their Human Rights were allegedly violated on 3January 1994 when they were attacked about one kilometer from the 31st military zone and Ismael Romero was wounded by a bullet.

The Office of the Judge Advocate General informed the National Commission that in the wake of the incident the newsman in question told the mass media that he blamed no one for his injuries. The same office added that Mr. Romero's wound was caused by slugs from a shotgun, a weapon that the Mexican Army does not use.

The National Commission requested information from the director general of the Regional Hospital in San Cristobal de Las Casas, where Romero's wounds were treated. He handed over a copy of the patient's clinical file, according to which there were three entry wounds caused by a firearm, and the X-rays taken of him show slugs that damaged neither blood vessels nor bone.

This aside, the National Commission asked the aggrieved parties to provide another important piece of information, yet none could indicate where the shooter was.

Finally, in relation to the case of reporters Viviana Gomez Espinoza, Salvador Guerrero Chipres, Dario Lopez Mills, and Rayner Shodelman, the incident under investigation was an apparent attack on them by a Mexican Army helicopter as they were headed from the town of Las Margaritas to Guadalupe Tepeyac.

The National Commission requested information from the Office of the Judge Advocate General. It said that it was not aware that Armed Forces helicopters had fired on the journalists, adding that instructions had been issued to respect the physical integrity of newsmen and that, therefore, their charge of aggression was untrue. The judge advocate general concluded in his letter that the high command and its respective commanders had given specific instructions to honor the individual liberties of both locals and reporters so that they could go about their work without restrictions. The CNDH is continuing its investigations.

—Case of the discovery of skeletal remains on the Morelia ejido in the Municipality of Altamirano, Chiapas. On 20 January 1994, Severiano Santiz Gomez, Sebastian Santiz Lopez, and Hermelindo Santiz Gomez were reported missing to the National Commission for Human Rights. The complaint indicated that they disappeared after a military operation on the Morelia ejido on 7 January of this year.

Later, the CNDH witnessed the discovery of a series of skeletal remains that the relatives of the missing men felt were theirs.

National Commission staff has taken various procedural actions to clear up the case since the remains were uncovered on 11 February 1994. In this regard, they obtained photographs of the skeletal remains, of the clothing that the deceased individuals supposedly wore, and of the place where they were found. Moreover, they took testimony from several witnesses, have issued reports in criminalistics and forensic medicine, and in cooperation with experts from the international organization Physicians for Human Rights, have taken a variety of procedural steps to investigate the case.

The National Commission will continue gathering evidence to clear up the incident completely.

—Case of a person who was killed on 3 January 1994 near the place known as Rancho Nuevo as he was riding in a stake truck. The National Commission for Human Rights learned of the incident on 2 January 1994 in which a group of people riding in a gray Datsun pickup (license plate MT4053) was attacked by members of the 83d Battalion of the National Defense Secretariat as they drove up to a military checkpoint at Rancho Nuevo, Municipality of San Cristobal de Las Casas. Mr. Casildo Segura Harrison was killed and Mr. Palemon Cabrera Harrison was arrested as a result of the incident.

In its investigation of alleged Human Rights violations, the National Commission requested information from the National Defense Secretariat, which indicated that the passengers in the aforementioned vehicle opened fire on Mexican Army troops, who then repulsed the attack.

Among the procedural steps taken by the National Commission for Human Rights are the taking of a statement from Palemon Cabrera Beltran, who was also riding in the vehicle in question; obtaining copies of the preliminary inquiries begun into the death of Mr. Casildo Segura Harrison and the arrest of Mr. Palemon Cabrera Harrison; requesting information from the Chiapas State Attorney General's Office, and drafting various CNDH experts reports.

After analyzing the available evidence, the National Commission concluded that a group of armed persons was not riding in the vehicle; that the deceased was shot outside the vehicle, and that the barrel of the gun was no more than 30 centimeters away when it fired the round that killed him. The National Commission will continue its investigation of the incident until it has cleared it up completely.

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—Case of the 14 persons who were found dead in a minibus (license plate 386HC2) and whose bodies allegedly showed a coup de grace. On 13 January 1994 the National Commission for Human Rights learned through the mass media that on 2 January 1994 a confrontation had taken place in the place known as Rancho Nuevo, Municipality of San Cristobal de Las Casas, between Mexican Army troops and people riding in a minibus with the license plate 386HC2 and that 14 persons were killed as a result.

Among the procedural steps that the National Commission took were the following: it obtained photographs; it requested information from the National Defense Secretariat, the State Attorney General's Office and the General Secretariat of Internal Affairs of Chiapas State; it interviewed various persons, and experts attached to the commission drafted a criminalistics report.

The evidence that the National Commission's investigations have developed so far suggests two theories. The first is that civilians were driving up to the military checkpoint at Rancho Nuevo because the casket bearing a person who had passed away in Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chiapas was supposed to be taken from there to the Municipality of Oxchuc. The second is that the deceased individuals were members of the EZLN who were on their way to Social Rehabilitation Center Number Five, located by "El Chivero," Municipality of San Cristobal de Las Casas, to help inmates there break out.

The investigations by the National Commission also identified the 14 deceased persons. Their names are: Cesar Mendez Gomez, Fernando Santiz Gomez, Pablo and Huber Santiz Gomez, Alonso Santiz Gomez, Efrain Santiz Mendez, Alonso Encinos Gomez, Efrain Jimenez Gomez, Tomas Gomez Lopez, Juan Lopez Santiz, Manuel Lopez Gomez, Miguel and Javier Encinos Gomez, and Sebastian Lopez Gomez.

The National Commission will continue its investigation of the case until it has cleared it up completely.

—Case of the 21 persons arrested in Ocosingo, placed in Social Rehabilitation Center Number One in Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chiapas, and tried in First District Court. The National Commission received and followed up on the complaints filed in connection with probable Human Rights violations against 21 persons who were being tried in criminal case 6/94 in Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chiapas.

The complaints concerned physical mistreatment by Mexican Army troops and public servants attached to the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic. They also indicated that there was insufficient evidence to hold these individuals behind bars.

The investigation that the National Commission conducted consisted of: taking statements; making visual inspections; certifying injuries; requesting information from the Secretariat of National Defense, the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, and the San Agustin Medical Center for Mental Patients, A.C.; and obtaining copies of various preliminary inquiries and of the proceedings in criminal trial 6/94, among other actions.

Having analyzed the complaint file, the National Commission issued Recommendation 53/94, which it sent to the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic and in which it requested that the federal public prosecutor withdraw criminal action because the evidence on which the indictment was based had disappeared thereafter. After the attorney general of the republic accepted the recommendation, the examining judge ordered the aggrieved parties released on 18 April 1994.

As for the ambiguous circumstances surrounding the arrest, the protracted detention, the restraint marks on the bodies of the complainants, and the allegation that they had been denied food and water, we must bear in mind that owing to the very nature of the armed clash, particularly in Ocosingo, where combat was intense around the time of the incident, and owing to the absence of a Public Prosecutor's Office in the town, it was very difficult to place the arrested persons in custody immediately. Had this happened under normal conditions, not amid an internal disturbance, it would have warranted a protest.

At present, Messrs. Roberto Torres Vazquez, Domingo Morales Santiz, Jesus Meza Yeladaqui, Pedro Hernandez Jimenez, and Venancio Hernandez Jimenez are also being held for trial at the "Cerro Hueco" Social Rehabilitation Center in connection the the events that began on 1January 1994. However, the National Commission is still unable to make any statement in this regard, owing to the inconsistency of their testimony, the clothing that they were wearing at the time of their arrest, the weapons that were seized from them, and the fact that they tested positive for gunpowder residue [rodizonato de sodio]. Nevertheless, the National Commission will continue investigating the incident.

—Case of the expulsions from different places around the Municipality of San Juan Chamula, Chiapas. The National Commission received a number of complaints arising from the expulsions of groups of Indians living in the Chiapas highlands, specifically in the Municipality of San Juan Chamula, for allegedly religious reasons.

The National Commission investigated the incidents, kept close track of the problem, and sought to bring about a solution by developing a consensus between the parties.

On 19 April 1994 it issued Recommendation 58/94, in which it indicated that the expulsions violated freedom of religion and that in order for indigenous traditions and customs to be valid and legally recognized, they could not transgress nationally and internationally established Human Rights.

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The recommendation asked the governor of Chiapas to complete promptly the preliminary inquiries that began in June 1993 into possible crimes arising from the expulsions. Also, the president of the State Congress was asked to open an investigation, pursuant to the authority of the State Congress, to ascertain the potential accountability of the members of the San Juan Chamula municipal council and, if appropriate, to suspend them. The recommendation to the mayor of San Juan Chamula was to refrain from damaging the property and infringing on the rights of the Indians who live around the town, to respect the diversity of religious creeds, and to ensure peaceful coexistence between them by preventing or no longer promoting any such expulsions.

Annex 20 of this report [not published with this document] describes in detail the status of each of the 263 complaints investigated under this program and lists the deceased, wounded, arrested, or missing persons of whom the National Commission is aware.

IV. Program of Indian Affairs

The purpose of the Program of Indian Affairs is to give specific attention to indigenous communities, which owing to their particular living conditions are among the groups whose Human Rights are most vulnerable.

The following are some of the activities undertaken as part of this program:

In an effort to describe and analyze some of the legal customs of the country's indigenous communities, which are taken as representing the relationship between common-law norms and the national legal system, a study was published, entitled "Las costumbres juridicas de los indigenas en Mexico. Avance de una investigation" [The Legal Customs of Indians in Mexico. A Research Progress Report].

An anthology titled "Costumbres Juridicas de los Pueblos Indios de Mexico" [Legal Customs of the Indian Peoples of Mexico] was prepared for publication. It consists of 12 studies on representative legal traditions of several of the country's indigenous cultures.

As part of the efforts to publicize the Human Rights of indigenous peoples and their legal customs, the book "Contribucion al Estudio del Derecho Consuetudinario de los Triquis" [Contribution to the Study of the Common Law of the Triquis], by Carmen Cordero Avendano, will be published.

The National Commission continued to give direct attention to allegations that the Human Rights of Cora and Huichol groups in Jalisco and Nayarit were being violated.

A report on the actions taken to deal directly with violations of the Human Rights of the Cora group in the State of Nayarit was drafted for publication. The report describes in full this group's Human Rights problems and its distinguishing economic, social, and legal traits.

Four video documentaries were produced: "The CNDH and Its Program of Indian Affairs," "The CNDH in Nayarit With the Coras," "The CNDH in Michoacan With the Purepechas," and "The CNDH in Hidalgo With the Otomis." In addition, during the period covered by this report the documentaries on the Tzeltal, Mixe, Huichol, and Tarahumara ethnic groups were rebroadcast. These documentaries highlight their living conditions, customs, and traditions, as well as their main problems in the area of Human Rights.

A primer and a folder on the Human Rights of Indians were drafted and published. Their purpose is to publicize the legal provisions benefiting Indian groups as contained in Articles 4 and 27 of the General Constitution of the Republic, Convention 169 of the International Labor Organization, the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Federal District, the Federal Code of Criminal Procedure, the Agrarian Law, and the General Law of Education.

A second report was prepared for publication on the problem of expulsions from the Chiapas highlands, in an effort to help solve this complex problem, which has legal, political, economic, religious, and social implications. This study tracks the number of people expelled, the communities involved, the authorities responsible, and the complainants.

A Directory of Nongovernment Organizations That Defend the Human Rights of Mexican Indians was compiled for publication. This directory describes the work that these groups do, the goals that they are pursuing, and the specific zones in which they operate. In this way, more coordinated and better informed efforts can be undertaken to protect the Human Rights of indigenous groups.

Issue 1 of CUADERNOS DE LA GACETA, November 1993, was devoted to the Human Rights of indigenous peoples.

One-hundred and thirty-seven complaints were received, 24 of which were submitted directly by the complainant during the time that the work brigades spent in the various indigenous communities around the country.

Most of the complaints had to do with delays in the administration of justice and in judicial proceedings, wrongful arrests, torture, false charges, solitary confinement, breaking and entering, abuse of authority, failure to execute agrarian resolutions, the refusal to provide and return lands, and invasions of ejidos.

Seventy-three of these complaints have been concluded: 16 by recommendation; 18 by legal guidance; 12 because of lack of jurisdiction; 6 by combining case files; 6 because of complainant's lack of interest in continuing proceedings; 8 by resolution during processing; 1 because of the authority's nonaccountability, and 6 as a result of amicable settlement.

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The 16 recommendations that were drafted in connection with violations of the Human Rights of Indians were sent to the following authorities:

Authority	Recommendation
Governor of Chiapas	184/93
	13/94
	58/94
	79/94
	86/94
Secretary of Agrarian Reform	163/93
	184/93
	33/94
Governor of Nayarit	204/93
	64/94
	81/94
Attorney General of the Republic	5/94
	62/94
Attorney for Agrarian Affairs	204/93
Director General of the National Indian Institute	204/93
Governor of Chihuahua	179/93
Governor of Durango	63/94
Governor of Jalisco	204/93
Governor of Michoacan	33/94
Governor of Puebla	243/93
Governor of San Luis Potosi	160/93
The Chief Justice of Chihuahua Superior Court	179/93
The Chief Justice of Nayarit Superior Court	64/94
The President of the 58th Chiapas State Legislature	58/94
The Mayor of San Juan Chamula, Chiapas	58/94

Twenty-two work brigades were organized in 23 indigenous regions in the following states: Chiapas, Chihuahua, Guerrero, Jalisco, Michoacan, Nayarit, Oaxaca, Sonora, and Veracruz.

The National Commission worked together with the Office of the Attorney for Agrarian Affairs, the National Indian Institute, and the National Solidarity Institute to hold a seminar-workshop on the human and social rights of indigenous groups. The workshop was meant for representatives of Human Rights committees in indigenous communities, traditional authorities, representatives of Pro-Indian Coordinating Centers, and representatives of regional funds for production, and its aim was to help improve further publicize, through an exchange of experiences, the judicial and institutional framework within which the social welfare and Human Rights of indigenous peoples are protected.

The National Commission also took part in the Certificate Program in Legal Anthropology that the Oaxaca Center for Research and Higher Studies in Social Anthropology (CIESAS) organized in conjunction with the National Indian Institute. This program addressed the topic "the experience of the National Commission in defending the Human Rights of indigenous peoples in criminal and agrarian matters."

The National Commission took part in two radio programs that dealt with the agrarian-related Human Rights and the agrarian problems of the Huichols in Jalisco and in one TV program whose topic was the Human Rights of indigenous peoples.

The National Commission undertook a campaign on the guarantee of legal security, which was broadcast in Spanish and in 30 Indian languages over 14 indigenous radio stations in the states of Baja California, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Guerrero, Michoacan, Nayarit, Oaxaca, Puebla, San Luis Potosi, Veracruz, and Yucatan. In this effort we had the cooperation of the National Indian Institute.

In addition, two messages about the National Commission for Human Rights were broadcast in Cora and in Spanish over Radio XEJMN, which is called "The Voice of the Four Peoples," in the Indian community of Jesus Maria, Nayarit. The messages were aired 24 times a day for 12 days, a total of 288 spots. The same station broadcast three programs about the National Commission, two lasting 15 minutes and one a half-hour.

The National Commission attended various meetings between federal and state institutions and traditional representatives and authorities as an observer, mediator, or witness, in an effort to help solve various agrarian and legal problems facing indigenous communities such as the Tarahumaras, Huichols, Mixes, Lacandons, Tzotzils, Nahuas, and Purepechas.

During the National Commission's four years of existence, the Program of Indian Affairs has issued 40 recommendations; has drafted and published four special reports (besides the material for this period): Report on the Mixe Region in the State of Oaxaca, Status of Human Rights in the Northern Sierra of Puebla, Report on Expulsions From Indian Communities in the Chiapas Highlands, and Report on the Activities of the National Commission for Human Rights in the Tarahumara Sierra; has produced four video documentaries: The Human Rights of the Tarahumaras in Chihuahua, the Human Rights of the Huichols in Jalisco, the Human Rights of the Tzetzals in Chiapas, and the Human Rights of the Mixes in Oaxaca; has helped to obtain early release for 84 Indians, and has organized 51 work brigades.

V. Program of Women's Affairs

On 5 July 1993 the Council of the National Commission resolved to create the Program of Women's Affairs in response to a number of demands from various segments of society. The purpose of the program is to study, protect, promote, and publicize the Human Rights of

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women as women. It seeks effective consideration of the complaints filed concerning violations of the Human Rights of women as women. At the same time, the program seeks to promote changes in both legislation and administrative practices that foster such violations and through various channels it is pursuing informational and publicity work aimed at modifying the cultural patterns that underlie discrimination and violence against women.

The National Commission, through the Coordinating Office of Women's Affairs, has done a study, based on the complaints filed, of the causes of the systematic violations of women's Human Rights and has drafted and published a diagnosis that discusses not only the problems but also a wide variety of possible solutions: legislative reform, administrative reorganization, educational campaigns to alter cultural patterns, and ways of counseling victims so that they can defend themselves effectively within legal channels.

According to this diagnosis, the main problems besetting Mexican women are domestic and sexual violence, desertion of the family, inadequate health care, and discrimination.

Based on the findings of this diagnosis the National Commission has conducted various studies on legislation and administrative practices, the conclusions of which have been conveyed to the proper authorities, with the following results:

1. It was proposed to the attorneys general of the Federal District and of the states that they:

a) Establish special agencies for victims of domestic violence and sexual crimes. Or else have the existing agencies of the Public Prosecutor's Office assign women agents to attend to such victims.

b) Set up specially designed cubicles for these victims at all agencies of the Public Prosecutor's Office, and use Gesell glass [vidrios de Gesell] and walls that will make for privacy and calm.

c) Have these agencies of the Public Prosecutor's Office establish an interdisciplinary model for the investigation of domestic violence and sexual crimes, including:

—A complete system of specialized criminal investigation that will establish the corpus delicti and preserve evidence, so as to achieve a better administration of justice.

—A method of treating victims designed to alleviate the anguish and post-trauma feelings that they have.

d) Train personnel and keep them up to date so that the interdisciplinary model functions properly; assign women personnel.

Twenty attorneys general have responded so far. Seventeen said that there were already special agencies in their states; two reported that they have given instructions to implement the proposal, and the other has accepted it. The attorneys general of Baja California Sur, Colima, Chiapas, Durango, Jalisco, Michoacan, Morelos, Quintana Roo, Tamaulipas, Tlaxcala, Yucatan, and Zacatecas have not replied.

2. It was proposed to state governors and the mayor of the Federal District Department that they place women attorneys in the offices of court-appointed counsel to advise women who have family-law issues to deal with.

The mayor of the Federal District and 21 governors replied to the proposal. Fourteen said that there were a good many women court-appointed attorneys in their states; five said that they were looking into the feasibility of the proposal; two accepted it and pledged to push it in their states, and one reported turning it over to the State Judiciary. The governors of Aguascalientes, Chiapas, Guanajuato, Hidalgo, Jalisco, Mexico, Nuevo Leon, Oaxaca, Tlaxcala, Veracruz, and Zacatecas have not replied.

3. It was proposed to the State Human Rights Commissions that they create a specific section devoted to the Human Rights of women if they do not already have one.

Thirty-one chairmen of state commissions responded. Nine explained that they lack the budgetary funds but would do whatever they could to establish one; eight replied that they have already set up a section devoted to women; four offered to study the proposal; four reported that they have placed someone in charge of women's affairs; four agreed to set up the section, and two said that they have issued instructions to set up such a section. The chairman of the Commission of Baja California Sur has not replied.

Since June 1993, 51 complaints have been consolidated and logged in the Coordinating Office of Women's Affairs; they have come from the various inspection offices of the National Commission or have been lodged directly with the General Directorate of Complaints and Guidance.

The following is a breakdown of the complaints by type of Human Rights violation:

There are 14 cases of medical malpractice; 10 cases of abuse of authority; 6 instances of delays in prosecuting a crime; 5 cases of sexual harassment; 1 case of torture; 1 case of denial of justice; 1 case of rape; 1 case of false charges; 1 case of a refusal to provide medical care; 1 case of bribery; 1 case of an improper exercise of public office; 1 case of disagreement with a court ruling; 1 case of accountability on the part of a public servant; 1 case of delays in the administration of justice, and 6 cases in which the type of Human Rights violation has not yet been determined owing to a lack of data or to the vagueness of the complaint.

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The authorities being accused are:

The Mexican Social Security Institute, 14 times; the Office of the Attorney General for the Federal District, 10 times; the ISSSTE, 4 times; the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, 4 times; the Federal Roadways and Ports Police, 3 times; the National System for Complete Family Development, twice; the Secretariat of Public Education, twice, and each of the following authorities once: the Office of the Attorney General for the State of Mexico, Superior Court of the Federal District, the Office of the Attorney General for the State of Puebla, the Fisheries Secretariat, the Health Secretariat, the Office of the Attorney General for the State of Nuevo Leon, the Federal District Department, the Mexican Petroleum Institute, the Office of the Attorney General for the State of Chihuahua, the Federal Electricity Commission, the Office of the Attorney General for the State of Michoacan, and the Fourth Family Court of the Federal District. The authority being accused could not be determined in eight cases owing to the vagueness of the complaint.

Of the 51 case files logged, 21 are being processed and 30 have been resolved as follows: 11 by guidance, 8 owing to the complainant's lack of interest in continuing proceedings, 4 during processing, 3 because they were judicial matters, 1 that was merged with another complaint file, and 3 by amicable settlement.

From 20 to 22 October 1993 a forum that brought together 87 nongovernmental Human Rights groups was held to analyze the causes of violations of the Human Rights of women as women. Work sessions that identified the problems related to the issue and potential solutions to them were organized. The categories were: violence within the family, protection of the family, sexual crimes, health, education, and training.

Throughout the forum valuable proposals were put forth about legal reforms, compliance with international provisions that are binding on Mexico in the area of women's rights, strategies, studies, and the management of information, publicity, and training. The National Commission is looking into them so that it can help implement them in accordance with its legal authority.

As a result of the forum a directory of nongovernment organizations and government agencies that look into or take up matters involving the Human Rights of women was compiled and computerized. We maintain ongoing relations and are working closely with them.

In addition, the Network for Treating Victims Whose Human Rights Have Been Violated was organized; its purpose is to wage a multifaceted, efficient, and expeditious battle against violations of the Human Rights of women. We invited 149 nongovernment Human Rights organizations, 67 local and federal government organizations, and 32 State Human Rights Commissions to take part in this network. Eleven State Commissions and 49 organizations (17 government and 32 nongovernment) have accepted the invitation to date.

The National Commission has prepared a mass-circulation informational primer the purpose of which is to make society more familiar with the Human Rights of women and which explains clearly and simply what they are and mean. In addition, women whose rights have been violated are invited to seek the support and guidance of this National Commission.

In order to publicize the Program of Women's Affairs widely, the National Commission gave 13 newspaper and radio interviews and one on television, besides attending 11 meetings, seminars, and congresses that brought together public and nongovernment agencies. We also produced a video on women's rights, which has been aired on TV since 8 March (International Women's Day) and which was sent to the State Human Rights Commissions and to 20 nongovernment organizations.

The National Commission, through its Coordinating Office of Women's Affairs, is a member of the Consulting Council of the National Coordinating Committee for the Fourth World Conference on Women (1995). As part of the preparatory work it chaired the meetings of the Subject Matter Technical Group on Human Rights, which is in charge of drafting a document on the application of international instruments to protect women that Mexico has signed. This document will aid in the drafting of the report that Mexico will present at the World Conference.

VI. Program Concerning Crimes Against Journalists

It is of the utmost importance for the National Commission for Human Rights to ensure that authorities unconditionally respect the fundamental liberties of those who represent the various mass media, given the far-reaching importance of their work to society. Therefore, it gives especially careful consideration to the complaints that it receives and to the recommendations that it issues on this issue.

During the period covered by this report, the National Commission continued its follow-up of the second and third phases of the Program Concerning Crimes Against Journalists, which as of June 1993 became a permanent program. The National Commission logged and investigated the complaints that were filed in this regard as of that date.

As part of the second phase of the Program Concerning Crimes Against Journalists, we have followed up on the 14 recommendations that were reported as complied with in part in the May 1992-May 1993 Annual Report. On 30 September 1993 the National Commission reported that Recommendation 43/91, which had been sent to the governor of Morelos in connection with the murder of newsman Eliseo Moran Munoz, was regarded as complied with in full inasmuch as the arrest warrant issued for Lorenzo Cruz Ortiz, who is suspected of the murder, had been served.

The Special Report of 8 October 1993 described as complied with in full Recommendation 67/91, which

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had been sent to the governor of Tamaulipas and concerned the case of journalist Jorge Brenes Araya. The Tamaulipas State Government demonstrated that it had conducted all judicial proceedings and taken all steps to serve the arrest warrant issued for the suspects, and it proved that the suspects were living in the United States of America beyond the reach of our courts, and that their extradition had already been requested.

This report regards Recommendation 52/91, sent to the governor of Tamaulipas and relating to the murders of newsmen Ernesto Flores Torrijos and Norma Alicia Moreno Figueroa, as complied with in full inasmuch as he reported that the perpetrators of the crimes, Saul Hernandez Rivera and Jesus Encarnacion Avalos Fabian, had died and, consequently, that criminal action was terminated.

In light of the above findings, 11 recommendations are still regarded as complied with in part as of this date.

As for the third phase of the Program Concerning Crimes Against Journalists, which comprises 11 of the 22 complaints that the Union of Democratic Journalists, A.C. submitted on 13 November 1992, all have now been resolved.

The 11 complaints were resolved as follows: 6 owing to the complainant's lack of interest in continuing the proceedings; 3 during processing, because the complainant's Human Rights grievances were redressed; 1 because it was a judicial matter, and another through guidance in view of the National Commission's lack of jurisdiction.

The following is a breakdown of the complaints by alleged Human Rights violation: wrongful arrest, five cases; violation of freedom of expression, four cases; delays in prosecuting crimes, two cases; and one case of threats.

The following authorities were accused of these violations: the governor of Quintana Roo, three times; the Office of the Attorney General of Quintana Roo, three times; the Office of the Attorney General of Chiapas, twice; the National Defense Secretariat, once; the General Directorate of Migratory Services of the Interior Secretariat, once; and the mayor of Jose Maria Morelos, Quintana Roo, once.

The following is the individual status of the 11 matters that have been concluded:

1. Evelia Gonzalez Muda

File CNDH/121/92/CHIS/6901

Mrs. Evelia Gonzalez Buda, a newswoman for the paper TABASCO HOY, stated that her son was arrested, beaten, and blackmailed after she published various articles about the disturbances in July 1992 in the city of Reforma, Chiapas.

During the investigation the National Commission requested reports on the incident that prompted the complaint from the attorney general of Chiapas and the chief justice of Chiapas Superior Court. Also, assistant inspectors went to the cities of Tuxtla Gutierrez and Reforma, in Chiapas.

The information obtained showed that the aggrieved party was arrested pursuant to an arrest warrant, and neither the injuries nor the blackmail that he allegedly suffered were verified. Moreover, inasmuch as the State Attorney General's Office withdrew criminal action against the complainant's son on 12 July 1993 in document 18837, she was told that the matter was being regarded as resolved during processing.

2. Hector Penaloza Sanchez and others

File CNDH/121/92/QROO/7271.6

The complainant stated that on 22 April 1992 Mr. Miguel Angel de los Santos Cruz, a newsman and contributor to various mass media, was arrested and interrogated at Cancun airport for five hours by immigration agents who were questioning his nationality.

During the investigation the National Commission asked the director general of migratory services of the Interior Secretariat for a report on the incident that prompted the complaint.

The complainant was notified on 14 December 1993 that the case file was being closed because the matter had been resolved during processing inasmuch as the immigration investigation had been suspended.

3. Joel Solar Hernandez

File CNDH/121/92/CHIS/7271.7

Mr. Joel Solar Hernandez indicated that he was being persecuted by two members of the Mexican Army after he published an article in LA RESPUESTA about a murder committed by a Mexican Army soldier. He added that he had been fired as a correspondent of the Notimex agency because of a complaint filed by Licenciado Patrocinio Gonzalez Garrido, the then governor of Chiapas.

In view of the above, the National Commission requested reports on the incidents that prompted his complaint from the National Defense Secretariat. Also, assistant inspectors went to Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chiapas, where they met with the regional chief of the southern zone of the Notimex agency.

In light of the obvious discrepancies between the complainant's assertions and the information obtained by the National Commission, the commission invited him in document 4331, dated 2 March 1993, to argue his case in whatever way he deemed best. Since no response was forthcoming, the matter was closed on 16 June 1993 owing to the complainant's lack of interest.

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4. Hector Penaloza Sanchez and others

File CNDH/121/92/QROO/7271.12

The complainant stated that Mr. Lorenzo Pacheco Hernandez, the editor of the morning paper NOVEDADES DE QUINTANA ROO, was threatened by the governor of the state because he published news about the damage caused in the state by Hurricane Gilbert and that the governor pressured the paper's owner in various ways that led to the firing of the aggrieved party. He went on to say that the governor's wife threatened and intimidated Mr. Lorenzo Pacheco Hernandez in his own home. Lastly, he indicated that in evicting a group of squatters, Cancun police agents beat and threatened several reporters who were on the job.

To investigate the case the National Commission requested a report from the secretary general of internal affairs and the attorney general, both of Quintana Roo, contacted a reporter in the city of Cancun and the general manager of NOVEDADES DE QUINTANA ROO, and reviewed the article in the DIARIO DE QUINTANA ROO about the eviction of the squatters.

Inasmuch as the reports obtained by the National Commission contradict the complainant's assertions, the commission invited him, in document 17060, dated 23 June 1993, to argue his case in whatever way he deemed best. Since no response was forthcoming, the matter was closed on 18 August 1993 owing to the complainant's lack of interest.

5. Hector Penaloza Sanchez and others

File CNDH/122/92/QROO/7271.14

The complainant indicated that Messrs. Jose Segoviano Martinez and Carlos Chable Mendoza were dismissed on 25 August 1988 as manager and reporter, respectively, of Radio Chan Santa Cruz, which is part of the Quintana Roo Government Mass Media System, because of the interview that they did with presidential candidate Cuauhtemoc Cardenas Solorzano.

In view of the above, the National Commission requested a report from the Quintana Roo secretary general of internal affairs about the matter that prompted the complaint.

In view of the obvious discrepancies between the complainant's assertions and the report from the secretary general, the National Commission sent the complainant document 11793, dated 10 May 1993, inviting him to make his case in whatever way he deemed best. Since no response was forthcoming, the case was closed on 30 June 1993 owing to the complainant's lack of interest.

6. Hector Penaloza Sanchez and others

File CNDH/121/92/QROO/7171.16

The complainant stated that Mr. Ovidio Lopez Mendez, a contributor to the newspaper NOVEDADES DE QUINTANA ROO, was assaulted by agents of the State Judicial Police and that no consideration had been given to his complaints about the incident.

The National Commission therefore requested a report from the Quintana Roo State Attorney General's Office and Quintana Roo Superior Court about the incident that prompted the complaint.

The case file was closed on 18 April 1994 because a judicial matter was involved and the National Commission does not have jurisdiction in such cases.

7. Hector Penaloza Sanchez and others

File CNDH/121/92/QROO/7271.19

The complainant stated that on 24 March 1989 Mr. Hugo Zuniga Mendez, a reporter for the newspaper NOVEDADES DE QUINTANA ROO, was arrested, beaten, and held incommunicado by purported Judicial Police agents from the city of Cancun.

In investigating the complaint, the National Commission asked the attorney general of Quintana Roo and the chief justice of Ouintana Roo Superior Court for reports on the incident.

Inasmuch as the information obtained clearly contradicted the complainant's assertions, the National Commission sent him document 12753, dated 17 May 1993, inviting him to argue his case in whatever way he deemed best. Since no response was forthcoming, the case was closed on 14 July 1993 owing to the complainant's lack of interest.

8. Hector Penaloza Sanchez and others

File CNDH/122/92/QROO/7271.20

The complainant stated that Mr. Ignacio Mendoza Castillo, the then editor of the magazine LA VOZ DEL CARIBE, and his family had been continually harassed and assaulted by people close to the governor of Quintana Roo; that Mr. Ignacio Mendoza Castillo lodged a complaint over an armed assault against his children, and that although the attacker was arrested, he was later released without any grounds for the decision having been cited.

The complainant also stated that on 15 November 1992 Mr. Ignacio Mendoza Castillo was killed outside his home in Mexico City, where he was on a hunger strike to protest the harassment against him.

Lastly, the complainant mentioned that he accused Mr. Miguel Santin Velazquez of defrauding him before the authorities in Cancun, Quintana Roo, and that although a preliminary inquiry had been submitted and an arrest warrant issued, the warrant had not been served.

In investigating the complaint and compiling the case file, the National Commission asked the attorney general of Quintana Roo and the Office of the Attorney General of the Federal District for reports. Also, a working

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brigade of assistant inspectors from the National Commission and officials from the Quintana Roo Attorney General's Office was formed.

Having investigated the murder of Mr. Ignacio Mendoza Castillo, the CNDH found that no public servants were accountable for the crime. Also, seeing that a suspect had been arrested and placed in the custody of a judge, the National Commission sent a document of nonaccountability to the attorney general for the Federal District on 18 December 1992.

Inasmuch as an analysis of the various preliminary inquiries showed no Human Rights violations and given that the complainant granted a judicial pardon to the individual who had defrauded him, document 24479, dated 31 August 1993, listed the matter as having been concluded during processing.

9. Hector Penaloza Sanchez and others

File CNDH /121/92/QROO/7271.21

The complainant stated that in September 1991 Mr. Alberto Velazquez, a reporter for the magazine GRAFICO DE CANCUN, was shot in the city of Cancun, Quintana Roo and that his case was not taken under consideration even though he had reported it.

In light of this, the National Commission asked the attorney general of Quintana Roo for a report on the incident that prompted the complaint.

Given that the information gathered by the National Commission contradicts the complainant's assertions, it sent him document 14753, dated 4 June 1993, inviting him to argue his case in whatever way he deemed best. Since no response was forthcoming, the case was closed on 29 July 1993 owing to complainant's lack of interest.

10. Hector Penaloza Sanchez and others

File CNDH/121/92/QROO/7271.23

The complainant indicated that Mr. Hermelindo Martinez Martinez, a correspondent for the paper NOVEDADES DE QUINTANA ROO, was beaten by the chauffeur of the mayor of Jose Maria Morelos after he published an article about certain irregularities in the management of public funds.

In this connection, the National Commission asked the mayor of Jose Maria Morelos, Quintana Roo for a report on the substance of the complaint.

Inasmuch as the parties involved had reached an agreement on the matter, the National Commission sent the complainant document 13220, dated 21 May 1993, inviting him to argue his case in whatever way he deemed best. Since no response was forthcoming, the case was closed on 30 July 1993 owing to complainant's lack of interest.

11. Hector Penaloza Sanchez and others

File CNDH/122/92/CHIS/7271.24

The complainant indicated that the offices of Notimex and EL UNIVERSAL in the city of Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chiapas were broken into on 9 November 1992.

As part of a work brigade on 8 February 1993, assistant inspectors from this National Commission met in Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chiapas with Mr. Daniel Pensamiento Lievano, a correspondent for the Mexican News Agency, who indicated that the breaking and entering had been reported to the Chiapas Attorney General's Office, which opened a preliminary inquiry, during which, he said, no investigations had been conducted.

In investigating the complaint, the National Commission requested a report on the incident that prompted the complaint from the Chiapas attorney general and sent inspectors on a work brigade to the city of Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chiapas.

On 12 July 1993, the National Commission closed the file by way of document 19118 and recommended to the complainants that they submit whatever evidence they had so that the preliminary inquiry could be duly conducted and completed.

Since June 1993, the National Commission has consolidated and logged under its Program Concerning Crimes Against Journalists eight complaints coming from its various Inspection Offices or filed directly with its General Directorate of Complaints and Guidance.

The breakdown of the complaints by type of Human Rights violation is as follows: two cases of wrongful arrest, two cases of abuse of authority, one case of delays in prosecuting a crime, one case of battery, one case of denial of justice, and one case of administrative closure.

In addition, the following authorities were identified as presumably responsible, each on one occasion: the Assembly of Representatives of the Federal District, the Secretariat of Social Development, the Department of the Federal District, the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, the General Secretariat of Safety and Roadways of the Federal District Department, the Tabasco State Attorney General's Office, the Secretariat General of Internal Affairs of Chiapas, the mayor of Tapachula, Chiapas, the Veracruz Superior Court of Justice, the Veracruz State Attorney General's Office, and the Mexico State Attorney General's Office.

Of the eight complaints that were consolidated, one is being processed and seven have been resolved, as follows: three because they involved judicial matters; three because of complainant's lack of interest, and one during processing given the National Commission's lack of jurisdiction and the redressing of the complainant's Human Rights grievance. The specific status of the matters concluded is as follows:

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1. Jorge Islas Negrete

File CNDH/121/93/DF/1877

The complainant said that he was newsman and contributor to various mass media and that on 2 March 1993, as he was doing an article, he was physically and verbally assaulted in the Federal District Assembly of Representatives by the assembly's mass media director and by security personnel.

As a result, the National Commission asked the Federal District Assembly of Representatives for a report on the incident that prompted the complaint.

Since the information obtained clearly contradicted the complainant's assertions, the National Commission sent him document 24612, dated 2September 1993, inviting him to argue his case in whatever way he deemed best. Inasmuch as no response was forthcoming, the case was closed on 2 October 1993 owing to complainant's lack of interest.

2. Antonio Saenz de Miera

File CNDH/122/93/DF/2164

The complainant stated that the presidential decree of 8 December 1961 granted the Club of Mexican Journalists, A.C. the use of the building bearing the numbers 6, 8, 10, and 12 Filomeno Mata Street in the Federal District; that nevertheless officials from the Social Development Secretariat were seeking to evict them because they were not using it for the purposes for which it had been granted to them, and that on 26March 1992 more than 30 persons, bearing firearms, entered the building and violently placed closure seals on the door to the cafeteria.

During its investigation of the complaint the National Commission asked the Social Development Secretariat for a report on the incident.

On 31 January 1994 the National Commission informed the complainant that since the dispute with the Social Development Secretariat was a matter for an amparo proceeding, it was therefore a judicial issue that was outside the province of the National Commission.

3. Max Mendizabal

File CNDH/121/93/DF/4088

The complainant stated that on 1 June 1993 he was assaulted by an agent of the Banking and Industrial Police, as a result of which he filed a complaint with the Cuauhtemoc Administrative Division and the Secretariat of Safety and Roadways, both of the Federal District. His complaint was not taken up because he is the editor of the newspaper NUEVA CIUDAD, and the aforementioned political division has its own paper, called SANTA MARIA COMUNICA, which competes with it.

During its investigation into the complaint the National Commission asked the political delegate in Cuauhtemoc and the secretary general of safety and roadways of the Federal District Department for a report on the incident.

Inasmuch as the complainant told this National Commission in writing that he was not interested in continuing the administrative proceedings begun in the Secretariat of Safety and Roadways against the policeman who assaulted him given that he had been compensated for the damages caused to him, National Commission document 9409, dated 30 March 1994, closed the case as having been resolved during processing.

4. Gloria Caro Jara de Campo

File CNDH/121/93/SON/4308

The complainant stated that on 16 June 1993 her husband, Mr. Juan Carlos Campa Herrera, was wrongfully arrested in the city of Caborca, Sonora and falsely accused of possessing and selling cocaine.

As a result, the National Commission asked the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic for a report on the incident that motivated her complaint.

On 3 December 1993 the National Commission informed the complainant in document 34112 that her husband's arrest was not a Human Rights violation inasmuch as it was made under the exceptional circumstances, provided for in the constitution, of flagrante delicto and that a decision as to his innocence was a judicial matter outside the province of the National Commission.

5. Oscar Ballinas Lezama

File CNDH/122/93/CHIS/4877

The complainant said that he was the owner of the newspaper METROPOLI DE CHIAPAS and that he and his staff had been intimidated and assaulted by the Tapachula, Chiapas Municipal Police and that they had also learned that the mayor of Tapachula was going to sue them.

Since clarifications of the complaint were needed, the National Commission asked the complainant, in documents 34277 and 2382, dated 9December 1993 and 28 January 1994 respectively, to be more specific about certain points and to furnish further information. Since no response was forthcoming from him, the case was closed on 22 March 1994 owing to the complainant's lack of interest.

6. Veronica Ortiz

File CNDH/121/93/TAB/5241

The complainant stated that she is the coordinator of the "letters from readers" section in the newspaper EL FINANCIERO, which printed a letter from the Tabasco Human Rights Committee, A.C., in which it voiced its concern over the attack on Mr. Javier Garay Bueno, a correspondent for DIARIO PRESENTE, and over the status of freedom of expression in Tabasco.

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In light of this the National Commission asked the attorney general of Tabasco for a report on the subject matter of the complaint.

Since the information obtained contradicted the complainant's assertions, the National Commission sent document 29758, dated 22October 1993, to the complainant, inviting her to argue her case in whatever manner she deemed appropriate. Given that no response was forthcoming, the case was closed on 3 December 1993 owing to complainant's lack of interest.

7. Juan Arrache Campa

File CNDH/122/93/VER/7107

The complainant stated that he was the editor of the weekly QUE-VER, that he had to resign because he had been charged with defamation, and that it was all part of a plot by the Office of the Attorney General and the Superior Court of Veracruz.

In its investigation into the complaint the National Commission asked the Veracruz state attorney general and the chief justice of Veracruz Superior Court for a report on the matter.

On 24 February 1994, in document 5257 the National Commission informed the complainant that the information which it had gathered showed that no public servant with the Office of Attorney General or the Superior Court of the State of Veracruz had filed charges against him but rather that private parties had. Consequently, he was told that a decision regarding his accountability for the crime of defamation was the exclusive province of the examining judge, given that this was a judicial matter that did not fall under the National Commission's jurisdiction.

VII. Program Concerning Persons Presumed Missing

The purpose of the Program Concerning Persons Presumed Missing is to locate individuals who have been reported missing by organizations or private parties in cases in which a government official is presumed to be involved.

During the period covered by this report, 119 visits were paid to 24 states: Baja California, once; Chihuahua, seven times; Coahuila, twice; the Federal District, 17 times; State of Mexico, 13 times; Durango, four times; Guanajuato, once; Guerrero, six times; Hidalgo, six times; Jalisco, six times; Michoacan, four times; Morelos, twice; Nayarit, twice; Nuevo Leon, thrice; Oaxaca, nine times, Puebla, eight times; Queretaro, once; San Luis Potosi, thrice; Sinaloa, 10 times, Sonora, five times; Tabasco, twice; Tamaulipas, once; Tlaxcala, twice, and Veracruz, four times.

On the average two investigators took part in each visit, which lasted about five days. Various kinds of investigations were conducted, such as interviews with and statements certified by the Public Prosecutor's Office from relatives, witnesses, and public servants; requests for information from various government and private agencies; file searches; and exhumations, among others. In all, 1,293 procedural steps, documented in the case files, were conducted during the visits.

Thirty cases were solved as follows during the period covered by this report:

Persons found alive or with evidence thereof: 7

Persons found dead or with evidence thereof: 6

Withdrawal of complaint: 17

The cases solved were:

The whereabouts of Adolfo Martinez Villegas, who had been presumed missing, were ascertained on 1 May 1993 in the State of Jalisco. This was made possible through a series of investigations with federal and state officials, as well as interviews with various persons, one of whom furnished information that led to Mr. Martinez Villegas. In a statement to the National Commission, the alleged missing person said that he had been arrested in his home in 1978 by members of a police group and placed in Guadalajara Prison, from which he was released the same year. Since then he has resided in that city with his family and has worked in construction.

The whereabouts of Amador Garcia Moreno, who had been presumed missing, were ascertained on 13 May 1993 in the State of Jalisco. The National Commission conducted investigations in the states of Jalisco and Chiapas, where it requested information from various federal and state officials and decentralized public agencies. It also obtained statements from two individuals who knew of Garcia Moreno's whereabouts, and as a result he was found to be alive. Mr. Garcia Moreno stated that he was at liberty, in good health, and has been living a normal life since he was given amnesty in 1978. He currently works as a merchant.

The whereabouts of Sergio Casiano Cruz, who had been presumed missing, were cleared up on 3 June 1993 in the State of Sinaloa. The National Commission conducted investigations that included several visits to the State of Sinaloa and to federal and state offices, and interviews in the community of Ignacio Manuel Altamirano, Municipality of Gutierrez Zamora, Veracruz, during which it obtained a statement from Mrs. Antonia Cruz Rivera, who said that her son Sergio Casiano Cruz had returned to her on 19 July 1992.

The whereabouts of Antonio Esqueda Villasenor, who had been presumed missing, were determined on 10 June 1993 in the State of Jalisco. After a series of investigations with various state and federal officials, decentralized public agencies of the federal government, and private firms, Mrs. Hipolita Maria Magdalena, the mother of Antonio Esqueda Villasenor, was located. She stated that her son went to dinner with some friends on 10December 1976 and that she did not hear of him again until June 1977 when several individuals who identified

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themselves as State Judicial Police agents told her that they had found and identified the remains of her son, which she then buried in the family vault at San Pedro Tlaquepaque Cemetery.

The whereabouts of Jose Luis Martinez, who had been presumed missing, were ascertained on 11 June 1993 in the State of Jalisco. After various investigations with federal and state officials and decentralized public agencies, Mr. Martinez was found alive and at liberty. He stated that he had been arrested by Federal District and Jalisco State police agents and later released on 11 December 1978 under an amnesty. After he was released, he went to the United States but later returned to live with his wife and children in the State of Jalisco. He said that he was unaware that he had been reported missing.

The case of Luis Garnica Hernandez, who had been presumed missing, was closed on 27 August 1993 in the State of Sinaloa. The complainant, Maria de los Angeles Garnica Hernandez, indicated that the incident during which her brother presumably disappeared took place on 7 June 1989. Investigators from this National Commission took several steps, such as requests for information from federal and state authorities and various decentralized public agencies. These investigations did not point to the involvement of any public official or servant in the alleged disappearance. The complainant told National Commission investigators that for strictly personal reasons she was withdrawing her complaint.

The whereabouts of Jose Alfredo Valdes Avitia, who had been presumed missing, were verified on 27 August 1993 in the State of Sinaloa. The complaint stated only that Mr. Valdes Avitia had disappeared on 3December 1977 in the State of Sinaloa. National Commission investigators traveled to that state several times, where they took several actions, such as requests for information from federal and state officials and interviews with relatives and witnesses. The investigations established that on the day of his disappearance Mr. Valdes Avitia had an automobile accident on the Los Mochis-El Carrizo stretch of the international highway as he was driving home with two other persons. The accident caused an explosion, and three people died. The remains of two were identified, the person alleged to be missing not being one of them. Friends and relatives of the man presumed missing repeated this description of the incident in their statements. After learning of the course of the investigation, Gloria Valdes Avitia said that she was dropping her complaint.

The cases of Jesus Mercado Adrian, Isidro Villalba Guerrero, Felipe Estrada Martinez, Ramon Garcia Rivera, and Jesus Cutberto Martinez Meza, who had been presumed missing, were closed on 28 September 1993 in the State of Sinaloa. The National Commission undertook several procedural steps in the State of Sinaloa, interviewing various state and federal officials and relatives of the individuals presumed missing. It obtained voluntary statements from Mrs. Clementina Ruelas de Berelleza, Mrs. Antonieta Mendivil Torres, Mrs. Rosa Herlinda Valdez, Mrs. Maria Lopez de Garcia, and Mrs. Martha Beatriz Vega Ruiz, the wives of the missing men. They stated that their husbands disappeared on 30 April 1977; that having learned of the progress of the investigations and given the time that has passed, they felt that it was in their best interest to withdraw the complaints that they had filed with the National Commission and with various domestic and international organizations. As a result, they sent a letter to the United Nations expressing their desire to discontinue the complaints they had lodged and to consider the cases closed.

The whereabouts of Vicente or Manuel Garcia Moreno, who had been presumed missing, were ascertained on 13 October 1993 in the State of Jalisco. The National Commission paid several visits to various states, during which it sought information from federal and state offices and decentralized agencies of the federal government. Relatives and witnesses were located in the State of Jalisco, and their depositions enabled the National Commission to locate the missing man. In a statement to this commission Mr. Garcia Moreno said that his ex-wife, Isela Gaxiola MacKlich, had filed a complaint regarding his disappearance under the name of Vicente Garcia Moreno. He went on to say that he could not understand why his ex-wife had altered his name in lodging the complaint. He also said that he had belonged to the "University Student Front" in the State of Jalisco and had been arrested by the authorities but later released, after which he has lived a normal life in the State of Jalisco.

The whereabouts of Pablo Reichel Baumen, who had been presumed missing, were ascertained on 18 October 1993 in the Federal District. The complainants stated in their complaint that Mr. Reichel Baumen disappeared in 1974 in the town of Esperanza, Sonora. Investigators from this National Commission visited several states and undertook several activities, including interviews with witnesses and relatives, requests for information from federal and state offices and decentralized public agencies, visits to medical examiners in Sonora and the Federal District, and searches in newspaper files. As a result, they established that Mr. Pablo Reichel Baumen was part of the so-called "23 September Communist League" and had died on 19 March 1974 in the Federal District, as stated in the corresponding death certificate.

The whereabouts of Felipe Javier Lardizabal Hernandez, who had been presumed missing, were ascertained on 16 November 1993 in the State of Chihuahua. The complainant stated that on 27 May 1993 her brother met with Mr. Alfonso Carrasco, the chief of internal affairs of the Office of the Attorney General of the State of Chihuahua, and with Mr. Jesus Buil Izza, the commander of the Chihuahua State Police, in the "Monte Carlo" Motel and that since then she had not heard from him. Following up on this complaint, investigators from this National Commission traveled several times to

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Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, where they conducted several procedural steps, including interviews with relatives and friends of the missing man and requests for information from various federal and state officials, and visited funeral homes and the Medical Examiner's Office in the town, despite which they found no leads concerning the missing man. They learned separately that workers on a construction project on a piece of land known as "Lote Bravo" in Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua found the body of a male that seemed to resemble Mr. Felipe Javier Lardizabal Hernandez. On 18 November 1993 Mrs. Rosa Maria Lardizabal Hernandez told National Commission investigators that she could, without fear of error, identify the body that had been found as that of her brother and that her sister Maria Guadalupe Alvarez Hernandez and their mother, Consuelo Hernandez, also identified it as the body of Felipe Javier Lardizabal Hernandez, which they declared before the Chihuahua State Attorney General's Office. The expert studies concluded that the remains are those of Mr. Felipe Javier Lardizabal.

The National Commission is awaiting the findings of the investigation that the Chihuahua State Attorney General's Office is conducting to clear up the probable murder of Felipe Javier Lardizabal.

The whereabouts of Mariano Santos, who had been presumed missing, were ascertained on 17 November 1993 in the State of Veracruz. In an effort to solve the case, investigators from the National Commission paid several visits to various states, where they requested information from federal and state offices and decentralized public agencies and obtained statements from relatives. Relatives of the missing person and witnesses were located in the State of Puebla. The information that they provided led to the man who had been presumed missing. In a statement to this National Commission, Mr. Mariano Santos said that he has been living in Martinez de la Torre for about 14 years, that he left his home in San Miguel del Progreso, State of Puebla because of personal problems inasmuch as he belonged to the group called "Independent Peasant Union," and that he was unaware that he had been reported missing.

The case of Cosme Lopez Barron, who had been presumed missing, was solved on 19 November 1993 in the State of Sinaloa. Investigators from the National Commission went several times to that state, where they took several procedural steps, including interviews with relatives and witnesses, requests for information from federal and state offices, and visits to medical examiner offices and the State Civil Registry. In a statement to this National Commission, Mrs. Blanca Medina de Lopez, the wife of Cosme Lopez Barron, said that she intended to withdraw the complaint that she had filed with the National Commission and national and international organizations. We later obtained a copy of document number 00337, dated 5 April 1990, which states that Cosme Lopez Barron was declared legally dead on 29 March 1990 as the result of presumption of death proceedings.

The whereabouts of Arnulfo Mendez Antonio and Bartolo Cruz Patino, who had been presumed missing, were ascertained on 19 November 1993 in the State of Oaxaca. They were reported missing in the Municipality of Tuxtepec, Oaxaca, and a Rural Police lieutenant from that community was said to have arrested and caused them to disappear on 6 June 1993, after which they were not heard from again. National Commission investigators took several steps to shed light on these cases, to which end they visited federal and state officials and interviewed witnesses and relatives of the missing men, eventually locating Messrs. Arnulfo Mendez Antonio and Bartolo Cruz Patino alive in Tuxtepec, Oaxaca. They told the National Commission that on 6 June 1993 they were unlawfully arrested and confined and later released. They also stated that they are in perfect health, that they are a liberty, and that they are living a normal life in the town of Tuxtepec, Oaxaca.

The National Commission is investigating the violations of these persons' Human Rights, mainly their alleged unlawful confinement.

The case of Marcelo Badillo Zapata, who had been presumed missing, was concluded on 24 November 1993 in the Federal District. The National Commission conducted several procedural steps in the Federal District and State of Mexico, interviewed various federal and state officials and relatives of the missing man, and visited medical examiner's offices. In a statement to the commission, the complainant, Maria Zapata Hernandez, said that she intended to withdraw the complaint filed in connection with the alleged disappearance of her son, Marcelo Badillo Zapata, inasmuch as she feels that given the time that has passed he is no longer alive.

The case of Mario de Jesus Alvarado Prieto, who had been presumed missing, was concluded on 24 November 1993 in the State of Mexico. National Commission investigators traveled several times to that state, where they conducted several procedural steps such as requests for information from federal and state officials and decentralized public agencies and interviews with friends and relatives of the missing man. The investigations brought to light the residence of Mrs. Ana Maria Panales Delgado, Mr. Alvarado Prieto's wife, who told the National Commission that owing to the time that has passed she feels that her husband is dead and has thus decided to withdraw the complaint she filed with national and international organizations.

The case of Alberto Vazquez Castellanos was resolved on 28 November 1993 in the State of Oaxaca. National Commission investigators went several times to that state, where they undertook several procedural steps, such as requests for information from federal and state officials. The investigations brought to light the residence of the missing man's mother, Mrs. Carmen Castellanos Alcazar, who said that she had never filed a missing person's report for her son Alberto Vazquez Castellanos and that she wants the National Commission

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for Human Rights to stop looking for her son since she feels that given the time that has passed he is dead. The complaint was thus withdrawn.

The case of Mario Alfonso Lara Vergara, who had been presumed missing, was concluded on 9 December 1993 in the Federal District. Investigators from the National Commission took several procedural steps, such as requests for information from federal and local officials and decentralized agencies and interviews with friends and relatives of the person presumed missing. These steps brought to light the residence of Mr. Mario Lara Vazquez, the father of the man presumed missing, who said that he was asking the National Commission for Human Rights to cease the investigation into the whereabouts of his son, Mario Alfonso Lara Vergara, because he wishes to withdraw the complaint filed with national and international organizations.

The case of Edith Leon Juarez, who had been presumed missing, was resolved in the Federal District on 11 March 1994. Investigators from the National Commission undertook several procedural steps, such as requests for information from federal and state officials and decentralized agencies and interviews with friends and relatives of the missing woman. These investigations developed evidence pointing to the involvement of public servants in her disappearance. Mr. Francisco Sanchez Santiago came before the National Commission to state that given the time that has passed since his wife's disappearance and considering that the investigations have not succeeded in locating Edith Leon Juarez, he feels that she is dead. For these reasons he said that he wanted to withdraw the complaint that he filed with the National Commission for Human Rights and asked to have the case file closed.

The whereabouts of Angel and Venustiano Lara Rico, who had been presumed missing, were cleared up on 25 March 1994 in the State of Veracruz. Investigators from the National Commission went to that state several times and performed various procedural steps, including interviews with relatives and witnesses and requests for information from federal and state offices and decentralized public agencies. As a result of these investigations and ongoing contact with the Veracruz State Attorney General's Office, this office reported that the skeletal remains and the clothing of Messrs. Angel and Venustiano Lara Rico had presumably been found on the San Pablo Ojo de Agua Ejido in the Municipality of Omealca, Veracruz. After examining and viewing at length the remains and the clothing, Mrs. Martha Simona Lara Rico, the sister of the missing men, told the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office, in the presence of assistant inspectors of the National Commission, that she recognized them as those of Angel and Venustiano Lara Rico. The persons suspected of killing Angel and Venustiano Lara Rico are being tried; they are not public servants.

The case of Mr. Arballo Zamudio Victor Manuel was cleared up on 4 April 1994 in the State of Sinaloa. National Commission investigators went several times to that state, where they made various inquiries, including interviews with relatives and witnesses and requests for information from federal and state offices and decentralized public agencies. These procedural steps led to the residence of Mrs. Martha Niebla de Osorio, the wife of the man presumed missing, who said that her husband disappeared on 29 April 1977. She reported this to the group called National Committee for the Defense of Prisoners, Persecuted and Missing Persons, and Political Exiles of Mexico. She feels that given the time that has passed since his disappearance and inasmuch as she is leading a normal life, she wishes to withdraw the complaint filed with that group, with international organizations, and with the National Commission.

The case of Mr. Andres Antonio Osorio was closed in the State of Puebla on 7 April 1994. National Commission investigators went several times to that state, where they performed various procedural steps, including interviews with relatives and witnesses and requests for information from federal and state offices and decentralized public agencies. These investigations made possible an interview with Mrs. Teresa Paula Hernandez Ramirez, the missing man's wife, who indicated that her husband, Andres Antonio Osorio, disappeared on 17 December 1988 and that owing to the time that has passed she feels that he is now dead, for which reason she is withdrawing the complaint that she lodged with the National Commission.

The case of Francisco Javier Santamaria Ceballos, who had been presumed missing, was concluded in the Federal District on 11 April 1994. This case was reported to the Working Group on Forced or Involuntary Disappearances of the United Nations by the National Committee for the Defense of Prisoners, Persecuted and Missing Persons, and Political Exiles of Mexico. The National Commission undertook various procedural steps in the Federal District and interviewed officials and relatives of the missing man, one of them Mrs. Juana Gallegos de Santamaria, his wife. She stated that she did not file a complaint with civic or government organizations or agencies that protect Human Rights and that given the time that has passed she wants the National Commission to stop investigating the alleged disappearance of her husband, Francisco Javier Santamaria Ceballos.

The case of Jorge Quinones Alvarado, who had been presumed missing, was cleared up in the State of Durango on 2 May 1994. His relatives filed a complaint with the Durango State Human Rights Commission, which forwarded it to the National Commission. The complainant said that on 25 February of this year the Durango State Attorney General's Office notified her that her husband's body was found in a spot between Canatlan and La Granja in Durango and that she positively identified him before the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office who handled the case. She also asked

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that the case of her husband's disappearance be considered closed. The National Commission obtained a certified copy of the death certificate and will notify the Durango State Human Rights Commission so that it can monitor the course of the preliminary inquiry begun into the discovery of the body.

Now that these case files have been closed, 103 cases have been solved, as follows:

Persons found alive or with evidence thereof: 54

Persons identified as dead or with evidence thereof: 25

Withdrawal of complaint: 24

Report on the case of Mr. Victor Pineda Henestrosa

Mrs. Candida Jimenez reported her husband, Victor Pineda Henestrosa, missing on 7 November 1978 to the then General Directorate of Human Rights of the Interior Secretariat; her complaint was forwarded to this National Commission in 1990.

The following action was taken to locate Professor Victor Pineda Henestrosa: testimony was taken from 24 persons; 3 requests for information were filed; 15 documents, records, certificates, and various other pieces of information were obtained, and 2 expert reports were requested.

The investigations gave rise to two theories about Professor Victor Pineda Henestrosa's disappearance. According to one, a person who was being held at military installations in Juchitan, Oaxaca on the date that he became missing saw and was with Professor Pineda Henestrosa. This theory was rejected because Agustin Regalado Martinez, alias "Tinhuini," the person who had supposedly seen the missing man at the military installations, was located, and in his statement he denied this, although he did admit that he was being held there as a result of a run-in that he had had with Mexican Army troops.

The second theory arose from the discovery of a vehicle that had caught fire and in which human remains were found, at kilometer 190.5 of Cristobal Colon International Highway on 13 July 1978. The course of the investigations supported this theory for the following reasons. One, charred remains were indeed found in the red, 1977-model vehicle. Two, preliminary inquiry 250/978 was opened in the Public Prosecutor's Office of Common Jurisdiction, although the case file has not been found. Three, a death certificate was found (Number 122, Page 33, dated 20 July 1978) in the Civil Registry of Tehuantepec, Oaxaca, recording on 10 July 1993 the death of an unknown individual. Four, the expert reports corroborate that the human remains were those of an adult male exposed to fire, were not exhumed, and were no more than about 10 years old. Lastly, several tests eventually revealed that the material analyzed from the car was red automotive paint. The above facts give good reason to believe that the vehicle did indeed belong to the missing man and that the remains are his.

The findings of the investigations were communicated to the friends and relatives of Professor Victor Pineda Henestrosa, who were asked to cooperate in corroborating the evidence and preliminary results, if appropriate. To date, neither the relatives nor friends of the missing man have replied.

Report Submitted to the UN Working Group on Forced or Involuntary Disappearances

In September 1993 National Commission staff presented a report to the UN Working Group on Forced or Involuntary Disappearances in Geneva, Switzerland. It stated that of the 210 cases that the Working Group reported, 98 involve guerrilla fighting in the 1970's; 89 were duly documented; 20 could not be documented owing to a lack of records; 2 are duplications in the Working Group's list, and 1 other was not documented because although the Working Group previously withdrew it, it now considers it to be a current case.

As for the aftermath of the guerrilla fighting in the State of Guerrero in the 1970's, the Working Group was asked to convey to the families of the persons presumed missing the request that they furnish further evidence for a continuation of the investigations.

As for the two duplications that the National Commission pointed out, the Working Group has made no statement to date, even though it was told that the duplication was no doubt due to the spelling of the family name of one of the missing persons and to the compound name of the other.

It was also reported that the case of Teresa Torres Ramirez de Mena and Juan Alfredo Diaz Palacios remain on the UN Group's list, even though the Working Group itself dropped the former on 4 October 1989, and in the latter the person presumed missing was found to have drowned in the Rio Grande. The Working Group has said nothing about these cases either.

The report added that in 30 cases there are no records that would make investigations possible because from the outset they did not meet the requirements for admissibility. The Working Group reported that in 28 of these cases it feels that there is indeed evidence to continue investigating, saying nothing about the other two.

The report also specifically addressed the case of Victor Pineda Henestrosa and provided the information that the National Commission has available.

Finally, the report listed five cases that were resolved because the complaint was withdrawn; they involve Messrs. Jose Alfredo Valdes Avitia, Felipe Estrada Martinez, Isidro Villalba Guerrero, Jesus Mercado Adrian, and Jesus Cutberto Martinez Meza, who presumably disappeared in the State of Sinaloa. The UN Working

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Group addressed three of these cases, indicating that they would be closed if within six months of having been notified, the relatives did not object. It bears mentioning that the relatives themselves sent personal letters to the Working Group, withdrawing their complaints.

Of the 210 cases logged at the UN and on the basis of the report sent to the organization during the period covered by this report, it is the National Commission's judgment that 11 could be dropped from UN files.

In 1 of these 11 cases they regarded the information as inadequate without saying why; in 4 others, in spite of the withdrawal letters that relatives sent to the group, it applied the six-month rule for providing additional information about them; in 2 more, in which names were duplicated, the Working Group has not responded; in 1 other, which had been dropped back in 1989 and which for some reason continues to appear, the Working Group has not replied to the National Commission either; and in the last 3 no response has been forthcoming from the Working Group (in one case the person is alive, and in the other two the complaints have been withdrawn).

The National Commission has been fulfilling the cooperation agreement signed in May 1991 with the Center for Historical Research on Armed Movements, which calls for reciprocal technical and documentary assistance in the specific area of the Program Concerning Persons Presumed Missing.

VIII. Program for the Country's Prison System

The purpose of the Prison Program of the National Commission for Human Rights is to see to it that the Human Rights of both adult and minor inmates are scrupulously respected in the country's penitentiaries. It also conducts studies and makes proposals to improve the national prison system.

The following activities were performed during the period covered by this report:

Seventy-nine recommendations were issued about the status of Human Rights in prisons and psychiatric hospitals in 29 states.

The 79 recommendations were sent to the governors of the following states: Aguascalientes, Baja California, Baja California Sur, Campeche, Colima, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Durango, Mexico State, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Jalisco, Michoacan, Morelos, Nuevo Leon, Oaxaca, Puebla, Quintana Roo, San Luis Potosi, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tabasco, Tamaulipas, Tlaxcala, Veracruz, Yucatan, and Zacatecas. Recommendations were also sent to the Health Secretariat and to the Federal District Department.

These recommendations can be grouped into the following categories: 37 concerning administration; 13 about juvenile delinquents; 7 about the execution of nonprison penalties; 7 concerning cases of inmates of diminished criminal capacity; 2 about medical care in prison; 2 about psychiatric hospitals, and 11 others.

The National Commission paid 382 visits to check on prison administration in 295 adult correctional centers in 31 states, as detailed below.

In the State of Aguascalientes, to the Women's Social Rehabilitation Center and to the Men's Social Rehabilitation Center; in the State of Baja California, to the municipal public jails in Mexicali and Tijuana; in the State of Baja California Sur, to the Social Rehabilitation Centers in Santa Rosalia and La Paz and to the Municipal Jail in San Jose del Cabo; in the State of Coahuila, to the Social Rehabilitation Center in Monclova, to the Women's Social Rehabilitation Center in Saltillo, to the Men's Social Rehabilitation Center in Saltillo, and to the one in Parras; in the State of Colima, to the Social Rehabilitation Centers in Colima and Tecoman and to Manzanillo Municipal Jail; in the State of Chihuahua, to the Social Rehabilitation Center in Ciudad Juarez, to the municipal jails in Ocampo, Hidalgo del Parral, Jimenez, and Ojinaga, and to the district jails in Ciudad Guerrero and Nuevo Casas Grandes.

In the State of Chiapas, to Men's Social Rehabilitation Center 3 in Tapachula, Women's Social Rehabilitation Center 4 in Tapachula, Social Rehabilitation Center 5 in San Cristobal de Las Casas, Social Rehabilitation Center 12 in Yajalon, the Social Rehabilitation Center in Huixtla, the Social Rehabilitation Center in Villa Flores, and to the municipal jails in Cintalapa, Catazaja, Salto del Agua, Chiapa de Corzo, Bochil, Copainala, Comitan, Motozintla, and Venustiano Carranza, and to Social Rehabilitation Centers 1, 2, and 6 in Tuxtla Gutierrez and number 10 in Comitan.

In the Federal District, to the Penitentiary, to the Men's Eastern, Northern, and Southern Men's Preventive Prisons, to the Women's Southern, Eastern, and Northern Preventive Prisons, and to the Women's Social Rehabilitation Center.

In the State of Durango, to the municipal jails in San Juan de Guadalupe, Nazas, Cuencame, Guadalupe Victoria, San Juan del Rio, Nombre de Dios, Tayolita, Gomez Palacio, Topia, and Santa Maria del Oro.

In the State of Mexico, to the "Juan Fernandez Albarran" Social Rehabilitation Centers in Lerma, El Oro, Jilotepec, Valle de Bravo, Zumpango, Otumba, Chalco, Texcoco, Almoloya de Juarez, and Ixtlahuaca, and to Federal Social Rehabilitation Center 1.

In the State of Guanajuato, to the Social Rehabilitation Centers in Guanajuato, to the regional centers in Cortazar, Irapuato, and Penjamo; to the municipal jails in Salmanca, Salvatierra, San Felipe, and San Jose de Iturbide.

In the State of Guerrero, to the Social Rehabilitation Centers in Iguala, Coyuca de Catalan, Zihuatanejo,

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Teloloapan, Arcelia, San Luis Acatlan, Ometepec, Huamuxtitlan, and Tlapa, to the penitentiary in Chilpancingo, and to the Regional Center in Acapulco.

In the State of Hidalgo, to the Apan District Jail; to the Social Rehabilitation Centers in Pachuca, Jacala, Tulancingo, Misquiahuala, Actopan, Ixmiquilpan, Tula, Molango, Tenango, Huejutla, and Huichapan, and to the municipal jails in Atotonilco el Grande, Mextitlan, Tepehuacan Guerrero, Tizayuca, and Zimapan.

In the State of Jalisco, to the Men's and Women's Social Rehabilitation Centers in Guadalajara; to the municipal jails in Ameca, Arandas, Cocula, Ahualulco; to the district jails in Chapala, Ciudad Guzman, Mazamitla, Zayula, Venustiano Carranza, Tamazula, Zacoalco, Tala, Tequila, Mascota, Ocotlan, Yahualica, Jalostitlan, Teocaltiche, Lagos de Moreno, Encarnacion de Diaz, San Juan de los Lagos, Colotlan, La Barca, Cihuatlan, Autlan, Union de Tula, and to the Preventive Prison in Puente Grande.

In the State of Michoacan, to the Social Rehabilitation Centers in Uruapan, Morelia, and Huetamo, to the municipal jails in Zamora, La Piedad, Coahuayana, Arteaga, Coalcoman, and Puruandiro, to Cihuatlan District Jail, and to the Preventive Jail in Lazaro Cardenas.

In the State of Morelos, to the Social Rehabilitation Center in Cuautla, to the municipal jails in Xochitepec and Yautepec, and to the Cuernavaca Penitentiary.

In the State of Nayarit, to the municipal jails in Santiago Ixcuintla, Tuxpan, San Blas, El Ruiz, Jesus Maria, El Nayar, Huajicori, Acaponeta, Tecuala, Rosa Morada, Xalisco, Compostela, San Pedro, Bahia de Banderas, Amatlan de Canas, La Yesca, Ixtlan, Ahuacatlan, Jala, and Santa Maria del Oro.

In the State of Nuevo Leon, to the State Penitentiary, to the Social Rehabilitation Center in Apodaca, and to the municipal jails in Doctor Arroyo, Ceralvo, Galeana, Villa Aldama, Linres, and La China.

In the State of Oaxaca, to the Social Rehabilitation Centers in Tehuantepec and Juchitan, to the regional prisons in Tuxtepec, Tlaxiaco, and Cosoalpa, to the district jails in Silacayoapan, Huajuapan, Juxtlahuaca, Nochistlan, Putla, Teposcolula, Tlacolula, Zimatlan, and Cuititlan, and to municipal jail in Zenzontepec.

In the State of Puebla, to the municipal jail in Zacapoaxtla, to the district prisons in Tepeaca, Tepeji, Tecali, Ciudad Serdan, Teziutla, Ixucar de Matamoros, Libres, Atlixco, Chaiutla, Acatlan, Chignahuapan, Zacatlan, and Xicotepec, to the Tetela Public Jail, and to the Social Rehabilitation Centers in Huauchinango, Puebla, and Cholula.

In the State of Queretaro, to the municipal jails in Amealco, Cadereyta, Jalpan, and Toliman.

In the State of Quintana Roo, to the municipal jails in Carrillo Puerto, Cancun, and Cozumel, to the Chetumal Preventive Jail, and the Chetumal Social Rehabilitation Center.

In the State of San Luis Potosi, to the State Penitentiary, to the municipal jails in Cardenas, Ciudad del Maiz, Venado, Santa Maria del Rio, Salinas de Hidalgo, Tamazunchale, Cerritos, and Guadalcazar, and to the Social Rehabilitation Center in Matehuala.

In the State of Sinaloa, to the Social Rehabilitation Center in Mazatlan, to the municipal jails in Choix, El Fuerte, El Rosario, Concordia, Escuinapa, San Ignacio, Cosala, and Elota, and to the Social Rehabilitation Institute in Culiacan.

In the State of Sonora, to the municipal public jails in Puerto Penasco, Guaymas, Navojoa, and Alamos, and to the Social Rehabilitation Centers in San Luis Rio Colorado, Hermosillo, Cumpas, Huatabampo, and Nogales.

In the State of Tabasco, to the municipal jails in Jalpa de Mendez, Nacajuca, Centla, Jonuta, Balancan, Emiliano Zapata, Huimanguillo, Macuspana, Tlacotalpa, Teapa, Tenosique, Villa La Venta, and Jalapa, and to the Social Rehabilitation Center in Villahermosa.

In the State of Tamaulipas, to Social Rehabilitation Centers 1 and 2 in Reynosa, numbers 1 and 2 in Matamoros, number 2 in Laredo, the Social Rehabilitation Centers in Ciudad Mante, Valle Hermoso, San Fernando, Soto la Marina, San Carlos, Tula, Xicotenatl, Villa Gonzalez, Ciudad Victoria, and Tampico.

In the State of Tlaxcala, to the Regional Social Rehabilitation Center in Apizaco.

In the State of Veracruz, to the regional prisons in Cosamaloapan, Misantla, and Acayucan, to the Jalacingo District Jail, and to the "Fortaleza de San Carlos" Social Rehabilitation Center in Perote, and the ones in Cordoba, Jalapa, and Zongolica.

In the State of Yucatan, to the Social Rehabilitation Centers in Valladolid and Merida.

In the State of Zacatecas, to the Zacatecas Social Rehabilitation Center, to the municipal jails in Sombrerete, Rio Grande, Jalpa, and Juchipila, and to the Women's Social Rehabilitation Center in Zacatecas.

Twenty-eight supervisory visits were paid to 26 centers for juvenile delinquents in 16 states, as follows:

In the State of Aguascalientes, to the Guardianship Council for Juvenile Delinquents.

In the State of Baja California, to the Council for the Guidance and Reeducation of Minors Displaying Antisocial Conduct in Tijuana and to the Guardianship Council for Juvenile Delinquents in Mexicali.

In the State of Coahuila, to the "Ingeniero Eulalio Gutierrez" Youth Home, the "Dr. Alfonso Quiroz Cuaron" Boy's Home, the Guardianship Council for Juvenile Delinquents in Saltillo, and to the Girl's Youth Home in Saltillo.

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In the State of Chihuahua, to the Municipal Tribunal for Juvenile Delinquents in Ciudad Meoqui.

In the Federal District, to the Diagnostic Center for Men, the Treatment Unit for Men, the Diagnosis and Treatment Unit for Women, the School for Juvenile Delinquents With Learning Problems, and the "Dr. Alfonso Quiroz Cuaron" Special Care Unit.

In the State of Durango, to the Observation and Orientation Center for Juvenile Delinquents.

In the State of Guerrero, to the Guardianship Hostel for Minors.

In the State of Michoacan, to the Guardianship Hostel for Minors.

In the State of Morelos, to the Guardianship Council for Juvenile Delinquents.

In the State of Nuevo Leon, to the Observation Center for Juvenile Delinquents.

In the State of San Luis Potosi, to the "Professor Angel Silva" Internment Center and Social Rehabilitation School for Juvenile Delinquents.

In the State of Tabasco, to the Guardianship Educational Center for Men and to the Guardianship Educational Center for Girls.

In the State of Tamaulipas, to the Observation Centers for Juvenile Delinquents in Tampico and Nuevo Laredo, and to the Guardianship Council for Juvenile Delinquents in Tampico.

In the State of Tlaxcala, to the Orientation Center for Minors.

In the State of Veracruz, to the Guardianship Council for Juvenile Delinquents in Jalapa.

In the State of Zacatecas, to the Guardianship Council for Juvenile Delinquents.

The materials publicizing the Human Rights of inmates were widely disseminated. Posters about the National Commission for Human Rights, its organization, sphere of jurisdiction, and the way to lodge a complaint were distributed, in addition to brochures entitled "What Is Prison Supervision?" and "Advice to prevent corruption in prisons." These were distributed in the 31 states to which National Commission staff paid prison-related visits. In addition, the National Commission's various publications have been distributed in prisons themselves, such as "The Rights of Children" and "First Aid in Human Rights."

Some 375 requests for prison transfers were given consideration, and 2,277 requests for legal benefits were submitted to the proper authorities.

The National Commission continued to help the mentally ill and individuals of diminished criminal capacity who are in prison. We took up 268 cases, 187 of which involved evaluations of patients in prisons and 81 in psychiatric hospitals.

We conducted a study of Article 98 of the Regulations for Prisons and Social Rehabilitation Centers in the Federal District. The study led to a proposal to amend the article so as to allow children over the age of 6 but under 10 to spend up to 15 days with their mothers who are in prison, subject to the approval of the Interdisciplinary Technical Council at the women's prison, during school vacations provided for in the official calendar of the Public Education Secretariat.

In an effort to publicize the findings of the document "Propuesta para el rescate de los Derechos Humanos de los menores infractores en Mexico" [Proposal To Salvage the Human Rights of Juvenile Delinquents in Mexico], which the National Commission for Human Rights and the United Nations Children's Fund drafted jointly, regional workshops were held with the authorities in charge of juvenile delinquents. The first regional workshop was held on 21 and 22 April 1994 in the city of Hermosillo, Sonora, and the second on 23 and 24 May in the city of Pachuca, Hidalgo.

On 6 September 1993 a national meeting was held that was attended by state internal affairs secretaries and state directors of prevention and social rehabilitation, with the exception of Baja California. At this meeting we unveiled the document entitled "La lucha por los Derechos Humanos en el sistema penitenciario mexicano" [The Struggle for Human Rights in the Mexican Prison System], the contents of which reflect the results of the National Commission's monitoring of our prisons, as well as follow-ups on the prison-related recommendations that the National Commission has issued.

We published the document "Criterios para la clasificacion de la poblacion penitentiaria" [Criteria for Classifying the Prison Population].

We updated the primer "Guia para obtener beneficios de libertad" [Guide To Obtaining Release Benefits].

We did an investigation of the regulations governing alternatives to prison, which was published under the title "Estudio comparativo de los sustitutivos de prision por Entidad Federativa" [Comparative Study of Prison Alternatives by State].

We published the primer "Derechos Humanos de los que viven con VIH o con SIDA y se encuentran privados de su libertad" [The Human Rights of Those With HIV or AIDS Who Are in Prison].

Since the Program for the Prison System was established, the National Commission has visited 445 prisons housing adults and 57 centers for juvenile delinquents around the country in order to perform supervisions, consider individual complaints and requests for medical care, and follow up on the prison-related recommendations that it has issued.

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IX. Program Against the Death Penalty

In keeping with the humanitarian principles that the National Commission has systematically upheld in this regard, it continued the Program Against the Death Penalty during the period covered by this report. The purpose of the program is to work hard against the imposition of the death penalty wherever it exists.

On 4 and 5 August 1993, the third inspector general for prison affairs of the CNDH and the director of protection of the Foreign Relations Secretariat went to San Quentin Prison in California to converse at length with Mexican inmates Carlos Avena Guillen, Sergio Ochoa Tamayo, Luis Aviles de la Cruz, Alfredo Valdez Reyes, Jose Lupercio Cazares, Ramon Salcido Bojorquez, and Vicente Benavides Figueroa, all of whom have been sentenced to death. They also met with San Quentin Prison officials, officers of the California Appellate Project, defense counsels Steven Bedrik and Michael Lightfoot, and with the nongovernment group Death Penalty Focus. The purpose of these meetings is to work together with consular officials and with the attorneys of these Mexican citizens to gather data and evidence that could support their cases.

To the same end, in early November the third inspector general for prison affairs, representing the National Commission, and the director of protection of the Foreign Relations Secretariat did a working tour of the states of Arizona and Idaho. At the prison in Florence, Arizona they interviewed Mexican citizen Ramon Martinez Villarreal, who was sentenced to death in 1982 for two murders and whose case is on appeal. In Idaho, they interviewed Aurelio Barajas Moya, who has also been given the death penalty, and contacted his attorney, who is currently preparing an appeal.

In January 1994 the National Commission met in El Paso, Texas with Sandra Babcock, the defense attorney of Cesar Roberto Fierro Reyna. Assisting his appeal, the National Commission requested and obtained information from various federal officials and authorities of the state of Chihuahua, of which Mr. Fierro is a native, as well as from nongovernment organizations. On 26 January, the Consulate General of Mexico in El Paso reported that the Fifth Circuit Federal Appeals Court in New Orleans, Louisiana had indefinitely suspended Cesar Roberto Fierro Reyna's execution, which had been scheduled for 15 February 1994.

On 16, 17, and 18 March 1994 the same officials of the Foreign Relations Secretariat and the National Commission visited Mexican citizens Mario Flores Urbano, who is in prison in Pontiac, Illinois, and Bernardo Zuniga Zuniga in Raleigh, North Carolina, both of whom have been sentenced to death. In the first case they also spoke at length with his parents, and in the second case they held a working meeting with his attorney, Robin Hudson.

After this visit the National Commission has now seen all of the Mexican citizens who have been sentenced to death in the United States of America.

On 29 and 30 September and 1 October 1993, the National Commission and the Institute for Judicial Research organized an International Colloquium on the Death Penalty: A Multidisciplinary Approach at the Hector Fix-Zamudio Auditorium at UNAM. It was attended by specialists from the United States and Peru, as well as by Mexican writers, clergy, jurists, internationalists, sociologists, and philosophers. The main aspects and complexity of the issue were discussed in a climate of ideological pluralism.

The National Commission published the book "Memoria del Coloquio Internacional La Pena de Muerte: Un enfoque pluridisciplinario" [Report on the International Colloquium on the Death Penalty: A Multidisciplinary Approach], a compilation of the 16 papers that were presented. The book has been widely distributed.

X. Program of Relations With the Public Institutions That Protect Human Rights in the States

The Second Meeting of Chairmen of Public Institutions That Protect and Defend Human Rights was held on 23 September 1993 in the city of Chihuahua. The decision to hold it had been made at the National Meeting of Human Rights Commissions in the Federal District from 13 to 15 May 1993.

The main purpose of the Second Meeting was to establish the Mexican Federation of Public Institutions That Protect and Defend Human Rights. Attending were the heads of the public institutions from Baja California, Baja California Sur, Campeche, Coahuila, Colima, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Durango, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Jalisco, Mexico, Nuevo Leon, Oaxaca, Puebla, Queretaro, San Luis Potosi, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tamaulipas, Tlaxcala, Veracruz, Yucatan, and Zacatecas, as well as the first inspector of the Human Rights Commission of the State of Quintana Roo and the chairman of the National Commission for Human Rights.

The participants at the meeting, which served as the constitutional convention of the Mexican Federation of Public Institutions That Protect and Defend Human Rights, approved its bylaws, which were attached to its charter as an annex.

The new organization's first Executive Committee was then elected; it is made up of:

Chairperson: Licenciada Mireille Roccatti Velazquez Executive Coordinator: Licenciado Jorge Madrazo Cuellar Deputy Chairperson: Professor Baldomero Olivas Miranda Deputy Chairperson: Licenciado Adolfo Ortega Zarazua Deputy Chairperson: Licenciado Jose Luis Acevedo Gomez Secretary: Dr. Lorenzo de Anda y de Anda Treasurer: Public accountant Jose Luis Perez Canchola

Under Article 5 of the approved bylaws, the post of executive coordinator of the Executive Committee is held ex officio by the chairman of the National Commission for Human Rights.

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The Second National Congress of Public Institutions that Protect and Defend Human Rights was held on 7, 8, and 9 April 1994 in the city of Hermosillo, Sonora; it was organized by the Mexican Federation of Public Institutions That Protect and Defend Human Rights. Lectures on "The Human Rights of Indian Peoples," "Recent Constitutional and Legal Reforms in Human Rights," and "The Right to Development as a Human Right" were delivered by Drs. Rodolfo Stavenhagen, Hector Fix-Zamudio, and Brian Burdekin. The members of the federation held a working meeting afterwards.

The national system for the nonjudicial protection of Human Rights, which is established in Article 102, Paragraph B of the General Constitution of the Republic, is operating smoothly according to the model of cooperative federalism. The National Commission has given the state commissions all the support it can in areas such as publicity, training, computerized information, and setting up unified data banks, among others.

The National Commission has independently and impartially taken up, processed, and resolved the challenge appeals that have been filed against acts of the state commissions or because compliance with recommendations has been inadequate.

The chairmen of the 32 state commissions reported to the National Commission that they received a total of 15,292 complaints during the period from 26 May 1993 to 25 May 1994. The National Commission and the state commissions together handled 23,522 complaints from all over the country, an unprecedentedly high number that makes us optimistic about the future of our cause.

We have indicated that the system provided for in Article 102, Paragraph B of the General Constitution of the Republic encompasses the largest ombudsman office in the world. Our efforts are aimed at making it the most efficient as well.

Regrettably, not all of the governors have appropriated the funds that are essential to the proper operation of their State Human Rights Commissions. The situation is particularly grave in Oaxaca.

XI. Program in Defense of Children

Given the vulnerability of this specific group, the Program in Defense of Children seeks to study and propose the best ways to more effectively protect their Human Rights, among other goals.

We published the report on the symposium "Minors in the Context of Family Law and Human Rights."

In order to make known the provisions relating to children in international instruments, we wrote and published the work entitled "Los derechos del nino. Compendio de instrumentos internacionales" [The Rights of Children. Compendium of International Instruments].

In order to ascertain possible discrepancies between national legislation and the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of Children and other international instruments to which Mexico is party, we did a study on the provisions of Mexican legislation. This study revealed how the principles contained in international conventions and treaties concerning children are being applied under Mexican law.

The following activities were also undertaken.

On the 10th anniversary of the Human Rights Defense Commission in Sinaloa, A.C., the National Commission attended the "Street Forum" on 3December 1993 in Los Mochis, Sinaloa, presenting the paper "The Convention on the Rights of Children and the Mexican Judicial Framework."

On 21 March 1994 in the city of Guadalajara the National Commission presented a paper at the Eighth World Congress of Social Medicine as part of the panel on the Human Rights of adolescents.

In conjunction with the ISSSTE, we organized the "First Seminar for the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Children." In addition, we held two workshop courses on "Legal Liability in Child Abuse."

The documentary "The Human Rights of Children," which the National Commission produced, was broadcast widely on TV stations throughout the country.

In an effort to publicize the findings of the document "Proposal To Salvage the Human Rights of Juvenile Delinquents in Mexico," which was compiled by the National Commission and the United Nations Children's Fund, regional workshops were held with the authorities in charge of juvenile delinquents. The first was held on 21 and 22 April 1994 in the city of Hermosillo, Sonora, and the second on 23 and 24 May in the city of Pachuca, Hidalgo. In order to publicize the Human Rights of children, 14 radio programs on the topic were produced, 7 of which were broadcast as part of the radio series "Respuesta" and the remaining 7 as part of the series "Argumentos." We also produced a documentary entitled "The CNDH in Defense of Children," which aired on 27 and 30 April over nationwide TV channels.

During the National Commission's four years of activities in defense of children, it has conducted several studies, prominent among which are a draft reform of the Law of Guardianship Councils for Juvenile Delinquents in the Federal District, an Annotated Directory of Children's Organizations, and a mass-publication primer on the rights of children.

The National Commission has also signed two cooperation agreements with children's protection institutions and has taken part in more than 30 events at which the problems besetting this vulnerable group have been studied.

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XII. Program for the Human Rights of Migrant Workers

One of this program's purposes is to help the appropriate authorities detect and diagnose the main violations to which this vulnerable group is subject. Likewise, it seeks to help implement measures to end such violations.

Several activities were undertaken to update the information that the National Commission has on violations of the Human Rights of Mexican migrant workers in 1991, 1992, and 1993 along the northern border. Foremost among them were:

We reviewed the case files of the Directorate of Protection and Consular Affairs of the Foreign Relations Secretariat.

On 8 and 9 October 1993 we attended the seminar entitled "Mexican Labor Migration to the United States: A Bilateral Perspective From Mexico," which was organized by the Foreign Relations Secretariat and the Colegio de la Frontera Norte.

On 29 October 1993 we signed a cooperation agreement with the Center for Border Studies and the Promotion of Human Rights, A.C., under which the latter will do field work, conduct polls and interviews, and monitor violations of the Human Rights of Mexican migrant workers in the border area of Tamaulipas State.

During the Regional Meeting of State Human Rights Commissions along the northern border of Mexico, on 18 and 19 November 1993 in the city of Hermosillo, Sonora, an agreement was reached that these commissions would work together with the National Commission on the second edition of the "Report on Violations of the Human Rights of Mexican Migrant Workers in Traveling to the Northern Border, Crossing It, and Entering the Southern U.S. Border. A decision was also made to document specific cases of Human Rights violations as people cross the border so that such violations can be investigated through the appropriate channels, within the jurisdiction of the state commissions and the National Commission, and brought to an end and so that the aggrieved parties can be compensated and the offenders penalized.

On 8 February 1994, the National Commission signed a cooperation agreement with the Colegio de la Frontera Norte under which the latter will do field work, conduct polls and interviews, and monitor violations of the Human Rights of Mexican migrant workers along the border of Baja California State.

From 7 to 9 February 1994 we visited the Mexican consulates in the cities of Los Angeles and San Diego, California. During the working meetings it was decided that the consulates would send information about the complaints they received from October 1993 to May 1994 directly to the National Commission.

In Tijuana, Baja California we visited the Office of the Attorney for Human Rights and Citizen Protection to expedite the forwarding of the polls that have been conducted as of 1 January of this year.

On 6 May 1994 the National Commission took part in a working meeting with the United States Commission for Immigration Reform at the headquarters of the Foreign Relations Secretariat. On that same day the facilities of the National Commission were visited by members of the commission, with whom we exchanged views on violations of the Human Rights of Mexican migrant workers.

We published the "Report on Mexican Minors Repatriated From the United States," which offers the appropriate authorities a series of proposals aimed at solving the problems besetting Mexican minors repatriated from the United States.

Moreover, from 22 to 25 March 1994 the National Commission visited the cities of Chetumal, Quintana, Mexico, and Belize and Belmopan, Belize to gather information for a study on Human Rights violations along the southern border.

As for the National Commission's participation at the binational meetings between Mexico and Guatemala and Mexico and the United States on migration issues, the following activities were undertaken:

On 21 September 1993 the National Commission attended the preparatory meeting for the Fourth Mexico-Guatemala Binational Meeting on migration issues and the Fourth Mexico-Guatemala Binational Meeting itself on 22October 1993 in Guatemala City.

The Third Meeting of the High-Level Ad Hoc Mexico-United States Group on Violence Along the Northern Border has not yet been called.

In its four years of activities the National Commission has published and distributed 10,000 copies of the pamphlet and of the laminated primer "The Human Rights of Mexican Migrant Workers."

We attended two meetings of the High-Level Ad Hoc Mexico-United States Group on Border Violence and four meetings of the Mexico-Guatemala Binational Group on Migration Issues.

Relations were established with 11 Mexican-American groups that are interested or involved in the problem of migrant workers.

We attended two events on the issue, organized respectively by the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate of the Republic.

XIII. Program of Legislative Studies

The purpose of this program is to conduct research on various legal and regulatory provisions that have specific bearing on the proper observance of Human Rights and, if appropriate, to propose possible reforms or additions to them.

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The following actions have been taken:

We wrote up a first draft of legal amendments regarding Human Rights violations involving the belated issuance of arrest and search warrants. It influenced the reforms that were later approved, mainly in the sense of giving judicial authorities a deadline for issuing such orders (the reforms were published on 10 January 1994 in the Official Gazette of the Federation).

We conducted a study entitled "Wrongful Arrest and the Failure To Execute Arrest Warrants. Analysis and Proposals." It contains measures to facilitate legal procedures for arrests and associated proposals for reforming various legal codes.

We drafted a proposed reform of the Amparo Law to prevent a change in the complainant's legal status from posing an obstacle to amparo proceeding protection of liberty and the other Human Rights set forth in Articles 16, 19, and 20 of the constitution. This proposal was incorporated into the legislative reform published on 10 January 1994.

The National Commission for Human Rights is aware that 23 states have already passed legislation concerning torture.

As a result of the legislative first draft from the previous year on indemnification, the following codes were amended: the Civil Code for the Federal District in common matters and for the entire republic in federal matters; the Federal Law of Responsibilities of Public Servants; the Organic Law of the Auditing Office of the Federation; the Law of the Administrative Law Court of the Federal District; the Penal Code for the Federal District in common-jurisdiction matters and for the entire republic in matters of federal jurisdiction; the Federal Law to Prevent and Penalize Torture; and the Federal Budget, Accounting, and Public Spending Law.

As a result, the Federal Government and the Government of the Federal District assume direct responsibility for redressing the damages caused by public servants. They are also responsible in the event of pain and suffering [dano moral], which will be presumed when Human Rights violations impairing the liberty or physical or emotional integrity of individuals are committed. Prompt administrative procedures are also established for obtaining payment.

This reform, which must also be implemented in the states, is a firm step forward in protecting and defending Human Rights.

During its four years of activities the National Commission has conducted 18 investigations under its Program of Legislative Studies, encompassing a great many legal codes relating to criminal and prison matters.

These studies have had a positive impact, in light of the following results: the passage of the Law of the National Commission for Human Rights and its rules of procedure; the issuance of a new Federal Law To Prevent and Penalize Torture, and the adoption of its principles by 23 states; the amendments to the constitution acknowledging the rights of indigenous communities; the amendments to the constitution regarding preliminary inquiries; and various reforms of both substantive and procedural criminal legislation to strengthen the legal framework for protecting the Human Rights of defendants and convicts.

It bears mentioning that the National Commission, in conjunction with the state commissions, has urged the state governments to adopt the laws protecting Human Rights that have been passed at the federal level.

XIV. Program for Free Textbooks and Education in Human Rights

The aims of this program are to introduce the topic of Human Rights into basic curricula; and to train apprentice and practicing teachers about Human Rights and how to promote attitudes and values that demonstrate respect for human dignity.

We gave the Secretariat of Public Education (SEP) a proposal for content, activities, and materials to integrate Human Rights issues into primary school and the first and second years of secondary school in civics classes. Several of these suggestions were included in the "Plans and Programs," which are published and distributed to the country's teachers.

The following teacher-support materials were drafted: "Human Rights in Civics Education," "Guide for Systematizing Learning Experiences in Human Rights," "Introduction to Human Rights in Basic Education," "Manual for Training Teachers for Peace and Human Rights," and "Human Rights in the Classroom." In cooperation with the Mexican Association for the United Nations we have been preparing the Mexican version of the Spanish book "The Game Alternative in Education for Peace and Human Rights I."

We developed a Human Rights education model that can be used comprehensively in primary and secondary school; it has been used at Manuel Cerna Primary School in the Federal District. The first stage of "diagnosis and consciousness-raising" was conducted from September to December 1993, with the participation of the main players in education; the second stage of "intensive training" was held in January and February; and the "follow-up" stage came in March, April, and May 1994. These activities were undertaken in the six grades of primary school. After analyzing the results of the first stage, we drafted a teachers guide that is applicable to other primary schools.

A group of 20 teachers from the states of Durango and Aguascalientes received training so that in the 1993-1994 school year they could develop activities proposals for alternative celebrations of civic events that can be

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associated with Human Rights. In addition, these proposals were disseminated among teachers in the project called Education for Peace and Human Rights in secondary schools in the state of Coahuila.

With the cooperation of 15 teachers in the first two years of secondary school in the state of Coahuila, we kept tabs on the impact that the activities suggested in the SEP's civic-education program in Human Rights have had on these grades. On the basis of this we designed a model course in Human Rights for the third year of secondary school. We presented this model course to officials in the Secretariat of Education, Culture, and Sports of the State of Durango. We also proposed the refresher program that teachers would need in order to teach this course.

XV. Training Program

The goals of the Training Prorgam are: to inform and raise the awareness of various segments of society about Human Rights and the jurisdiction and functions of the National Commission for Human Rights, as well as to train Human Rights promoters.

The following is a description of our training and dissemination activities according to the group to which they were directed:

1) Indians

A total of 17 training courses and workshops were offered to members of the Mazatec, Otomi, Cora, Nahua, Mixtec, Tlapaneca, Zapotec, and Purepecha communities, among others. In coordination with the National Solidarity Institute (INASOL) we held the seminar-workshop "The Human and Social Rights of Indigenous Groups," which was meant for Indian leaders from all over the country. In the state of Veracruz we taught a course for the migrant population. In Chiapas we took part in the workshop on Human Rights and Justice along with representatives of Tzotzil communities, in conjunction with the "Jose Antonio Simon Zamora, A.C." Human Rights Network. In coordination with the National Indian Institute and the Office of the Attorney for Agrarian Affairs, we gave a course in Human Rights to Triqui residents of Mexico City.

Owing to their multiplier effects, we should also single out the courses, workshops, and seminars for training promoters that were offered to indigenous leaders, authorities, and representatives, such as: the Training Workshop called "Promoting a new culture in defense of Human Rights," in cooperation with the "Jose Antonio Simon Zamora, A.C." Human Rights Network, which was aimed at peasant and Indian leaders in 10 states of the republic; a workshop-course for community promoters in the Teloloapan-Iguala-Chilpancingo area; as well as a workshop for teachers in the "Asuncion Ixtaltepec" bachelor's degree program, which serves Zapotec communities in the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. Along with the Association for the Defense of the Rights of Michoacan Indians, A.C., we offered a seminar-workshop on Human Rights and a workshop on criminal issues for Indian representatives from the state of Michoacan. We established a system of ongoing communication with these groups so that we can provide them advice and support material.

2) Schools

In order to incorporate the Human Rights coverage of basic-education programs into the civics sections of other courses, 16 courses and workshops for basic-education teachers in general were given in the states of Aguascalientes, Colima, Coahuila, Durango, Guanajuato, Puebla, and Queretaro and the Federal District, as well as 26 courses for mothers and fathers and students.

A forum, a lecture series, and seven workshops were held in cooperation with the Puebla State Commission for teacher trainees and teachers at various levels of the national school system.

A month-long Training Session on "The Human Rights of Young People" was held on nine campuses of the National Preparatory School of UNAM [National Autonomous University of Mexico], during which a total of 54 information activities were undertaken. A forum in cooperation with the National Council of Educational Promotion (CONAFE) and 15 courses for students at various institutions of higher intermediate education were held on the same topic.

In conjunction with the University of Colima and that state's Human Rights Commission, from August to December we offered a diploma course in Human Rights for professionals in various disciplines.

We taught a course in Human Rights as part of the diploma program in public management at the Center for Economic Research and Instruction (CIDE).

We offered a workshop-course for professors in the integration areas at Ibero-Americana University (UIA) and designed a multidisciplinary workshop along with the Law Department at the same university and with the Mexican Institute of Christian Social Doctrine (IMDOSOC). We began the second diploma program in Human Rights for public officials in cooperation with the UIA, Santa Fe campus. We also suggested to the Autonomous University of Sinaloa, northern zone, the curriculum, speakers, and supplementary readings for a university diploma program in Human Rights for teachers in higher intermediate and higher education.

Under the institutional refresher program for teachers at the Number Four Scientific and Technological Studies Center of the National Polytechnic Institute, we began training teachers in Human Rights. Ten work sessions were held during the period covered by this report.

We gave a lecture series at UNAM's National Nursing and Obstetrics School and a course for personnel of the Military Nursing and Obstetrics School of the National Defense Secretariat. We taught 21 courses to students

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and teachers at Panamericana University, UNAM's National School of Social Work, the Autonomous University of Aguascalientes, and the Higher Teacher Training School in Gomez Palacio, Durango.

3) The Justice System

We offered nine training courses in Human Rights for agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office and personnel in the Attorney General's Offices in the states of Veracruz, Oaxaca, San Luis Potosi, Queretaro, Hidalgo, and the Federal District.

In the state of Queretaro we taught a course for state judges. In cooperation with the Superior Court of the Federal District we gave three lectures to judges, attorneys, and administrative staff.

4) Security Forces

In cooperation with the Prison Training Institute (INCAPE) we taught 10 courses to prison personnel at what were then the southern, northern, and eastern women's prisons and Tepepan prison, as well as staff at the eastern men's prison, the Federal District Penitentiary, and staff at the General Directorate of Prisons. We also offered two courses to prison personnel in the state of Oaxaca.

In cooperation with the National Defense Secretariat we offered a course for senior military commanders.

We taught 48 seminars and courses in the states of Mexico, Hidalgo, Michoacan, Queretaro, and Baja California for members of public-security forces and personnel with the General Secretariat of Safety and Roadways of the Federal District. The courses included senior officers, operational staff, and Police Academy cadets.

5) Health Sector

We conducted a course for physicians, nurses, and social workers at the Mexican Social Security Institute (IMSS) at its Federal District facilities and a course for health-care personnel who work with the elderly at the same institution.

In cooperation with ISSSTE we organized the "First Seminar for the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Children," as part of which we have taught 21 workshop-courses for personnel working in the institute's children's sections. We conducted an intensive seminar to train female teachers as Human Rights promoters and two workshop-courses on "legal liability in child abuse" for technical personnel in the children's sections. We also conducted a course for health-care personnel who work with the elderly at that institution.

We taught a course for volunteer promoters with the National Council for the Prevention and Control of AIDS (CONASIDA).

We also organized and conducted the course "Health and Human Rights" for Health Secretariat staff.

6) Other Public Servants

Along with the Interior Secretariat we conducted five courses for personnel with the General Directorate of Prevention and Social rehabilitation and two for mid-level officials with the General Directorate of Migratory Services of the same secretariat.

We conducted 39 courses for various authorities and public servants, staff at the Federal Electricity Commission, personnel of the Children's Development Centers (CENDI) of the Federal District Department, and personnel in the department itself.

In cooperation with INASOL we conducted two seminar-workshops: "Public Security and Human Rights," for mayors, and "Towards a Culture of Human Rights in Public Administration" for mid- and upper-level officials.

7) Society at Large

In cooperation with government and nongovernment organizations we undertook 170 training activities for various segments of society, particularly groups of women, children, young people, the elderly, minors in special situations, and persons with handicaps. Prominent among the activities was a forum on the topic "The Human Rights of Unprotected Abused Minors" for CENDI personnel, organized by the Federal District Department in Oaxtepec, Morelos. Two series of lectures were organized for peasant women and rural women teachers in Tlaxcala. In the Federal District we conducted 48 courses in cooperation with the National Sports Commission (CONADE); they were attended by young people from all over Mexico. We conducted a seminar-workshop on promoting Human Rights in conjunction with the National Association of Vincentine Volunteers, A.C. We taught a course on Human Rights for inmates at the Tepepan Women's Prison.

The National Commission and the National System for Complete Family Development (DIF) undertook 72 information activities at Community Development Centers for residents of the colonias [urban communities] in which the centers are located.

We held workshop-courses and seminars to train promoters of organized groups. Included here are 24 courses on the topic "Citizen Involvement and Human Rights," which were offered to presidents and representatives of neighborhood associations with the Consulting Council of Mexico City. In cooperation with the Mexican Support Group for Children (COMEXANI), we formed a group of 50 teaching mothers to make children aware of their rights and of the jurisdiction of the National Commission for Human Rights.

8) State Human Rights Commissions

They were given the "Catalogue of Human Rights Training." The state commissions of Colima, Durango, Michoacan, Oaxaca, Puebla, Queretaro, Tamaulipas,

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and Tlaxcala were furnished information, counseling, and teaching materials to develop and impart training courses. The Colima State Human Rights Commission was given the pamphlet "Human Rights in the Classroom" for publication. We compiled the teaching guides for the Puebla State Human Rights Commission so that it could conduct its forum on the rights of children and women.

We trained personnel with the state commissions of Durango, Hidalgo, Queretaro, San Luis Potosi, Colima, Puebla, and Tlaxcala.

In cooperation with the Human Rights Commission of the State of Queretaro we taught a course for municipal-government staff of the capital city.

The specifics of the courses for each of the sectors are detailed in Annex 12 [not published with this document]; the information about seminars and diploma programs is to be found in Annex 13 [not published with this document].

In order to enhance the quality of training, we revised and adapted the form and content of the following courses and seminars: "The Concept of Human Rights and the National Commission for Human Rights"; Public Security and Human Rights"; The Judicial Police and Human Rights"; "Human Rights and Public Servants"; and "State Human Rights Commissions." In conducting them, we included workshops and exercises that have yielded better results for the target groups.

We gave the National Institute of Public Administration (INAP) the index to a technical guide on Human Rights for mayors, with a view towards joint publication.

We also updated the content of the issues related to the Human Rights of young people, women, the elderly, and children.

We developed five instructional games: a tabletop "true-false" game with cards on Human Rights issues, which can be used to evaluate courses for different audiences; a game called "the scales of justice," which is used to evaluate courses for police forces; a lottery game about children's rights; a set of dominoes, and a game of serpents and ladders that replaces the traditional theme of such games with topics involving Human Rights; all of these are for primary-school students. We also prepared 50 photographic plates, 3 flip charts, a set of 36 slides, and support cards for the courses and for analyzing issues discussed in the news or in editorials.

We compiled the following notebooks: "Human Rights Organizations: Jurisdiction and Procedures," "Introduction to Human Rights," "The Right to Public Security," "The Right to a Punctual Delivery of Public Services," "The Right to Development in a Healthy Environment," "The Human Rights of the Elderly," "Human Rights and Their Protection in Mexico," "Legal Liability in Child Abuse," "The Human Rights of Children," and "Human Rights in Early Education." We prepared four notebooks for the intensive training seminar for teachers as promoters of Human Rights, which we conducted in conjunction with ISSSTE; they were published by the institute's Southern Zone Regional Delegation.

The First Gathering for the Exchange of Training Experiences in Human Rights was held on 28 and 29 April 1994. Participating in the event were the Human Rights Commissions from the following states: Aguascalientes, Campeche, Coahuila, Colima, Chiapas, Chihuahua, the Federal District, Durango, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Jalisco, Mexico State, Nuevo Leon, Oaxaca, Puebla, Quintana Roo, San Luis Potosi, Sonora, Tabasco, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Yucatan, and Zacatecas. Also participating were the following public agencies involved in Human Rights training: the National Council for the Prevention and Control of AIDS, the General Directorate of Prisons of the Federal District Department, the Mexican Social Security Institute, ISSSTE, the Office of the Attorney General for the Federal District, the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, the General Secretariat of Safety and Roadways, and the National System for Complete Family Development.

An ongoing refresher-training program was developed for personnel in the Training Directorate; it consists of monthly work sessions on issues related to Human Rights and education and is complemented with various workshops, seminars, and diploma courses for personnel specialization.

During the National Commission's four years of work it has undertaken 1,293 training activities with 122,878 participants, making a total of 4,303.5 course-hours taught.

These training activities were targeted at:

a) Indian groups, including the following ethnic groups: Raramuris, Tepehuanos, Coras, Huichols, Nahuas, Zapotecs, Mixes, Mixtecos, Tlapanecos, Triquis, Purepechas, Otomis, Tzotzils, Tzeltals, Choles, and Tojolabals, among others.

b) Schools, comprising groups of teachers and students in primary and secondary schools, basic intermediate schools, technical schools, and upper-level institutes.

c) Public servants in charge of prosecuting crimes and administering justice, among them groups of Public Prosecutor's Office agents, superior-court judges, and civil-court judges.

d) Security forces, primarily the Judicial Police, the Preventive Police, and municipal police bodies; prison staff and military personnel.

e) Health-care sector, most prominently the activities aimed at personnel with the Health Secretariat, IMSS, ISSSTE, the National System for Complete Family Development, CONASIDA, and other institutions.

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f) Other public servants, including mayors, staff at institutions such as the Federal Electricity Commissions, the DDF, the Trade and Industrial Promotion Secretariat (SECOFI), INASOL, and the General Directorate of Prevention and Social Rehabilitation of the Interior Secretariat.

g) Society at large, including groups of women, children, young people, the elderly, and the handicapped.

These training efforts spanned 31 states and 16 political delegations of the Federal District.

XVI. Precedents and Computer Program

The National Commission has sought to establish a comprehensive information system to log the actions it takes, thus supporting the functions of the substantive areas with an eye towards quality, reliability, confidentiality, timeliness, and simplicity.

The following actions were taken during the period covered by this report.

We developed the graphics language we needed to represent the judicial and administrative procedures that take place in the commission from the time a complaint is received until each case file is closed.

We developed the model that represents how the National Commission operates on the basis of a study of its law and rules of procedure; it shows the forms and documents used every day, the existing data bases, the surveys, and the reports obtained at the meetings with the various areas that make it up.

The model has provided an overview of interactions within the National Commission and has highlighted ways to drastically cut processing times and to guarantee maximum security for each of the case files. Such steps may further bolster the efforts that are currently being made to comply with the principle of immediate, focused, and prompt action that must govern the procedures of the National Commission.

We put in place the computer infrastructure needed for automatic, network access to legislation, case law, and theory, as well as the acts that prompted a complaint as contained in the files, the goal being to provide effective, up-to-date support for the National Commission's work, decision-making, and studies, and for the legal justification of the matters brought before it.

We implemented a system to recover and individualize the forms used in drafting the various documents, in order to ensure their prompt and standard use and to serve as a guide for new assistant inspectors.

We installed a computer network in the National Commission's new building. We hooked it up to the main one and established E-mail between the two so as to streamline communication between all areas of the two buildings and permit the joint use of their data banks.

We also developed a new version of the computer program for the complaint data bank that can separate the functions of inquiry, logging, and editing, as well as issuing reports. Any work terminal in the National Commission's computer network can thus access the complaint data bank, with proper safeguards for such access and with defined responsibility for users. In addition, wider-ranging and quicker ways of searching for information were integrated into the program, thus facilitating its operation in all areas of the National Commission.

We acquired and installed 74 personal computers with the capacity needed to handle the new graphics operating systems that the National Commission will use in the future, as well as 17 laser printers, 20 dot-matrix printers, 4 microcomputers that will function as servers in the network, 4 notebook computers, and various tools and peripherals to secure better performance from our computer hardware, with an eye towards both present and future applications.

In the area of software, we acquired and installed the most recent versions of the operating systems that we use; we purchased tools for the future development of graphics interfaces and for editing more elaborate documents, and a system for digitizing and managing the flow of documents and images. We also updated the main application programs that the National Commission has.

In addition, we developed the software needed to log and access information about the conflict in the state of Chiapas and at all times we provided advice and technical support at the scene of events.

We created special software for matters related to legal benefits under the Program for the Country's Prison System.

We made a communications network operating through the Telepac National Data Network available to the Mexican Federation of Public Agencies That Protect and Defend Human Rights, and we are providing various communication and coordination services, the most noteworthy among them being a data bank for the complaints and recommendations programs. This communications network will be the hub around which joint working committees will be formed to produce and exchange computerized support materials and it will help to consolidate this national system and make it more efficient.

We created the necessary software so that members of the Mexican Federation of Public Agencies That Protect and Defend Human Rights can log and access information on their case files.

We carried out an intensive training program, both here and abroad, to familiarize ourselves with new computer-based tools for implementing the National Commission's comprehensive, automated information and management system. Several members of the Computer Section took such training programs.

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At all times we made available the technical support needed for the proper operation, maintenance, and updating of the National Commission's computer environment, as regards hardware, software, and telecommunications alike. Also, we conducted training courses for National Commission staff in word processing, operating systems, and computer-assisted editing.

We have made available computer support that allows for the regular updating of each activity in the National Commission's annual work program.

To this end, we implemented arrangements for standardizing the presentation of goals by each area of responsibility, which in turn made for greater involvement and better evaluations of progress towards meeting them.

XVII. Program of International Relations

Among the aims of the Program of International Relations are to promote and strengthen the National Commission's relations with foreign organizations, institutions, and individuals who are interested in defending Human Rights in our country and to support the Foreign Relations Secretariat in this effort when it so requires.

The National Commission attended the World Conference on Human Rights, which was held in Vienna, Austria from 14 to 25 June 1993. It was on the panel devoted to national institutions that promote and protect Human Rights, which passed a series of resolutions that were later incorporated into the final document of the World Conference. In addition, the chairman of the National Commission was unanimously elected to the Coordinating Committee of these national institutions.

In order to comply with the resolutions of the World Conference on Human Rights, the National Commission has undertaken a series of activities designed to strengthen the existing ties with similar institutions in other countries, has attended various international forums, and has periodically reported on its daily efforts in specific publications.

The following are some of its most noteworthy activities:

On 18 August 1993 the National Commission received a visit from Dr. Brian Burdekin, the Australian federal commissioner for Human Rights, who delivered a lecture entitled "The Promotion, Protection, and Defense of Human Rights in Australia" and exchanged experiences and opinions with the heads of the National Commission's various programs.

On 12 September 1993 the National Commission was visited by Mrs. Coretta Scott King, the president of the Martin Luther King Center, who exchanged views on the defense of Human Rights with the commission's main officials.

On 16 and 17 September 1993 the National Commission attended the ceremony inaugurating the Office To Defend the Rights of the Inhabitants of the Republic of Costa Rica; among the events organized on this occasion was a lecture detailing the National Commission's main activities.

From 8 to 11 November 1993 the National Commission was visited by Dr. Maxwell Yalden, the chairman of the Canadian Human Rights Commission, who besides exchanging experiences and opinions with the National Commission's leading officials, delivered a lecture at headquarters: "National Institutions: Their Role in Promoting and Protecting Human Rights."

On 9 and 10 December 1993 the National Commission attended the meeting of the Executive Council of the Ibero-American Ombudsman Association in Buenos Aires, Argentina, during which it was decided that the chairman of the National Commission would sit on the association's Executive Council.

We attended the Second International Workshop of National Institutions That Promote and Protect Human Rights. It was organized jointly by the Human Rights Center of the UN and the Higher Council on Human Rights and Fundamental Liberties of the Republic of Tunisia from 13 to 17 December 1993 in the city of Tunis. At this workshop the chairman of the National Commission was reaffirmed as a member of the Coordinating Committee of National Institutions. In addition, at the close of the meeting the representatives of these institutions, having confirmed that certain population groups are especially vulnerable and are thus discriminated against, resolved unanimously to convey several recommendations to the UN Human Rights Commission, the primary ones having to do with protecting the handicapped, minors, women, and migrants.

On 13 January 1994 the National Commission met with Messrs. Jean-Pierre Givel and Philippe Miserez, the regional delegate in Latin America and the chief of the subdelegation of the International Committee of the Red Cross, respectively, for an exchange of views on the involvement of the two institutions in the events in the State of Chiapas. In connection with these same events, the National Commission received a visit from members of nongovernment Human Rights organizations of Canada, the Canadian Catholic Organization for Development and Peace, and the League of Rights and Liberties.

From 21 to 23 February 1994 the National Commission attended the meeting of the Coordinating Committee of National Institutions That Promote and Protect Human Rights in the city of Geneva, Switzerland during the 50th session of the UN Human Rights Organization.

On 16 March 1994 the National Commission was visited by Licenciado Ramiro de Leon Carpio, the president of the Republic of Guatemala. At a meeting we exchanged views on the challenges that Latin American ombudsmen face and the work that they perform and we discussed the idea of broadening cooperation between

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the Guatemalan Office of the Attorney for Human Rights and the National Commission.

On 25 March 1994 the National Commission was visited by Mr. William Paterson from Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade and on 28 March 1994 by German Deputy Berhart R. Baum. With both of them we discussed a variety of topics connected with the National Commission's work.

From 5 to 10 April 1994 we were visited by Dr. Brian Burdekin, Australia's federal commissioner for Human Rights. In addition to exchanging views with the National Commission's main officials on the Human Rights situation throughout the world, he delivered a lecture entitled "The Right to Development as a Human Right" on 8 April 1994 during the Second National Congress of Public Agencies That Protect and Defend Human Rights.

On 6 April 1994 in this city we signed a cooperation agreement with Guatemala's Office of the Attorney for Human Rights. The main purposes of the agreement are to conduct joint studies, to exchange information and experiences, and in general to safeguard and promote Human Rights in the two countries.

We received visits on various dates from representatives of foreign nongovernment Human Rights organizations, prominent among which are: Amnesty International, the International Commission of Jurists, the Canadian Inter-Church Committee for Human Rights in Latin America, the International Council of the Indian Treaty, the Natural Resources Council, Friends of Pakistan, the Congressional Human Rights Foundation, and the Study Group in Comparative Law of the University of Chicago Law School, with whom we exchanged opinions on the work of these institutions.

In order to keep up the exchange of information with 78 national institutions that promote and protect Human Rights and related groups, every month we have sent them GACETA (issues 35/93 to 46/94) and 11 issues (numbers 4 to 14) of the English-language monthly NEWSLETTER and its Spanish equivalent CARTA DE NOVEDADES.

We also sent the May 1992-May 1993 Annual Report of Activities of the National Commission (Spanish and English versions) to 78 national institutions that promote and protect Human Rights and to related groups.

The National Commission renewed its membership in the International Ombudsman Institute headquartered in Edmonton, Canada. The 32 state commissions that are part of the Mexican Federation of Public Agencies That Protect and Defend Human Rights are currently applying for membership in the institute.

We asked 16 national institutions that promote and protect Human Rights whether they had information in their files about complaints filed by Mexican citizens in relation to likely violations of their Human Rights abroad.

To date we have received 10 replies, from the national institutions of Canada, El Salvador, Spain, the Philippines, France, Guatemala, Holland, the Republic of Ireland, Panama, and Sweden, informing us that no Mexican national has lodged a complaint.

We developed a questionnaire that makes basic information readily available about the national Human Rights institutions that are operating currently in the world.

On the basis of this information we published a specialized directory, in English and Spanish, that will be distributed through the UN Human Rights Center.

During the period covered by this report the National Commission continued to receive letters from abroad about alleged Human Rights violations in Mexico.

From 26 May 1993 to 25 May 1994 we received a total of 7,199 letters from overseas requesting information about 54 separate cases. We were able to answer 5,828 of these letters, 543 of which were sent in by members of Amnesty International and, owing to insufficient data, were returned to the organization, with replies, for forwarding to the senders. The remaining 1,371 contain insufficient or illegible information from the senders. Annex 14 [not published with this document] lists the letters received.

We published a study, entitled "Human Rights, National Legislation, and International Treaties," comparing Human Rights under Mexican law to the Human Rights established in leading international instruments.

We continued to work with the Foreign Relations Secretariat in forwarding information to the various UN Human Rights groups or to officials of the States in which these rights have been violated.

The National Commission also undertook the following activities.

From 27 to 30 September 1993 in the city of Geneva, Switzerland we met with the full UN Working Group on Forced or Involuntary Disappearances to submit a general report on the National Commission's Program Concerning Persons Presumed Missing. This report outlined the results of the program, as well as the problems and difficulties encountered during investigations.

Later, on 24 November 1993 and 27 January and 21 April 1994, we forwarded fresh information to the Working Group, explaining the progress made in the National Commission's Program Concerning Persons Presumed Missing (described in Section VII of this report).

Once again, on 9 and 10 May 1994 the National Commission submitted a report on its most recent results

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directly to the Working group on Forced or Involuntary Disappearances. This meeting was held at UN headquarters in New York.

We replied to 15 requests for information about alleged Human Rights violations on Mexican soil from the following UN agencies: the special rapporteur on torture, the Working Group on Wrongful Arrests, and the special rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary, or arbitrary executions.

In February 1994 we attended the 50th session of the UN Human Rights Commission. At this event we met constant requests for information about the functions of the National Commission.

On 10 February 1994 the National Commission attended, as an observer, the session that the Inter-American Human Rights Commission of the OAS held on our country in Washington, D.C.

From 18 to 28 March 1994 we worked closely with the Foreign Relations Secretariat to prepare the third periodic report to the International Pact on Civil and Political Rights, which our country submitted to the United Nations.

We fielded 58 requests from the Coordinating Office of Human Rights and Drug Trafficking and 4 from the Directorate General for the UN System, both of which are branches of the Foreign Relations Secretariat, regarding various issues that fall under the National Commission's jurisdiction.

We handled a total of 79 cases in which the alleged Human Rights violation took place outside the country or in which the Foreign Relations Secretariat was said to be responsible; in these cases we gave guidance to the complainants, and no case files had to be opened.

During the National Commission's four years of activities it has received a total of 46,132 communications from overseas requesting information on various cases of Human Rights violations in Mexico. We have answered 29,568 of them, while 16,564 could not be because they contained insufficient or illegible information from the sender.

We have established and strengthened relations with 78 ombudsmen, national institutions that promote and protect Human Rights, and related organizations throughout the world, as well as with 119 nongovernment Human Rights groups overseas.

We have made 11 overseas working tours, participated in 31 multilateral or bilateral forums, and drafted 28 Human Rights reports.

XVIII. Program of Relations With Domestic and International Nongovernment Human Rights Organizations

The aim of this program is to maintain and strengthen relations with nongovernment Human Rights organizations both here and abroad.

In February 1994 we created the Directorate For Relations With Domestic and International Nongovernment Human Rights Organizations; it has taken up and reorganized the activities that have been performed under this program since the creation of the CNDH.

The following activities during the period covered by this report deserve mention:

We selectively reviewed and updated the National Directory of Nongovernment Organizations. During this period we updated information on 180 of the 204 organizations listed, entered 130 new ones, and removed 20. This information is detailed in Annex 15 [not published with this document].

We began compiling the directory of international organizations that have ties to domestic organizations or programs related to Human Rights. There are 70 new listings.

We signed up for LADA 800 telephone service, which has enabled us to establish closer relations with domestic and international nongovernment organizations in presenting doubts, questions, and complaints and in concerting action.

We also compiled a first version of the Specialized Directory of Indigenous and Peasant Organizations that defend the rights of these groups. Eighty social organizations were placed in the directory from May 1993 to May 1994.

To maintain and strengthen cooperative ties we have held working meetings and attended assemblies and gatherings with organizations and with networks of both nongovernment and social organizations, among which we should single out: the All Rights for All Human Rights Network, CONPAZ, ESPAZ, and COMEXANI [not further identified]. These meetings have given rise to joint commitments to continue promoting, defending, and publicizing Human Rights.

As for the social organizations, we attended meetings with CRIACH, XINICH, and CEOIC and two National Gatherings of Indigenous and Peasant Organizations that brought together more than 280 organizations from Chiapas and more than 130 nationwide organizations, some of which have more than 100 member groups in their network.

Our electronic mail is now up and running, and the National Commission has made significant information available through it over different communications networks; thus, domestic and international nongovernment organizations that have modems can consult out special reports, newsletters, and informational materials. In this connection, we have signed agreements with networks that are interested in this E-mail system, such as: CENCOS, SIPRO, SEDEPAC, PDP, the Fray Bartolome de Las Casas Human Rights Center, Fray Francisco de Vitoria, Promotion and Defense of Human Rights, and Miguel Agustin Pro, among others.

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We drafted, concluded, and signed cooperation agreements with the following nongovernment organizations: the Mexican Human Rights Academy, the Independent Commission of the State of Morelos, the Mexican Association for the United Nations, COMEXANI, the Citizen Defense Committee, and Amnesty International (Mexico Section). These agreements spell out various complementary activities to be undertaken in the coming months, such as: training, information exchange, research into the judicial customs of indigenous peoples, follow-up on recommendations, promotion of a Human Rights culture, the drafting, design, and dissemination of materials, Human Rights campaigns, etc.

We prepared a pamphlet analyzing the functions, complementary work, and mutual-support efforts of the State Human Rights Commissions and nongovernment Human Rights groups.

We met requests for information and support aimed at consensus-building with nongovernment groups, from the Federal District and Oaxaca Human Rights Commissions, as well as from institutions like the Interior Secretariat and the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic.

We invited all state commissions and nongovernment organizations in these states to take part in a campaign for children's rights, in cooperation with the COMEXANI Network, to which end we provided them with materials and directories of nongovernment groups in their respective states.

The National Commission has been in contact with 250 national organizations in an effort to strengthen ties with them.

For nongovernment organizations and individuals interested in supporting total compliance with the recommendations issued by the CNDH, we have prepared a folder that includes: analysis tables, statistical abstracts, technical data on the cases to be taken up, and suggestions for action to be taken.

At the request of nongovernment organizations that are interested in promoting thorough compliance with certain recommendations, we have sent the required documentation to the Independent Human Rights Commission of the State of Morelos, the Tabasco Human Rights Committee, the Tlaxcala Regional Association "Liberation for Economic, Social, and Political Rights," the Mexican Human Rights Council, and the Morelos State Executive Committee of the PRD, as well as to 50 other nongovernment groups.

We have also developed a program for periodic campaigns and mutual cooperation agreements. Ten organizations have taken part in the design, conduct, and assessment of these campaigns.

As for the complaints lodged by nongovernment organizations, we have developed a procedure for periodic progress reports on the cases so that the National Commission can consult with these groups if they know of additional evidence. In addition, five nongovernment organizations that filed complaints have sought to get the proper authorities to comply with the recommendations that the National Commission has issued in these cases.

We have also established a system for following up on various activities that civil society has pursued in support of compliance with the recommendations so as to encourage them in this important undertaking and to give them up-to-date feedback on the cases.

We met various requests for training from a number of nongovernment groups, foremost among them the Center for Indian Rights, CHILTAK, the COMEXANI Network, and the Tlaxcala Regional Association for Human Rights.

Among the actions undertaken to support the CNDH Coordinating Office in the Chiapas Highlands and Jungle:

We conducted a training course for agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office and the State Judicial Police and staged an event with the State Law School;

We produced three posters, four leaflets, various articles, and 54 radio guides for broadcasting Human Rights messages in the six main languages spoken in Chiapas: Spanish, Tzeltal, Tzotzil, Chol, Tojolabal, and Zoque.

We compiled, for consultation and dissemination, documents, manuals, pamphlets, videos, and other materials that nongovernment groups regularly use in their activities to promote a Human Rights culture.

We expanded the number of publications that the National Commission makes available for sale under distribution agreements covering the main books, magazines, and videotapes related to Human Rights that are sold overseas, at the headquarters of international organizations, and at nongovernment institutions.

The National Commission is working with the Interdisciplinary Program for Education Research (PIIE) in Chile on joint Human Rights publications.

Along with the "Fray Francisco de Vitoria O.P." Human Rights Center and the Queretaro State Human Rights Commission, we developed a program "to optimize resources and prevent Human Rights violations in the Queretaro State criminal justice system." We held two meetings with representatives of the Queretaro State Commission, Superior Court, the State Internal Affairs Secretariat, and educational institutions. In light of the objections that the chief justice of the Superior Court raised to the initial draft, we prepared a new proposal for the chairman of the State Human Rights Commission.

We served as consultants to 16 new nongovernment organizations as they were being formed, gave them publications, and furnished them advice on Human Rights training.

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To improve ties of mutual assistance we visited and were visited by 45 nongovernment organizations.

The National Commission for Human Rights has been visited by the following organizations: the Polytechnic's Human Rights Commission; the Independent Human Rights Commission of Morelos State; the Group for the Defense of Human Rights in Saltillo; the Mexican Support Group for Children; the Regional Association "Liberation for Human, Economic, Social, and Political Rights"; the "Ruben Melchor Garcia" Human Rights Commission; the Human Rights Center for the Comprehensive Development of the Yax-Kin Community; the Mexico-Tibet Human Rights Association; the National Association for the Support and Defense of Women, and the "Fray Francisco de Vitoria" Human Rights Center.

CNDH personnel have visited: the Mexican Human Rights Academy; the Mexican Association for the United Nations; the Fray Bartolome de Las Casas Human Rights Center; CRIACH; CHILTAK; the Center for Indian Rights; COMEXANI; the "Fray Francisco de Vitoria" Human Rights Center; the Vicente Menchu Foundation; and the Office of the Decade of Indigenous Peoples, among others.

XIX. Program of Academic Events

The purpose of this program is to promote and draw attention to Human Rights by holding and taking part in academic events with an eye towards consolidating a Human Rights culture in our country.

On 2 September 1993, during the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Technological Institute of Higher Studies in Monterrey, we delivered a lecture entitled "50 years of evolution in Human Rights in Mexico."

On 23 September 1993 we delivered the lecture "Human Rights and the population's access to health-care services" during the Fourth Social Work Meeting (Current Situation in and Prospects for Social Work in the Health Sector) at the National Institute of Respiratory Diseases in this city.

During the Second Gathering of Presidents of National Organizations for the Protection of Human Rights, which was held in Chihuahua, Chihuahua on 23 and 24 September 1993, we presented the following papers: "The System of Nonjudicial Protection of Human Rights," "Culture in Human Rights," and "The Ombudsman and the Mass Media."

On 24 September 1993 we took part in the colloquium "The Free Trade Agreement and Human Rights," organized by the University of California-Davis in the city of Sacramento, California.

As part of the round-table "The Administration of Justice, Problems, Challenges, and Prospects," organized by the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic on 6 October 1993, the National Commission gave a lecture entitled "Human Rights and Vulnerable Groups."

As part of the Fourth National Congress on AIDS in this city on 15October 1993, we presented the paper "Human Rights Culture and AIDS in Mexico."

As part of the "Vallarta Symposium" organized by the Institute of Judicial Research of UNAM on 25 October 1993, we delivered the lecture "Ignacio Vallarta and the Death Penalty."

On 30 October 1993, the National Commission presented the paper "Macro-Cities and Human Coexistence" at the Third Congress organized by the Federation of Professional Associations of Jalisco, A.C. in the city of Guadalajara, Jalisco.

On 24 November 1993 we attended the Sixth International Conference Against Corruption, held in the city of Cancun, Quintana Roo, and presented the following papers: "Human Rights as a Factor in the Struggle Against Corruption," "The Role of International Mechanisms and Bilateral and Multilateral Agreements in Combating Corruption," and Corruption and Human Rights."

On 26 November 1993 the National Commission delivered the lecture "Mexico's Compliance With Its Commitments to the Main International Instruments in Human Rights" at the headquarters of the Veracruz State Human Rights Commission.

As part of the colloquium "Drug Trafficking, Security, and Human Rights," held on 2 December 1993 in Guadalajara, Jalisco, we presented the paper "Drug Trafficking, Security, and Human Rights."

We gave a lecture entitled "The Rights of Victims as Individual Guarantees; the Constitutional Procedures for Arrest and the New Prison System" on 15 February 1994 as part of the series "Updating the 1994 Reform," which was organized by the Mexican Bar, the Attorneys Association, and the Mexican Academy of Penal Sciences.

During the series of round-tables on "The Importance of and Prospects for Penal Reforms," which the Office of the Attorney General for the Federal District organized," we presented the paper "The Abuse of Power and Redressing Damages" on 21 February 1994.

We gave a lecture entitled "The Defense of Human Rights as a Guarantee of Order in the Mexican Prison System" on 1 March 1994 as part of the National Meeting of Directors General of Prevention and Social Rehabilitation, which was organized by the Interior Secretariat.

On 2 March 1994 we delivered a lecture ("The Culture of Human Rights and Its Impact on Higher Education") at the headquarters of the Mexico University Center in Mexico City.

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On 25 March 1994 we delivered the lecture "Aspects of the International Protection of Human Rights" at the headquarters of the Veracruz State Human Rights Commission.

As part of the seminar "Municipal Government and Democracy," which was held in the city of Oaxaca, Oaxaca on 21 April 1994, we presented the paper "The Municipality and Human Rights."

On 25, 26, and 27 May 1994 this National Commission, the UNAM Institute of Judicial Research, and the Mexican Academy of Human Rights organized a series of lectures entitled "Some Current Human Rights Problems," delivered by Dr. Andres Ollero Tassara.

During the National Commission's four years of existence, it has organized and/or participated in 117 academic events, such as lecture series, congresses, forums, Human Rights seminars, and symposia.

XX. Documentation and Library Program

The main purpose of this program is to maintain, preserve, and expand the National Commission's storehouse of documents and thus help to make specialized texts in this field better known.

The Documentation Center and Library currently has 11,748 volumes, 5,630 of which are general-reference works while 6,118 are periodicals and pamphlets.

Our holdings increased during this period by 3,544 volumes: 353 by purchase and 3,191 by donation.

A total of 16,905 requests for information were handled, 28 percent from personnel attached to the National Commission and 72 percent from outside users. Details of these requests appear in Annex 16 [not published with this document] of this report.

During this period we signed 32 new interlibrary-loan agreements and 29 bibliography-exchange agreements, making a total of 161 such pacts signed so far.

The main official documents were incorporated into the historical archives of the National Commission. The following new documents were incorporated during this period: 36 lectures and papers, 7 speeches and book presentations, 3 press conferences and interviews, and 19 radio and television programs, making a total of 72 new documents.

To date, the National Commission's book and periodical collection consists of 11,748 items, which have been classified and catalogued.

We updated the analytical index of Recommendations, Documents of Nonaccountability, and National Commission Reports and published GACETA 46/94 (May 1994).

During this period we issued 12 bulletins on new acquisitions and 12 lists of the book and periodical collection; all have appeared in the GACETA.

XXI. Publicity Program

In order to make all segments of society more aware of the Human Rights that are provided for under Mexico's legal system, we need to develop a culture of Human Rights, in which publicity plays a prominent role. There are two facets to such an effort. On the one hand, all citizens must know what their rights are and what institutions exist to defend them. On the other, all public servants must be fully aware that their primary duty is to respect Human Rights.

To this end, during the period covered by this report we issued 200 press releases about information developed by the National Commission for Human Rights; we held 23 informational meetings with reporters assigned to the National Commission; we also arranged 56 meetings between National Commission officials and representatives of various domestic and international mass media; we provided news coverage for all public-interest meetings, and we disseminated the National Commission's documentaries and publications.

We undertook a campaign to publicize the primer "First Aid in Human Rights," producing and broadcasting seven TV and seven radio messages, which aired 11,931 times on 78 TV channels and 52,418 times over 84 radio stations, achieving nationwide coverage in both cases. The campaign was stepped up in January and February with four new messages, aired 306,900 times over 1,119 radio stations and 10,758 times on 85 TV channels.

We also produced and broadcast three 30-second messages, with both radio and TV versions, about the fact that the National Commission does not concern itself with labor, legal, and electoral matters; they were aired nationwide 38,732 times on radio and 8,748 times on TV. In other words, 398,050 radio spots and 31,719 TV spots on the topic of Human Rights were aired during the period covered by this report.

In the Sunday section of the newspaper EL NACIONAL we published 58 articles on a variety of topics, including contributions by specialists, special reports on National Commission programs, professional theses, and in general, papers about safeguarding Human Rights that were presented at various forums. A list of these publications appears in Annex 17 [not published with this document].

We also published two special supplements in the newspapers LA JORNADA and EL NACIONAL. The first was the May 1992-May 1993 Annual Report of the National Commission; the second, which was also published in both papers, was the special report to the public on the events in the Chiapas Highlands and Jungle.

We launched the second stage of the publicity campaign called "What Is the CNDH," "How To File a Complaint," and "At the CNDH We Have Jurisdiction," which involved printing up leaflets and posters, airing messages over radio and TV, and putting out press inserts.

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The printed material was circulated inside the country through the State Human Rights Commissions, at federal, state, and municipal offices, as well as in the administrative divisions of the Federal District, at airports, at interstate railway and bus terminals, and at stations of the Metropolitan Mass Transit System.

As a coproduction with Radio Educacion we continued the radio series "Respuesta," a half-hour weekly program. During the period covered by this report we broadcast 51 programs on various issues, representing 25 actual hours of radio time. Annex 18 [not published with this document] contains this information in detail.

In addition, as a coproduction with Radio UNAM we continued airing the series "Argumentos." This one-hour weekly show addressed 50 different topics, making 50 actual hours of radio time. A list of them appears in Annex 19 [not published with this document].

We wrote scripts for the 72 messages on individual liberties and, in conjunction with the National Actors Association, did preliminary production work on them for the campaign of radio and TV messages on civil liberties.

We also produced a 60-second message that aired six times on 47 TV channels in the United States (282 spots); the target audience was Mexican migrant workers and Mexican citizens residing in the United States, and the aim was to inform them of who they should see if their Human Rights have been violated or if they require consular assistance.

Also, in an effort to publicize the Human Rights of society's various segments we produced and broadcast the documentary "The Human Rights of Women," which aired on 8 March on TV channels 2, 4, 7, 9, 11, 13, and 22 and was rebroadcast on 11 May over the same stations.

In cooperation with TV's Channel 11 we produced five programs on various Human Rights issues that were broadcast between 27 May and 3 June 1993.

We gave the Educational Television Unit of the Public Education Secretariat various TV programs that the National Commission has produced for the civics course that is taught in 1,200 classrooms of the National System of Televised Secondary School throughout the country.

We continued to give videotapes on the National Commission to various schools, universities, and social groups and organizations.

We broadcast the campaigns "First Aid in Human Rights," "What Is the CNDH," "How To File a Complaint," and "In What Cases Does the CNDH Have Jurisdiction," which consist of 13 messages in all, over closed-circuit television monitors at the airports in Tijuana, Mexico City, and Monterrey.

We continued to expand the videotape library of the National Commission for Human Rights by acquiring 38 new titles that offer about 122 hours of recording time.

We videotaped and edited 19 news shorts about various lectures, colloquiums, special reports, programs, and activities of the CNDH for forwarding to TV news programs in Mexico City.

We produced the TV specials "One-Thousand One-Hundred Days Defending Human Rights," "The Struggle for Human Rights in the Mexican Prison System," and "The CNDH Work Program."

The National Commission distributed to State Human Rights Commissions copies of the TV programs and radio messages that it has produced and broadcast so that each state commission can make them known in its training courses and arrange for additional airing during its state's official time slots.

We gave the National Chamber of the Radio and Television Industry material to produce the Human Rights program entitled "Testimonies of the Southern Border III," which was broadcast on 9 February over channels 4 and 13 and on the Multivision system.

We continued expanding the audiotape library of the National Commission for Human Rights with 106 new titles, making a total of 420 items.

Setting up a display case for its books and publications, the National Commission took part in the International Book Fair in the city of Guadalajara, Jalisco from 27 November to 5 December 1993, and in the 15th International Book Fair at the Palacio de Mineria in Mexico City from 26 February to 6 March 1994.

The videotape "The CNDH in the Chiapas Highlands and Jungle" was converted to the PAL and SECAM systems, translated into English and French and distributed to 19 Mexican embassies and consulates in various countries in the Americas and Europe and to various international forums.

We put together a traveling illustrated exhibition to tell the entire country about the ombudsman, the CNDH, and the programs that it is pursuing to defend and protect Human Rights.

During the National Commission's four years of existence it has issued a total of 566 press releases, published 123 supplements on Human Rights in the newspaper EL NACIONAL, held 33 informational meetings with reporters covering the commission; arranged for 85 meetings between officials of the National Commission and representatives of the domestic and international mass media, and directly distributed 90,000 posters and 30,000 leaflets in the campaign on "What Is the CNDH?" "How To File a Complaint," and "At the CNDH We Have Jurisdiction."

In addition, during these four years we have logged 5,042 radio broadcast hours, including programs and messages offering guidance, and 386 television hours (the National Commission's documentaries and institutional messages), not counting direct mentions or interviews on the various newscasts over these two mass media.

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XXII. Program of Publications

Under the Law of the National Commission, the aim of publishing and distributing printed matter is to consolidate a Human Rights culture. To this end we have established guidelines for our publications policy that serve the information and education needs of broad segments of society.

The publications that the National Commission put out and disseminated during the period covered by this report can be divided into three groups: those that inform Mexican society of the activities, programs, and investigations conducted by the National Commission; those designed to educate and train people in Human Rights, and those that emerge from conferences, symposia, and congresses that address some aspect of Human Rights.

We have also integrated new methods into the production and distribution process.

In October we set up domestic and foreign distribution programs for each publication.

In keeping with the decision by the Council of the National Commission to set up an operational unit to oversee the publications of the National Commission, the Publications Subcommittee of the CNDH was established and as its first task reviewed the basic guidelines for its operations.

During the period covered by this report, issues 35 to 43 of the GACETA, the National Commission's official news organ, were published, as were issues 4 to 12 of the English-language NEWSLETTER, and the same issues of the Spanish version called CARTA DE NOVEDADES.

A section devoted to promoting the National Commission's publications has appeared in the GACETA since issue 37/93. In addition, each issue of GACETA has reported on the most noteworthy activities of the National Commission for Human Rights.

The cumulative index of GACETA was published and distributed in August. Similarly, the supplements devoted to the rights of indigenous peoples and to AIDS were published in issues 40/93 (November) and 41/93 (December) respectively.

The document "Minimum Standards for Submitting Originals" was printed and distributed to facilitate the publishing work that the National Commission does.

We have proposed to the State Human Rights Commissions agreements under which they can market the National Commission's publications on consignment. At present, 28 such agreements are in force with the same number of state commissions.

We have published inserts about new publications in various print media and have distributed National Commission publications among representatives of the various nationwide media. One "Respuestas" program, which the National Commission broadcasts over Radio Educacion, was devoted to its publications.

We gave 20 complete sets of publications to the libraries of various secondary schools and institutes of higher learning, as well as to the National Preparatory School, in order to expand their holdings.

We also donated various titles to the Institute of Judicial Investigations during the international colloquium "The Death Penalty: A Multidisciplinary Approach." We gave sets of publications to the Constitutional Law Seminar of the Law Department at UNAM and to the libraries of the Colegio de Mexico, the University of Guadalajara, the University of Villa Rica in the city of Veracruz, and to the Iberoamericana University, Santa Fe campus.

The National Commission began clearing and updating the stocks in its publications warehouse. At the same time, we developed and implemented an automated system for monitoring stocks and flows at the warehouse.

During the period covered by this report the National Commission published the following titles:

—Pamphlets

"Evolucion normativa de la CNDH" [Regulatory History of the CNDH], by Jose Luis Lopez Chavarria, German Flores Andrade, and Myriam Alvarado Hernandez.

"Estudio comparativo de los sustitutivos de prision por entidad federativa" [Comparative Study of Alternatives to Prison by State of the Federation], by Sofia Velasco.

"Aspectos reales de los centros de reclusion en Mexico" [Real Aspects of Prisons in Mexico], Gabriela Diaz de Anda Guzman.

"Modelo de instructivo de seguridad y custodia" [Model Instructions for Security Personnel and Guards], CNDH.

"Propuesta para el rescate de los Derechos Humanos de los menores infractores en Mexico" [Proposal To Salvage the Human Rights of Juvenile Delinquents in Mexico], CNDH-UNICEF.

"El narcotrafico latinoamericano y los Derechos Humanos" [Latin American Drug Trafficking and Human Rights], by Marcos Kaplan.

"Regulacion del Ombudsman en el derecho internacional comparado" [Regulation of the Ombudsman in Comparative International Law], by Magdalena Aguilar Cuevas.

"Fondo Editorial de la CNDH" [Publications of the CNDH].

"La pena de muerte, un enfoque pluridisciplinario" [The Death Penalty, a Multidisciplinary Approach], Report of the International Colloquium.

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"Decreto Constitucional, Ley, y Reglamento Interno de la CNDH" [Constitutional Decree, Law, and Rules of Procedure of the CNDH] (reprint), CNDH.

"Directorio Nacional Anotado de Organismos no Gubernamentales pro Derechos Humanos" [Annotated National Directory of Nongovernment Human Rights Organizations], second edition, CNDH.

"La defensa de los derechos del hombre en Latin America (siglos XVI-XVIII) [The Defense of Human Rights in Latin America (16th-18th Centuries)], by A. Magendzo C. Duenas.

"Instrumentos Internacionales Basicos de Derechos Humanos" [Basic International Instruments of Human Rights], Jesus Rodriguez y Rodriguez.

"Las costumbres juridicas de los indigenas en Mexico" [The Legal Customs of Indians in Mexico], Walter Beller (coordinator).

—The following are in preparation:

"Evolucion de la Ley de Amparo" [Evolution of the Amparo Law], by Jose Luis Soberanes.

"La Declaracion de los Derechos del Hombre y del Ciudadano de 1789" [The 1789 Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen], CNDH-FCE.

"El menor en el contexto del derecho familiar y los Derechos Humanos" [Minors in the Context of Family Law and Human Rights], CNDH.

"Los derechos del nino. Compendio de Instrumentos Internacionales" [The Rights of Children. A Compendium of International Instruments], Beatriz Tames (Compiler).

"Los Derechos Humanos de los mexicanos" [The Human Rights of Mexicans], by Jesus Orozco.

"Agua, Salud y Derechos Humanos" [Water, Health, and Human Rights], Ivan Restrepo (compiler).

"Derechos Humanos, legislacion nacional y tratados internacionales" [Human Rights, National Legislation, and International Treaties], by Eduardo San Miguel.

"Derechos Humanos, pautas para una educacion liberadora" [Human Rights, Guidelines for a Liberating Education], by Juan J. Mosca and Luis Perez A.

"Sistema de proteccion no jurisdiccional de los Derechos Humanos" [System of Nonjudicial Protection of Human Rights], CNDH.

"Criterios para la 'clasificacion' de la poblacion penitenciaria" [Criteria for the "Classification" of the Prison Population], CNDH.

"Los Derechos Humanos de la mujer en Mexico. Diagnostico" [The Human Rights of Women in Mexico. Diagnosis], by Laura Salinas Beristain.

"Derechos y obligaciones de los extranjeros en Mexico" [Rights and Duties of Foreigners in Mexico] (second, updated edition), by Maria de los Angeles Mena Trigueros and Pedro Alberto Gonzalez Noria.

"Directorio de Instituciones Nacionales de Promocion y Proteccion de Derechos Humanos" [Director of National Institutions That Promote and Protect Human Rights] (Spanish and English versions), CNDH.

—Classics Series

"Clasicos Mexicanos de los Derechos Humanos: de la Constitucion vigente a nuestros dias" [Mexican Human Rights Classics: From the Current Constitution to Our Days] (two volumes), CNDH.

—Manuals Series

"Derechos Humanos y Ombudsman" [Human Rights and the Ombudsman], by Jorge Carpizo (copublication of CNDH and UNAM Institute of Judicial Research).

"Manual de Capacitacion" [Training Manual] (second edition), by Magdalena Aguilar Cuevas.

"El Ombudsman Judicial. Perspectivas Internacionales" [The Judicial Ombudsman. International Prospects] (Spanish version), Report of the International Conference.

The following are in preparation:

The English version of "El Ombudsman Judicial," Report of the International Conference.

"Manual de Capacitacion en Derechos Humanos para grupos indigenas" [Training Manual in Human Rights for Indigenous Groups], by Magdalena Aguilar Cuevas.

"Manual de nociones de Derechos Humanos en la educacion basica en Mexico" [Introductory Manual of Human Rights in Basic Education in Mexico], by Magdalena Aguilar Cuevas.

"Instrumentos Internacionales sobre Derechos Humanos" [International Instruments on Human Rights], Jesus Rodriguez y Rodriguez (compiler).

—Reports Series

"Informe Anual Mayo 1992-Mayo 1993" [May 1992-May 1993 Annual Report] (English version), CNDH.

"Cuarenta meses en cifras" [Forty Months in Figures], CNDH.

"Informe sobre el menor mexicano repatriado desde Estados Unidos" [Report on Mexican minors Repatriated From the United States], CNDH.

"Informe sobre las violaciones a los Derechos Humanos de los trabajadores migratorios mexicanos en su transito hacia la frontera norte del pais, al cruzarla e internarse en la franja fronteriza sur norteamericana" [Report on Violations of the Human Rights of Mexican Migrant

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Workers in Traveling to the Country's Northern Border, Crossing It, and Entering the Southern U.S. Border Area] (reprint of English and Spanish versions), CNDH.

"Informe sobre el problema de las expulsiones en las comunidades indigenas de los Altos de Chiapas" [Report on the Problem of Expulsions From the Indigenous Communities in the Chiapas Highlands] (reprint), CNDH.

"Informe de la Comision Nacional de Derechos Humanos sobre las 140 quejas presentadas por el Partido de la Revolucion Democratica" [Report of the National Commission for Human Rights on the 140 Complaints Filed by the Party of the Democratic Revolution], CNDH.

"Informe Anual Mayo 1993-Mayo 1994" [May 1993-May 1994 Annual Report].

The following are in preparation:

"Segundo informe sobre el problema de las expulsiones en las comunidades indigenas de los Altos de Chiapas y los Derechos Humanos" [Second Report on the Problem of Expulsions in the Indigenous Communities in the Chiapas Highlands and Human Rights], CNDH.

—Informational material for mass distribution

—Leaflets

"(Que es la CNDH?" [What Is the CNDH?] (reprint).

"En la CNDH somos competentes" [At the CNDH We Have Jurisdiction] (reprint).

The following are in preparation:

"Educacion vial" [Driver Education].

"Derechos de los indigenas" [Rights of Indians].

—Primers

"Primeros auxilios en Derechos Humanos" [First Aid in Human Rights].

The following are in preparation:

"Derechos Humanos de los indigenas" [The Human Rights of Indians].

"Derechos Humanos de la mujer" [The Human Rights of Women].

"Derechos Humanos de quienes viven con VIH o con SIDA y se encuentran privados de su libertad" [The Human Rights of People With HIV or AIDS Who Are in Prison].

"Guia para obtener beneficios de libertad" [Guide to Obtaining Release Benefits].

—Periodicals

GACETA, from issue 35 (June 1993) to issue 46 (May 1994).

NEWSLETTER, issues 3 to 15.

CARTA DE NOVEDADES, issues 4 to 15.

CUADERNOS DE LA GACETA, issues 1 and 2.

Cumulative index of GACETA (covers issues 0 to 36).

During the National Commission's four years of existence it has published a total of 251 titles, in the following series: pamphlets, 85; classics, 9; manuals, 38; reports, 25, and primers, 27. The National Commission has put out 46 issues of its news publication GACETA, 15 of the NEWSLETTER, and 12 of CARTA DE NOVEDADES.

Some 3,560,024 copies of the National Commission's publications have been distributed.

XXIII. Administration Program

The General Directorate of Administration is responsible for performing four basic functions: registering and overseeing manpower and materials; handling finances, the budget, and accounting; maintaining the basic-services infrastructure, including the conservation and preservation of the institution's capital assets; and lastly, providing comprehensive computer services. To these ends various programs have been set up in pursuit of a dual objective: on the one hand, to continue the effort to modernize the administrative systems, and on the other, to meet the material and financial needs of the different areas in support of the substantive activities of the National Commission for Human Rights.

As a result of civil society's demands and owing to the events in Chiapas, the organizational structure of the National Commission had to be modified, and the Coordinating Offices of Women's Affairs and for the Chiapas Highlands and Jungle were created and given the infrastructure they need for their operations.

In addition, to enable all areas of the National Commission's current organizational structure to operate better, our new 2,650-square meter facilities opened at 238 Picacho-Ajusco Highway, Colonia Jardines en la Montana, Tlalpan Administrative Division, Federal District.

A new automated payroll system was developed and put on line to meet the National Commission's current needs.

As for the administration and oversight of the National Commission's material resources, a general inventory of fixed assets was conducted in centralized fashion and the phase of decentralizing this function was then begun.

Likewise, the stock in the General Warehouse was inventoried. The logging and monitoring of inflows and outflows from it was systematized via computer, and new policies and procedures were outlined for procuring these items.

Moreover, institutional programs for work training and motivation and programs of work incentives and benefits were developed for National Commission staff. The

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overall aim of the former is to set up personal and professional development projects that will help improve the individual and group integration of National Commission workers so that they can render high-quality service. In light of this, training has been programmed in accordance with the National Commission's priorities and on the basis of a predetermined diagnosis. This program, which will be ongoing, is already under way, as the first courses and workshops have been conducted.

As for incentives and benefits, action has been taken to increase and complement the compensation, both financial and in kind, that all personnel receive by law, as well as the compensation regarded as optional, in order to boost the buying power of our workers. Particularly deserving of mention is the "Employee of the Month" program, which is primarily for the National Commission's operations staff.

As for compulsory worker benefits, a mass-communication system was put in place to make all personnel aware of their rights as government employees.

In addition, optional benefits were expanded in the financial, cultural, recreational, and services areas, as well as at year end. All of them, of course, are designed to benefit families.

We drafted a handbook of general policies and guidelines to improve the management of funds and services that are furnished to the different areas of the National Commission, in keeping with the criteria of rational spending and budget discipline that the Federal Executive Branch has issued.

In keeping with the National System of Civil Protection, which was created by presidential decree in 1986, we established the Civil Protection Program of the National Commission for Human Rights. First, we began a campaign to form disaster brigades, which are made up of members of the National Commission's various areas, and the rescue, first-aid, fire, and evacuation squads, the members of which will receive ongoing training for the preparation of emergency plans. In addition, the National Commission's fire control equipment was checked, and control stickers were placed on each hydrant and extinguisher.

XXIV. Internal Accounts Program

The oversight function performed by the Internal Accounts Office is a vital aspect of an administrative program. The main objectives of this office are to monitor compliance with control, regulatory, and assessment standards and to conduct audits to ensure that the various areas of the National Commission are observing general guidelines, systems, and administrative procedures. It also verifies complaints filed against employees of the National Commission and, if appropriate, handles whatever administrative procedures of accountability should arise.

During the period covered by this report, the following were the most noteworthy actions that the Internal Accounts Office took:

It drafted the "Audit Handbook," which explains in detail the necessary uniform guidelines for audits.

It attended seven training courses on public auditing at the Secretariat of the General Comptrollership of the Federation. It also attended conferences on Human Rights at Iberoamericana University and the certificate course "Total Quality Statistics" that was given at the Autonomous Technological Institute of Mexico.

As a member of the acquisitions committee, it was involved in 65 closed biddings and 11 public biddings to ensure that the law was strictly observed.

It took part in 28 ceremonies for officials who were sworn in or were leaving the National Commission.

It prepared the annual audit program for the period June 1993-May 1994. It completed 11 audits on: human resources, cash assets, goods and services, purchases, inventories and warehouses, a comprehensive assessment of the Complaints Program, two comparative analyses of productivity in the three General Inspection Offices, and three follow-up audits.

From March 1993 to May 1994 it received 85 complaints, 37 comments praising the National Commission, and 41 general comments about the National Commission's work, in the box that was installed for this purpose. The National Commission follows up on all of these comments in an effort to solve the problems and allay the concerns raised in them.

XXV. Message

The period from 26 May 1993 to 25 May 1994 was one of intense work for the National Commission. These were 12 extraordinarily difficult and complex months during which unprecedented tasks confronted the ombudsman, not only in Mexico but throughout the world.

During the year, but especially over the last five months, the entire country was jolted by unexpected, dramatic, and painful events that have left their mark on Mexican society. Human Rights were at the center of these events. The National Commission has been called upon to play a role in the upheaval that took place in the State of Chiapas, in the deplorable assassination of Licenciado Luis Donaldo Colosio, and in general in the conflicts that have arisen in the area of public security.

The intense work that marked the period covered by this report led to achievements and results, on the one hand, and to fresh challenges and difficulties, on the other.

During this year, which represents one-fourth of the commission's entire life, we received more complaints, issued more recommendations, settled more challenge appeals, issued more documents of nonaccountability,

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closed more case files, and did more legal-guidance work than ever before. As we pledged at the outset of this period, we succeeded in resolving and concluding all of the complaints lodged in previous 12-month periods, with the exception of the various cases of persons presumed missing that, despite our efforts, we were unable to clear up, as well as 44 others that involve problems whose complexity has warranted ongoing study and follow-up. The latter account for 0.15 percent of all complaints received during the past four years.

It has been encouraging to find, through the surveys conducted among complainants to develop a socioeconomic profile of them, that more than 70 percent of those who come to see the National Commission have modest or very modest incomes. The CNDH is thus serving primarily the least well-off, those who cannot afford a lawyer, those whose poverty raises more obstacles between them and the justice that the State must seek to mete out.

During the year covered by this report we made explicit our determination to redouble our efforts on behalf of society's most defenseless segments, who are therefore particularly vulnerable to Human Rights violations, among them children, women, Indians, and the handicapped.

The National Commission was expanded with two new coordinating offices that will address the Human Rights problems of women and those arising from the fighting in the Chiapas Highlands and Jungle. In addition, we bolstered the area that handles the CNDH's relations with nongovernment Human Rights organizations both here and overseas. The National Commission is thus reaffirming its commitment to strengthen the ties between ourselves and the groups that society itself has created, many of which are doing earnest, responsible work, so that together we can further the cause of Human Rights.

Convinced that respect for Human Rights is unquestionably the best guarantee of order in Mexico's prison system, the National Commission has fulfilled its pledge to monitor the status of Human Rights in the country's 445 prisons and 57 establishments for juvenile delinquents. Our prison-oversight efforts have made for major gains in this area, although many problems undoubtedly remain. By the end of the period we had extended the scope of this activity to psychiatric hospitals and, in particular, to the treatment of mental patients who are being held in Mexican jails.

The struggle for Human Rights is unquestionably a worldwide, multilateral process. Today, the commission's work is better known and more respected internationally. Thanks to the regard in which its work is held, the chairman of the CNDH was named to the Coordinating Committee of National Human Rights Institutions, which operates under the United Nations.

Now that the commissions in Aguascalientes, Baja California Sur, Sinaloa, Tlaxcala, Puebla, and the Federal District have begun operating or their legislative frameworks have been renewed, all 33 of the government institutions for the protection of Human Rights, as provided for in Article 102, Paragraph B of the General Constitution of the Republic, are in place. Mexico thus has the largest Ombudsman system in the world. In keeping with a modern concept of cooperative federalism, we have joined together with the aim of being not only the most extensive system but also the most efficient and effective. We are working enthusiastically to this end.

The new culture of Human Rights that little by little is beginning to flourish in Mexico means that the citizenry must know what these rights are and what tools they have to defend them. The CNDH has placed special emphasis on its training, publicity, and information efforts. The number of radio and television spots increased strikingly during the year, as did the diversity of topics addressed.

We know that the ombudsman's main strength is the support that he receives from society, and therefore we must remain close to society at all times. Hence, during this period we issued 200 press releases to inform the public as accurately as possible about the work we have done.

In the struggle for a more effective defense and safeguarding of Human Rights, it is noteworthy that the Honorable Congress of the Union passed the Federal Executive Branch's bill to reform a series of laws that make the State directly liable for crimes willfully committed by public servants. Such crimes always entail a violation of Human Rights, and the CNDH so informed the president of the republic when it submitted to him the study that served as the basis for his bill. This new legislation, which enables damages to be redressed more promptly and efficiently, will, along with the struggle against impunity, bring a further decline in the number of such violations. This new law must be incorporated into the legislation of the states as soon as possible.

In spite of the supervening events and the emergencies in which the National Commission had to intervene, we never ceased to pursue the goals that we set for ourselves in the Work Prorgam that the Honorable Council of the CNDH approved on 5 July 1993. We honestly feel that we have completed 95 percent of our agenda, besides performing many other tasks that we had not originally considered.

Partial compliance with the recommendations and the excessive time that various authorities are taking to comply with them in full remain one of the National Commission's principal concerns.

By the close of the period covered by this report, 404 recommendations had been complied with in part, 51 percent of the total number issued to date. This fact unquestionably distresses the National Commission.

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The recipients of the recommendations complied with in part, 103 of which have been placed in the category of negligent compliance, must realize that each recommendation has addressed an injustice, an arbitrary act, an unpunished action, that it is in their power to remedy and redress. Only if they do so can we make sense of the oath that they once swore to obey and uphold the constitution and the law; only if they do so will their conscience not reproach them for the rest of their days. Those who are able to but do not remedy an injustice become accomplices to those who committed them.

We must move more quickly to make Human Rights a priority item on the agenda of all public servants. Respecting, defending, and restoring Human Rights is not something that can be postponed or neglected. In this regard, speeches and pep talks do not suffice; words must give way to deeds.

The National Commission has found that 40 percent of the recommendations placed in the "negligent" category have not been complied with in full because arrest warrants either have not been executed or have not been issued by judges.

The court rulings that have been issued pursuant to the CNDH's recommendations to offices of attorneys general are worrisome in this same regard. In connection with crimes of torture alone, the National Commission has seen that only seven prosecutions have concluded with guilty verdicts, while in the others arrest warrants have not been issued, interlocutory release orders have been issued, or verdicts have yet to be handed down.

The events as of 1 January 1994 in the country demanded that the National Commission for Human Rights become involved. As the upheaval proceeded in the Chiapas Highlands and Jungle, the CNDH went about its work, receiving and investigating complaints, providing training, and publicizing the cause of Human Rights. The job of defending and protecting basic rights has never been easy anywhere in the world, but the effort has been even more complex in the midst of armed conflict.

The work that the National Commission has done with enthusiasm and conviction has brought out its traits as an ombudsman: energy and vigor, on the one hand, and prudence and calm, on the other. While not failing to make public pronouncements about the complaints that have been filed and about the preliminary or final findings of its investigations, we have also tried to facilitate the peace process through our work. Those who have seen the National Commission proceed prudently in order to achieve this fundamental goal must not confuse this attitude with weakness or lack of enthusiasm.

The work that State and Society have done in the area of Human Rights over the three and a half years prior to the conflict represents an important backdrop that was instrumental in bringing about a rapid cease-fire in the zone and in the efforts to restore peace. Without this backdrop it would have been much harder and socially much more costly to deal with the conflict.

Chiapas unquestionably poses a challenge to the National Commission, the greatest one that it has ever faced and one that it has not yet definitively surmounted. We are taking it up as earnestly as we can. Although certain individuals who see matters in black and white have chosen to identify us as one-sided defenders of some groups while others claim that we want to cover up for the authorities, both have been and will continue to be proved wrong by actual results.

The National Commission has received the complaint from Messrs. Vicente Mayoral Valenzuela and Rodolfo Mayoral Esquer, which it is duly investigating.

As for the assassination of Licenciado Luis Donaldo Colosio Murrieta, society must not allow itself to be misled: Like all Mexicans, the National Commission wants the whole truth to come out and the guilty to be punished with the full weight of the law. This demand is not at odds with the exercise of Human Rights; rather, impunity is a flagrant violation of basic rights.

Various criticisms that have been leveled at the CNDH reveal that we have not yet achieved the culture of Human Rights which this day and age demands and that the mission of government institutions to protect and defend them is not yet fully understood. Our mission is not to abet criminals or cover up arbitrary acts; it is to see to it that the constitution is respected and that the rights we have as the governed are effectively guaranteed at all times, even in the most trying and distressing ones and as long as the rule of law is in force.

Moreover, we must always bear in mind that law and order, on the one hand, and complete respect for Human Rights, on the other, are not at all incompatible. Criminals must be pursued doggedly and brought before a judge so that in accordance with due process they can receive the penalty that the law provides. But such dogged pursuit must take place within the scope and to the extent that the same law authorizes. To overstep its bounds is to create a vicious circle whereby criminals are pursued by other criminals and crime is perpetuated. The community would thus never be able to achieve peace, tranquillity, and security.

On a day much like today, but four years ago, President Carlos Salinas de Gortari created the National Commission for Human Rights. Since then the commission has grown, honed the regulations governing it, extended its activities within the bounds provided for in the constitution and the law, and gained the trust of more and more segments of society.

The National Commission was born in response to a societal demand that the Federal Executive Branch bravely and enthusiastically heeded in a decision that many Mexicans have endorsed. The president of the

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republic has supported us not only with his unconditional respect for our autonomy and independence but also with all of the tools that we require to do our job properly and, above all, with encouragement and motivation during the many trying times that we have experienced.

In the area of Human Rights, Mexico today is not the same country that it was prior to June 1990. The cause has been spreading through the various groups and segments of society, who are now more familiar with their rights and with the tools that they have to defend them. Human Rights are today a common topic in households, schools, indigenous communities, among children, women, and the handicapped, in newspapers and the other mass media, in debates among intellectuals, and in everyday coffeehouse conversation. Human Rights are also making their profound effects felt in the mind-set and daily actions of many public servants.

Mexico has begun a movement for Human Rights that is irreversible, because the State and Society are familiar with it, hold it in esteem, and have made it their own. Standing on this foundation, we can face the challenges of the present and the many more challenges of the future.

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